Section 1

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer today; fresh east winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 58, min. 38.
Full weather report—See Page 7, Part II.

Section 1

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,745. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923. FIVE CENTS In Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; Elsewhere THREE CENTS

BIG STORE'S BUYER AND $50,000 DROP FROM SIGHT HERE

M. E. Laufman of Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Brought His Own Funds for Deal.

VANISHED ON THURSDAY

Drew $25,000 in $500 Notes From Chase Bank and Invited Brother to Dinner.

HAD TICKETS FOR RETURN

Missing Man Well Known as a Buyer of Merchandise in the Orient.

Mathew E. Laufman, general merchandise manager of Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, and one of the best known buyers of merchandise here and in the Orient, has been missing in this city since Thursday. After an unsuccessful search by the police, relatives told of his disappearance yesterday in the hope of obtaining a clue.

Mr. Laufman had in his possession at least $25,000 in currency, which he had obtained by cashing a check at the Chase National Bank a few hours before he was last heard from, and had securities of approximately the same amount when he left Pittsburgh. According to his relatives, the money and securities were Mr. Laufman's own property and he had told that he was about to close a deal in which the principals wished their identity kept secret and the transaction to be closed with cash.

A careful search by the police under the personal direction of Police Commissioner Enright failed to reveal any trace of Mr. Laufman. It is the police theory that the "deal" of which Mr. Laufman spoke may have been with persons who turned out to be swindlers and that Mr. Laufman, a strong and active man of 38, may have put up a fight when he discovered the swindle. Mr. Laufman's relatives were said to have accepted this as a possible explanation, in the absence of any other, but they held to the belief that he is alive and is probably being held a prisoner.

Brother a Banker in Brooklyn.

The first report of Mr. Laufman's disappearance was made by Joseph J. Baker of Baker & Cheitlin, lawyers, of 42 Nassau, his brother-in-law, who is a friend of Commissioner Enright. Dr. Louis J. Laufman, a dentist, of 839 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, is a brother of the missing man, and the last heard of the latter was when he telephoned the dentist at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, inviting him to have dinner with him at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he had been stopping since Tuesday.

Mr. Laufman, according to the story told by Mr. Baker and his brother and checked up by the police, arrived here from Pittsburgh Tuesday morning. He went to the Waldorf-Astoria and registered there. He brought with him between $25,000 in negotiable securities, a cashier's check of the Anchor Savings Bank of Pittsburgh for approximately $25,000 on the Chase National Bank of this city, payable to his order. He also brought a letter of introduction and identification to the Chase National Bank.

Before he left Pittsburgh, according to the information obtained by his relatives and the police, Mr. Laufman told friends that he was going to New York to transact some business that he expected to yield him considerable profit. He repeated this to his relatives here, telling them that he was going to close a deal on Thursday, and that the principals wanted their identity kept secret and that, therefore, the transaction would be made in cash.

Had Made Pullman Reservation.

He expected to finish this business in time to return to Pittsburgh Thursday night. There was excellent evidence of that, because in addition to telling his relatives and at least one friend, he purchased Pullman reservations for the train leaving at 8:30 that evening.

On Thursday morning he stopped for a short time at the New York office of Kaufmann Bros. at 1261 Broadway. About noon, as nearly the bank officials could recall it, he presented his certified check and letter of introduction at the Chase National Bank and received the money in $500 bills.

"That's an awful lot of money to be walking around New York with," the paying teller remarked as Mr. Laufman stowed away the bundle of bills in a wallet.

"Oh, that's all right," Mr. Laufman replied. "I am going to close a deal this afternoon with this. I am accustomed to carrying large sums of money with me, and everything will be all right."

The next and last trace of Mr. Laufman on Thursday was his telephone message to his brother, Dr. Laufman, inviting the latter to dinner. This message was apparently sent from some place downtown, at about 3 o'clock. Dr. Laufman answered his brother's invitation and arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria around 6 o'clock. Dr. Laufman had waited for an hour when he met Al Kuhn, a buyer for the Kaufmann store, who was also stopping at the hotel. The two waited for Mr. Laufman for some time longer, and Dr. Laufman finally went into his brother's room and left a note, saying that he had been obliged to return to his home in Brooklyn.

Dr. Laufman called his brother by telephone the next day. He received no response, but thought that his brother

Continued on Page Five.

ANTIQUES, CHARLEMONT, SARATOGA—Prices Authentic Great Lists daily revised daily. Mail Prices. Mr. Langdon, 2000—Adv.

FOR ENTERTAINMENT OR PLEASURE ATTEND THE BALL of the Ladies' Auxiliary

Demand for Postage Stamps Shows Increasing Prosperity

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The biggest demand for stamps and other postal stamped paper in the history of the Government is in full swing, and is taken by the Post Office Department as an indication of healthier business conditions.

A billion more stamps were issued in the last six months than in that period a year ago, and values showed a $50,000,000 increase, leading postal officials to believe there will be no deficit from postal operations when the fiscal year closes on June 30. A year ago the deficit amounted to $60,000,000.

Orders for postal cards in enormous lots have been received, the demand being larger than ever before for a similar period. One firm bought 15,000,000 pre-stamped stamps.

Demand for stamps is so heavy it has been impossible to keep up with it, and the reserve supply has fallen 200,000,000 below the figure set as a safe margin.

In addition to the increased demand for stamps there has been a rapid increase in the use of the postage metering device, which requires no stamps.

MOVES TO PREVENT BETHLEHEM MERGER

Federal Trade Commission Files Complaint and Allows Thirty Days for Answer.

SEES RESTRAINT OF TRADE

Contends Taking Over of Lackawanna Steel and Midvale Steel Would Stifle Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Federal Trade Commission issued a challenge today against the Bethlehem-Lackawanna-Midvale steel merger and drew up a complaint alleging that such a combination would stifle competition in the steel industry in that section of the country north of the Potomac and east of Johnstown, Pa., and Buffalo. Thirty days are allowed to the chief corporations to file an answer, following which a date for a hearing will be set by the commission.

In formulating this new complaint against the independent steel combination, the Federal Trade Commission dismissed without prejudice an earlier complaint it had made last year against the Bethlehem-Lackawanna merger. This steel merger was investigated last Summer by Attorney General Daugherty, who after an appeal to oppose the combination at Department of Justice hearings informed the Senate that the merger was within the provisions of the law.

The trade commission's new complaint alleges that the merger is in violation both of the Clayton act and the Federal Trade Commission act. It specifically cites the following corporations: The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corporation, Lackawanna Steel Company, Lackawanna Bridge Works Corporation, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and Cambria Steel Company.

The Bethlehem-Lackawanna-Midvale merger involves an aggregate of forty-six companies, comprising these three groups, divided as follows: Bethlehem group, eleven companies; Lackawanna group, thirteen companies; Midvale group, twenty-two companies.

Each of these three groups is described in the complaint as forming an integrated concern, each having subsidiary companies engaged in mining coal, iron ore and limestone and in transporting and assembling these raw materials. It declares that each of these three groups then owns and controls all stages of the production of iron and steel products in a competitive field embracing that territory north of the Potomac River and east of a line drawn north and south through Buffalo, N. Y., and Johnstown, Pa.

Declares It Would Control Prices.

After describing the competition that existed between the three groups prior to the merger, the trade commission's complaint declares that these concerns are the only iron and steel manufacturers in this territory with an annual output of a million or more short tons. It states that other concerns in the same area are relatively small, not one of them having a capacity of more than 500,000 tons a year, and that they do not, within their own area, own coal and limestone as do the merging companies. This gives the merging groups a price control in the territory, it says, and the complaint points out that the most recent coal producing steel district in the Pittsburgh territory, which gives

Continued on Page Six.

HYLAN APPROVES GAS CUT-OFF LAW; REVIEWS PROTESTS

Returns Ordinance to Board of Aldermen, Giving Reasons for Favoring Plan.

TAKES FLING AT LITTLETON

Says Practical Logic of Fire Chiefs Outweighs "Pretty Rhetoric" of Lawyer.

FINDS NO TAINT OF GRAFT

Declares Public Hearings Brought Forth No Evidence of Ulterior Purposes.

Mayor Hylan returned to the Board of Aldermen yesterday with his approval the gas cut-off ordinance adopted by the Aldermanic Board and about which a controversy has raged. The fact that the Hearst newspapers opposed the ordinance, even to the extent of engaging prominent lawyers to argue against it, furnished the basis for reports that the Mayor and William R. Hearst were at the parting of their political paths.

Because of the storm of protests the ordinance raised among property owners, real estate men and civic associations, the Mayor was forced to hold two public hearings. At one of these George W. Wickersham, representing the Hearst newspapers, asked for an adjournment, but the Mayor tactly refused. At the second hearing Martin W. Littleton, who had been retained by Mr. Hearst, made an eloquent plea that the Mayor reject the ordinance. The principal arguments in favor of it were made by Fire Chief Kenlon and "Smoky Joe" Martin.

The ordinance provides for the installation of a gas cut-off device which automatically cuts off gas in an emergency in all buildings six stories or more in height. Buildings under six stories, except where there is a store, are exempt from its provisions. It is estimated that the cost of installation will run from $25,000,000 to $75,000,000. It was said last night that a taxpayers' action will be brought to test the legality of the measure. It was also stated in political circles that the Mayor's action will not result in a "break" with Mr. Hearst as the two had reached an understanding earlier in the week. In his letter to the Board of Aldermen the Mayor said:

Mayor Hylan's Message.

City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Jan. 27, 1923.

To the Honorable
The Board of Aldermen,
City of New York.

Gentlemen:

I am returning Ordinance Int. No. 276 adopted by the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 16, 1923, entitled:

"An ordinance to amend Article 20, Chapter 21, of the Code of Ordinances, relating to control of gas in certain buildings in case of fire."

This ordinance provides for the installation of an emergency gas cut-off in buildings of six stories or more in height. No building under six stories in height, except where there is a store, is included within its provisions.

A similar ordinance was vetoed by me last year because it included every building, and the necessity for it was not shown in buildings under six stories in height—that is, in the buildings of the average small home or householder.

Serious fires occur with more frequency, and the fire hazard is greater, in the group of buildings included within the terms of the ordinance.

When this ordinance came to me there were wild assertions indiscriminately made and spread that dishonesty or graft enveloped the proposal to require this gas cut-off to be installed. In order to determine whether there was any truth to these assertions, I telegraphed to substantially every newspaper that was giving currency to such statements as follows:

"There have been articles appearing in your paper day by day talking about a ten, fifteen and twenty-five million-dollar gas cut-off graft. It implies that crookedness and graft are behind the adoption of this device which I am informed is for the protection of human life and property. A public hearing will take place this afternoon at 2:30. If you or any one connected with your paper know of any crookedness or graft, I would like to have you appear at the hearing in City Hall.

"I hold hearings for two days in order

Continued on Page Fifteen.

Attorney General Daugherty, Ill, Ordered by Doctors to Drop Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Attorney General Daugherty, who has been suffering from a heavy cold, has been ordered to bed by his physicians for a week, which may keep him away from his office for two or three weeks. The doctors said a high blood pressure had developed, although they did not consider the condition serious if proper precautions were taken.

Until cured of his present symptoms, the Attorney General will be permitted to attend to only the most pressing business, and will not leave the apartment of the hotel which has been his home since he came to Washington. Mr. Daugherty's illness is a direct result, his physicians say, of his work in the Teapot Dome case, and especially his efforts to Washington two weeks ago he contracted a cold and since then he has been suffering from his chest, bronchitis. His physicians said the decision to keep him in bed had been taken rather to his general condition than to any sudden change for the worse.

For some months, it was said, the Attorney General's health had been showing some signs of breaking under the strain of the tasks to which he has applied himself. It was said he at first intended to take a complete rest, and he contented to do so today only under protest.

Rear Adm. Grayson, the White House physician, is attending Mr. Daugherty, and it is understood to have been in response to his judgment under that the Attorney General finally agreed to give up work for a time. Mr. Sawyer said today that he would not predict how long a rest might be required, although he saw no immediate danger in the situation and was entirely confident the Attorney General would recall in complete recovery.

Mr. Daugherty was 63 years old yesterday.

DRESSED PULLETS—FOR THIS WEEK-END ONLY. Best Fowl, BOILING FOWLS and CAPONS, and HEAVY Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Chickens, Squabs, Pigeons, Game, Etc. Prices Reduced. Quality Unsurpassed. Order Now. Delivery Guaranteed. Phone Orders Shipped Same Day. Poultry Dept. 2d Floor. Fifth Ave. Entrance. Gimbel Bros. Gimbel Bros.—Adv.

300,000 Parades in Vienna Demand Aid for Unemployed

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—Demands for increased allowances to unemployed persons, and other concessions, were the basis of a demonstration today by 300,000 Communists, Socialists, unemployed and sympathizers with the cause.

The crowds paraded through the streets, and the police, at times, were obliged to draw their sabres to repel attempts to rush police stations, banks, and stores.

All business houses were closed throughout the day. It was only at nightfall that the police succeeded in dispersing the crowds.

ANDERSON PUTS OFF SCRUTINY OF BOOKS

To Consult Counsel First, Explains Anti-Saloon League Superintendent.

AGAIN ASSAILS HIS ACCUSER

Phillip Replies in Detail—"Time Not Wasted," Says Acting Prosecutor.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, [illegible] refused to allow the league's books of subsidy and other disbursements, as he had promised, when he went again to the office of Acting District Attorney Pecora, in connection with allegations of irregularities in certain financial affairs handled by him. Mr. Anderson and Greville S. Poland, head of the league's legal department, were closeted with Mr. Pecora for more than five hours, at the end of which the Acting Prosecutor admitted that Mr. Anderson had not delivered the books he expected.

"Mr. Poland stood to me," said Mr. Pecora, "that the reason Mr. Anderson had not brought the books was that he wanted to confer first with former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett."

"Didn't Mr. Anderson offer to produce the books when he first called on you in connection with this investigation last Thursday?" the Acting Prosecutor was asked.

"Well," answered Mr. Pecora, "he did make such an offer, but that was unnecessary, because in a letter which he sent to District Attorney Boston on Sept. 30 last Mr. Anderson stated that he was willing to give the District Attorney or any of his assistants the freedom of his office to examine any documents they desired."

Says He Will Get Books.

"Have you any intention of subpoenaing the books?" he was asked.

"If I need the books," Mr. Pecora answered, "I haven't any doubt but that I'll get them."

"When will Mr. Anderson let you know the decision he has made about delivering the books?"

"He explained that he expected to have a talk with Mr. Brackett tomorrow," said Mr. Pecora, "and I am to call him on the telephone on Monday afternoon to get his answer."

"In your talk with Mr. Anderson today did he admit the allegations of C. Bertrand Phillips, former chief financial representative of the Anti-Saloon League, that Phillips split commissions with Mr. Anderson on all over the first $10,000 he gathered in subscriptions and the matter of that $5,700, which Mr. Anderson said he used for confidential publicity promotion for the league?"

"I will not say what Mr. Anderson admitted or denied," was the answer.

"Were the allegations of Phillips published in Mr. Anderson's replies to you?"

"I shall not express an opinion on that until I have finished my investigation," said Mr. Pecora.

Mr. Pecora, as on the two preceding days, following his interviews with Mr. Anderson, was reluctant to reveal anything of what came to light at yesterday's conference. He said, however, that he found Mr. Anderson's mind still hazy on the identity of the persons to whom he paid the $5,700.

Denies Mishandling Gift Money.

Before Mr. Anderson went in to be interrogated by Mr. Pecora he stated that all had been misunderstood the day before when he was quoted as saying he paid some of the money to ministers. Later, when he was leaving the Criminal Court Buildings, he emphasized his statement with the declaration: "Not a cent of the $5,700 went to ministers."

"Did any of the $5,700 go to legislators?" was asked.

"That is an absurd question," Mr. Anderson replied. "The Anti-Saloon League never paid a cent of the expenses of a cent to any legislator. The League would be foolish to do any such thing. It wouldn't last fifteen minutes."

Mr. Anderson then was asked if he had heard the report that the Legislature was expected to begin an investigation into the affairs of the League and he replied:

"I have heard something about that. They started to investigate the league three years ago, but it got too hot, and they dropped it."

"Is it too hot now?" was asked.

"I don't care to answer that question," Mr. Anderson replied. "If the Legislature shows a disposition to conduct an investigation, it will be something for the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League to determine. I don't go to see anything such as that."

"Did the prospects of a legislative investigation worry you?"

"No, I look calmly."

"Did Mr. Phillips go to the Rochester Democrats to substantiate you, as you said the other day?" was asked.

"I shall not answer that," Mr. Anderson said.

It was learned that Mr. Anderson appeared on Friday to Mr. Pecora that Mr. Poland was not present to his conference

Continued on Page Twenty-three.

The Scientific, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Best complete allyear resort. Illustrated booklet and rates upon request.—Adv.

BALDWIN SAYS WE DON'T UNDERSTAND SITUATION ON DEBT

Found America Outside of the East Somewhat Unversed in International Finance.

DEBT TIED UP IN POLITICS

He Doesn't Think Congress Would Allow Better Terms and Doesn't Indicate British Reply.

WASHINGTON GIVES FIGURES

We Proposed 3% for 10 Years, 3½% for 52 Years and 4½% Until Agreement.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Montagu C. Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, arrived back today from their mission to Washington in connection with funding the British war debt. They were met at Waterloo Station by Major J. W. Hills, Financial Secretary of the Treasury; Lieut. Col. Ronald Waterhouse, the Premier's private secretary, and Sir Warren Fisher of the Treasury.

Mr. Baldwin will take up with Bonar Law as early as possible the impressions he has brought back from Washington on the state of American opinion, and the Cabinet, it is expected, will be called together early next week to consider them.

Before leaving the Olympic at Southampton Mr. Baldwin was interviewed and his statements emphasized the difficulty of the debt problem. He declared on the one hand that the American commission had made Great Britain as good an offer as it was possible for it to get through Congress, and he hoped that it was realized that if the British Government was to accept it it must have no time in doing so. On the other hand, he expressed no views as to the wisdom of doing this and characterized the idea of continuing to pay 5 per cent. on the loan as "ghastly." But he said there was no doubt that Great Britain was pledged to the hilt to pay, unless some new arrangement was reached.

"There is not much I can say," said Mr. Baldwin. "I have been called home to report to the Cabinet."

Debt a Political Matter Here.

Then he began to explain the American situation. There was a great difference between America and this country, he said; it was that the settlement of the debt in America was in the hands of the politicians.

"We are bound in regard to that debt in the most stringent bonds that you could possible imagine," Mr. Baldwin declared. "In the early days the Secretary of the Treasury could undoubtedly have arranged terms with the British Government, but the situation is now complicated because the matter is in the hands of Congress. You are not settling with the American Cabinet at one end or with business men at the other. You are settling with the Congress which represents the people of America from one end of America to the other. In England if any terms were agreed upon in regard to the debt, the Government would take the responsibility. In America, the Executive has to endeavor to force anything of this sort through Congress and the Senate, and in doing that may be beaten."

Mr. Baldwin then made a great point of the difference between the different parts of the United States and declared the bulk of Americans were politically a country, not an urban people. He continued:

"We have got men of our way of thinking in the Eastern States, but that does not cut any ice at all in regard to the other parts of America. If you look at the Senate you will find the majority come from the agricultural and pastoral communities and they do not realize the meaning of any international debt. The bulk of the people in America have no acquaintance with international trade—Great Britain. Deal on international trade. The people in the west of America, merely sell their wheat, hogs and other produce and take no further

Continued on Page Three.

CUSTOMS BARRIER NOW ENCIRCLES RUHR; FRANCE MAY SHUT OUT GERMANY TODAY; RAIL STRIKE SPREADS OVER RHINELAND

Belgians Sentence Four German Police to Death; Sporadic Riots in Ruhr; French Sentries Fired On

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Four members of the German green police were sentenced to death by a Belgian court-martial here today upon conviction for the assassination of the Belgian Lieutenant Graff, who was killed near Düsseldorf on March 23 last.

The men sentenced to death are Lieutenant Reinhardt, Klen, Grabert and Herr Riebke. Six other defendants received prison sentences ranging from three to twenty years. One defendant was acquitted.

Lieutenant Graff was in uniform when killed. He was shot several times while riding in a street car between Ruhrort and Walsum. The German policemen were alleged to have confessed planning and executing the assassination under the belief that Graff was a police officer named Schmitz, a Belgian agent. They said they desired to avenge a German police officer named Sesnielewski who was killed by Schmitz.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Sporadic disorders of a minor nature occurred this evening in the Ruhr Valley. French sentries in Duisburg and Ratingen were fired upon. French cavalry broke up an attempted demonstration by a few hundred young men in Düsseldorf. None of the incidents resulted in casualties.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Dispatches from Treves report considerable ruthlessness on the part of French Algerian cavalry since a state of siege was proclaimed, the cavalrymen riding through the streets at breakneck speed and menacing civilians.

MILITARY CORDON COMPLETE

Every Railroad, Waterway and Path from Valley Blocked by Troops.

MINERS IGNORING BERLIN

Spurn Orders From Cuno Government, but Organize Own Resistance to French.

COAL TAX EVASION BALKED

Levy So Far Unpaid by Mine Owners Will Be Added to Impost at Barrier.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 27.—Over the whole Rhineland there is today a widespread hold-up of railroad traffic, and ordinary communication between the allied forces on the Rhine and France and Belgium has practically ceased. Whether this is due to obedience to a strike order sent from Berlin this morning or simply the result of the closing of a number of important stations and junctions is not yet quite clear. Its effect, however, is the same. Between here and Belgium there is no communication, and between Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence and France only a few trains are running.

This development has been the main feature today, which has otherwise so far passed quietly.

Customs Barriers All Ready.

Everything has been prepared for clamping down customs barriers around the Ruhr the moment the signal comes from Paris. Thousands of customs collectors have been brought into the district during the last week and these are now allocated to posts on every road and rail leading into the basin. The military garrisons, have been strengthened, at every customs toll gate and office, and when the zero hour strikes, whether it be tonight, as the Germans believe, or on Monday, the whole system will be ready to function.

It will immediately produce a great change in the situation. Up till now, in spite of French efforts to prevent it, coal has been leaving the basin for Germany in large and almost normal quantities. It has been only on the west side of the basin that the railroad strike has interfered with shipments into France and Belgium.

By their action the Germans have effectively prevented Premier Poincaré from realizing the first part of his plan and securing full deliveries of coal and coke. It now remains to see what will happen to the second part. On all roads and rails a levy is to be collected on exports from the district into Germany. Every ton of coal will have to pay its duty and the proceeds therefrom will go to pay France's long overdue bill for reparations.

That is the theory of the measure, but the extent of its practice is yet in doubt. It is inevitable that the Germans should have some countermeasures prepared and once more we will have the picture of an endurance test.

Miles Oversee' Tax Branches Bulked.

One of the newest pieces of work yet done has been a counter-move by the French to a German attempt to get out of payment of the coal tax in Düsseldorf. According to the schedule, the mine owners ought to have paid the coal tax here last Thursday. Instead of doing so they informed the French that they would pay it whenever they wished, but not necessarily Düsseldorf. The intention was obviously to pay in Berlin or some part of unoccupied Germany.

To this the French today replied that any payment made elsewhere than in Düsseldorf would be regarded by them as void and the tax would have to be paid twice.

If the owners do not pay, then the tax will be added to the totals of the customs lines and France will secure her benefit at the expense of the German consumer.

Germans here give credit to a report that part of the French measures will be the levying of an import duty on food and materials coming into the Ruhr. This is vigorously denied and it is stated that it is no part of the French plan to inflict hardship on the Ruhr dwellers or make, as the Germans allege, the supplies of food depend on the amount of work done.

Strong propaganda is being spread by both sides on the question. The Germans state that the French hoping to close down all food supplies from Germany and hoping that shortly before the workers that food supplies will be provided in proportion to the output of the mines and co-operation of the population. The French, on the other hand, have instructed to deny this report and declare that no transportation will be put on the import of food from Germany or elsewhere and that the policy of shutting down drastically food supplies for the French Army will be continued.

Grayson-Theron Interview Denied.

The incident of the interrupted late night of Dr. Grayson, the French Governor of the district, by General Theron was, it is stated by both sides, intended simply to clear up the situation in Düsseldorf and was as friendly and as cordial as the fate-laden

Continued on Page Two.

SOLDIER SENATOR ASSAILS GERMANY

Why the Sympathy for a Murderer? Asks Reed of Pennsylvania, Defending France.

SPEAKS FOR AMERICA'S DEAD

Pictures Germany as a Bully Whining Because Beaten—Says We Should Be Neutral.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The reparations question again came to the front in the Senate today, when there was a lively debate of an hour, in which France's action in invading the Ruhr was both attacked and defended.

Foremost in the defense of the course of the French Government was Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, the only member of the Senate who served as a soldier abroad in the great war. His plea, which strongly impressed his hearers, was that Congress and the American people should not forget their allies, particularly France and Belgium. America, he declared, was "forgetting her own dead" when she began to waste sympathy on Germany simply because France had levied execution for the reparations that were due her.

This country, said Mr. Reed, might at least be neutral in the matter of the Ruhr. The United States, he added, maintained neutrality when "our German friends" sank the Lusitania, when they deported into Germany the women and children of Lille, when Belgium and Northern France were devastated, yet today, he said, when France seized the Ruhr and maintained her position in accordance with military law, "we suddenly grow maudlin in sympathy because the murderer is called upon to explain his crime."

Owen Criticizes Ruhr Seizure.

The debate was precipitated by Senator Owen, who in a carefully prepared speech condemned the seizure of the Ruhr as an action that might alienate the world's confidence and respect for France. Yet the Senator while condemning the Ruhr invasion, breathed the warmest friendship for France. He declared that it is not yet too late for the great nations of the world to guarantee France from German invasion, adding that the same guarantee against invasion should also be accorded to Germany.

Senator Owen had notified his colleagues that he was going to speak, and sent copies of his speech to the correspondents. In part he said:

"The invasion of Germany by the

Continued on Page Two.

FRENCH TO TRUST IN TAX BARRIER

Purpose to Hold On Until Germans Are Forced to Pay Customs to Live.

BADLY IN NEED OF COAL

Paris Government Will Oppose Action by the League.—Approval of Hughes's Policy.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Between now and Monday morning the French and Belgians are expected to establish a customs line separating the Ruhr from the rest of Germany. Thenceforth what goes into the Ruhr and, more important, what goes out, will move only with allied consent. The first application of this control will be the collection of a 40 per cent. tax on the coal shipped out of the region. Eventually all Ruhr products will be taxed.

This is the carrying out of the new French plan forecast several days ago, of having the Germans run the Ruhr machinery instead of the French and Belgians trying to do it themselves. The Germans, according to reports from the Ruhr today, declare they will have nothing to do with the new customs machinery. The reply of the French will be that the French can wait until they change their minds.

It also is part of the new plan to begin the effective delivery of the coal due to France and Belgium for reparations, 15,000 tons of coal and 5,000 tons of coke daily.

Up to the present this collection has not been efficient, deliveries to the Allies falling to 30 per cent. of what they got before the occupation, although, generally speaking, deliveries to unoccupied Germany have been kept up fairly well.

There is need in France for these deliveries, especially coke, for it is announced today that fifteen steel furnaces of the Lorraine district are shut down for lack of coke which they have been receiving from the Ruhr.

Coal Tax Paid to Germany.

It will be recalled that a week ago that French commander in the Ruhr notified the coal operators that the Government tax due on Jan. 25 for the preceding month must be paid into the Treasury at Düsseldorf. General Weygand, who returned to Paris today from his tour of inspection, reported that the Germans notified General Degoutte yesterday that they had paid this tax, but had paid it to the German Tax Bureau outside the occupied region. This brought the retort from General Degoutte that he would hold the operators responsible and that they still owed the tax to the Düsseldorf tax office.

The French say here they expect to have many more tricks like this played on them by recalcitrant Germans, but that the whole Ruhr game is a waiting game and that every day which passes makes stronger the chances of success, because in reality Germany cannot do without Ruhr coal indefinitely and they must pay the 40 per cent. tax or not get it.

The French ask what Germany has gained so far by her passive resistance. They say she has made the task of the French harder in their effort to collect in the Ruhr and has thereby cost France something. But it is argued it has cost far more to Germany.

No announcement has yet been made as to who will be allied commissioner in the Ruhr territory. The choice probably depends on events. M. Poincaré is disposed to give the job to a civilian, perhaps one of the Ministers. But there is a strong faction of the Cabinet which thinks that if German officials are to be dealt with a strong General should be put in charge. Both are based on all sides the name of Mangin.

If M. Bonifay, the Belgian Premier,

Continued on Page Two.

Mathias Joseph, Sacred Poetry Show—Open till 10:00 this evening.—Adv.

Americans Saved Tutankhamen Treasures, Halting Their Own Work to Serve Science

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 27.—One of the most interesting features of the work at Tutankhamen's tomb is how the New York Metropolitan Museum's staff there, as the representatives of the youngest civilization in the world, today rendering invaluable assistance in preserving those treasures from the world's oldest known civilization now being taken from the tomb.

When the Earl of Carnarvon's expedition discovered the tomb the only expert staff available in Egypt for the delicate work of preservation was that of the Metropolitan Museum, apart from A. Lucas, who as Director of the Egyptian Government's chemical laboratory, is obviously qualified to treat such fragile objects delicately. But Mr. Lucas was not able to do everything, and if he had to play a large hand he would be unable to cope with a work necessitating a large staff. If the Metropolitan Museum authorities had not authorized their staff at Thebes to cease work for their own museum and to give their time to the preservation of the tomb of Tutankhamen it would have been impossible to impose such responsibility, and the work must have been not only a most severe handicap to the discoverers of Tutankhamen's tomb, but have constituted a grave danger to the ultimate safety of those treasures.

Yet while the Metropolitan's staff is giving its services to Lord Carnarvon in order to insure expert preservation of the subjects in the tomb the Egyptian Government is preparing a law certifying that all important archæological discoveries in Egypt must immediately pass unconditionally under control of the Egyptian Government, and that either the discoverer or any one else has a claim to the objects found, unless the Egyptian Government's doubtful generosity hopes that Government to donate some of these antiquities to selected institutions.

The Metropolitan Museum authorities owe it not only to themselves but to the Egyptian Government to make the intervention of the American Government with the Egyptian Government with the object of preventing abolition of the present law under which some important research expeditions have developed in Egypt.

Again, if the present law had become effective the result will not be just the antiquities will be lost to Egypt, but that they will probably be lost to all world of archæology. The Egyptian Government's attitude is that they are working for science and civilization and for nothing else.

MAKE YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT FOR BEAUTY in Times Sq. in one and other Beauty Parlors. Gimbel Brothers, Fifth Ave.—Adv.

AFTER A HEAVY MEAL THERE'S NOTHING LIKE THE HOT SPRINGS AND THE BATHS.

BAVARIA GIVES IN TO HITLER THREATS

National Socialists Force Premier to Allow Demonstration Even Under Martial Law.

CROWDS SWARM IN MUNICH

Delegations With Bands and Provocative Banners Take Possession of the Streets.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The situation in Munich is not quite as tense as it was later evening because the Government of the Free State of Bavaria has compromised with the nationalists, whose leader only yesterday threatened the highest republican official with violent revenge and told the Prime Minister to lay down his orders counted for nothing with him and his friends and that "a red wave would sweep over the whole country within a few days."

The fact is that Prime Minister von Knilling, though he has not raised the martial law imposed on the whole of Bavaria yesterday, has given way to the extraction of such high percentage as Crown Prince Rupprecht, General Ludendorff and Dr. von Kahr and have given permission to the Hitler guards and his National Socialists to hold six public meetings. On the other hand public demonstrations and meetings by other political parties, for instance, those of the Social Democrats, which had been arranged for tomorrow, are strictly forbidden. So one may safely say that martial law remains rigorously in force so far as the whole population of Bavaria is concerned, excepting Hitler's nationalists.

Though many Nationalist Socialist deputations on the way to Munich have been stopped en route, for instance, in Berlin, Gera and Frankfort, either by local authorities or by the railway employes, many thousands did arrive. In Munich and swarmed about the city with their swastika badges and carrying banners bearing inscriptions such as "Down with the men who are responsible for Nov. 9, 1918," "How long will you bear the yoke of Sandgarth?" Many of these delegations brought bands with them, but so far the Munich police have not permitted them to play publicly.

Both reactionary and republican Munich newspapers publish the fact that a number of French agents arrived this morning from Alsace, but, while the Nationalist organs attaced these newspapers Munchener Neue Nachrichten and Munchener Post, which are known as semi-official organs, the latter's issue of January 26 contained a report of a conference between Dr. Gessler, the Reichswehr Minister, and the French visitors, from which it appears that the French officers were anything but "Gessler's Red," who came with passages from Dresden to Hitler.

Hitler Loudly Cheered.

MUNICH, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—German Fascisti succeeded in holding twelve largely attended meetings tonight, by reason of an eleventh-hour dispensation of the police, who removed the previous embargo which Adolph Hitler, leader of the organization, promised that the meetings would proceed quietly and that no anti-Government demonstrations would be attempted.

Only a small police patrol was visible in the neighborhood of the halls where the meetings were held, although the Government kept considerable reserves in readiness.

Herr Hitler went by automobile from one meeting to another and was loudly cheered when he declared that all German eyes today were turning to Munich, where the thought of national unity was being vigorously promulgated. He expressed the belief that the Ruhr invasion would stimulate German confidence.

MUNICH UNBEARABLE FOR FRENCH CITIZENS

Vice Consul Reports Continuous Insult and Abuse—People Bent of Revenge.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Matin tomorrow will publish an interview with the French Vice Consul, R. Bourdon, who has just returned from Munich, describing the treatment given to Frenchmen in that German capital.

"Life in Munich has practically become intolerable for Frenchmen," he says. "Not only their personal dignity is continually subject to attack, but their lives are in danger. If a Frenchman is recognized in a restaurant immediately a dozen or so infuriated Germans fall upon him and begin to insult him with insults and blows and spitting upon him. Several times I witnessed such scenes, helpless to intervene.

"One day I almost fell a victim, but by a stroke of luck was warned beforehand and was able to leave the restaurant. I usually took my meals just before the closing of a gun and Nationalists shouting 'Deutschland Uber Alles' and 'Hurrahing for a Prussian,' or rather for a 'traitor' for in the eyes of the Bavarians we all form part of the black troops.

"In the train returning to France I was insulted and molested seriously. During most impudently spoken a few words to a French Sister of Charity. I was obliged during the night to come to help him against two German travelers who had added blows to the threat. Placed in another compartment of the train after passing Saarbrucken, I was cross-examined by two Germans who then attacked me and violently and very seriously by other Germans. I was obliged to make the rest of the journey standing up in the corridor of the train with a distinct impression that I would throw me out of the window if I resisted.

"That is how things stand in Munich. Allied control of arms simply has ceased to exist. Day and night, week days and Sundays, factories are working full speed turning out machine guns.

"The city is full of arms and ammunition. Nobody dares to speak to the inhabitants declare they are willing to suffer anything rather than give in. A people of 70,000,000 souls does not abase the orders of a people of 39,000,000, they say.

"In the streets officers in uniform are greeted with universal respect. They meet openly in big restaurants. It is there where I heard the clamor against French. A big dinner in honor of Ludendorff was given in the Bavarian capital's most celebrated restaurant. After patriotic speeches 'Deutschland Uber Alles' was sung. It was taken up by thousands of the throng outside and all over the city with redoubled power at all open squares. The impression was formidable.

"Hatred of France today fills all Bavarian hearts. Bavaria does anything but conceal the fact. Revenge and war are on everybody's lips. It is to be feared that the French occupation of the Palatinate will be the occasion of bloody conflicts."

GERMAN MAGNATES CONFER WITH FRENCH

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—The New York Times correspondent can state on reliable authority that just before the "Ruhr invasion" began some most influential industrial magnates, under the leadership of Hugo Stinnes, met certain leading manufacturers and mill owners from Lorraine at Oberstaf, a Winter sports place in the Tyrolean Alps, to confer regarding the interest to be taken in French capital. The Lorraine delegation demanded 60 per cent., while the Germans refused to offer more than 30 per cent., whereupon the negotiations adjourned.

Since Thursday, however, the French and German captains of industry are meeting again at Oberstaf and the discussions are continuing. In reply to the correspondent's inquiries whether the French had had the backing of their respective Governments the spokesman reply received was "Not yet."

In connection with this news attention was drawn to the fact that the Government mechanism, seemingly without any intelligent cause, published an official statement to the effect that "a certain must not be interpreted as though it contained the Versailles Treaty void. On the contrary, it was always ready to negotiate with France on the basis of that treaty, but not until the invasion had ceased."

BERLIN PREDICTS RUHR COLLAPSE

French Aims Will Be Defeated by Tariff Wall, German Government Holds.

COUNTS ON GENERAL STRIKE

German Labor Unions Fail in Their First Attempt for a World-Wide Protest Against France.

BERLIN, Jan. 27. (Associated Press.)—Although the Ruhr basin tonight is bemoaned in by an unbroken military cordon, the French have not yet inaugurated their compulsory levy of customs, whereby they propose to isolate the occupied zone from the rest of Germany.

Meanwhile, the German Government continues to pin its faith to further passive resistance and local strikes in the Ruhr as the most effective weapons against the French attempts to secure a working foothold, and brands the French theory that a customs wall can be erected and the Ruhr hermetically sealed off from the rest of Germany as an obvious economic fallacy, as Ruhr industry could not bear an excessive tariff and would naturally collapse ultimately, thus wholly frustrating the French aims.

Official quarters announced tonight that unoccupied Germany is well supplied with coal for the immediate future and that the Government's chief present concern consists in the prevention of the food situation in the Ruhr entire from collapse.

Even if the French succeed in heading off coal deliveries to unoccupied Germany, the latter territory could in emergency be supplied by way of Cologne and Holland, according to industrialists who are contemplating eventualities growing out of continued occupation of the Ruhr. The French still have to reckon with a general strike all along the Ruhr front before the customs ring is definitely welded, and the Berlin Government is counting on this development as a decisive offset to the French plan of housing in the occupied area.

The present hopeful feeling in the Ruhr is not an isolated outbreak of optimistic oratory, but is the outcome of all the hopeful news of the end of the "crisis," Dr. Becker, Minister of Economics, declared today. The Ruhr workers are apparently determined to make it through, as is the rest of Germany, and in this respect popular feeling is quite a different manifestation from the enthusiasm of the 1914 mobilization fever.

According to information arriving from Amsterdam, the German General Federation of Labor Unions has failed in its attempt to induce the governing board of the International Federation to order a world-wide general strike. The German organization, it is stated, undertook steps in this direction when the French set foot in the Ruhr, but found the headquarters of the International Federation disinclined to proclaim a general strike because of the opposition of delegates of the French, Belgian and British delegates. The British argued that there was strong antipathy prevalent in the ranks of the British workingmen because of the dirty competition resulting from cheap German labor.

The German labor leaders are reported to be making a second effort to win over the International Committee in favor of a 24-hour world-wide strike in protest against the French occupation of the Ruhr.

ASKS FUNDS FOR GERMANS.

International Trades Union Office Sends Out Appeal.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 27.—Although the facts were only given to the press today the executive of the International Trades Union, whose headquarters are at Amsterdam, decided at a meeting on January 18 to appeal all affiliated trades unions and all friends of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to assist the miners by giving generous financial support to the miners in their opposition to the occupation of the Ruhr. These unions are also invited to take up a collection in connection with the General Collection which will be applied in support of the Prussian miners and in support of the industrial struggle of the German laboring class against military and capitalistic oppression.

CALLS RUHR INVASION COSTLY TO FRANCE

James G. McDonald Says It Is Absurd to Expect Profit Under Army Rule.

"The French Invasion of the Ruhr" was the subject of a talk by James G. McDonald, Chairman of the League of Free Nations Associations, in Town Hall yesterday morning. In taking the view, which he said was contrary to that held by Secretary Hughes, that reparations and the interallied war debt were closely allied, he said that the world would never recover under artificial conditions, but rather that recovery must come through natural changes within the body politic. He spoke under the auspices of the League for Political Education.

"All the money that Germany has paid has been absorbed by the allied army of occupation," he said. "The bill collectors have been costly to Germany. There is, however, one bill collector who has not been paid at all. In fact, Germany owes us $10,000,000. What she paid went into a common pot and they elected to pay themselves first."

Two of the objects France has in view were to collect profit on German industry and to collect a tax on Ruhr coal, but he contended, the trouble with these objects is that they will not work in practice. He pointed out that it was absurd to try to subsidize industry for industrial control and not have the chance of maintaining that control out up the profits, this being shown by the fact that already profit has been turned into a French loss.

"Another object which France has in going into the Ruhr is to bring pressure to bear on the German Government and Germany has taken it to be their utmost to pay. In other words, to put the screws on," said Mr. McDonald. "The trouble is that no matter how hard the pressure may be it cannot get results. There is no possibility of the German Government paying anything in the near future or of the French and industrial Germany has sent its profits abroad and pressure can't force them to bring that money back.

"Another reason he gave for the French entering the Ruhr district was her desire to obtain a guarantee for the security in the shape of a hold on the industrial heart of Germany. There are some, he added, who see in this action of France an attempt to dominate Europe politically and economically through the military establishment, an opinion that might be held by certain leaders in France, but which was not the opinion of the people.

"France may through the pressure of events be forced from one step to another until it brings economic and political chaos in Germany. And no matter what may happen, the two major problems, reparations and the interallied debt, will still remain to be solved."

Mr. McDonald discussed America's position and said that the world had grown too small for isolation.

FOR NEW NIAGARA BRIDGE.

Senate Passes Bill Permitting American Niagara Road to Build Structure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A bill which would authorize the American Niagara Railroad Corporation to construct a bridge across the Niagara River was passed by the Senate today and goes to the House.

The bill, introduced by Senator Wadsworth of New York, would authorize the railroad corporation to construct and operate a bridge for general railway purposes, with a way for the passage of pedestrians and for motor driven and horse drawn vehicles.

The bill, there would span the Niagara River at a point to be approved by the War Department near the city of Tonawanda, N. Y., and would cross Grand Island. No restriction was imposed in the bill in the matter of the cost or a time limit for construction.

TELLS WHY FRANCE WILL WIN IN RUHR

Able to Mine All Coal Needed, Says Black Diamond Editor, Back From Europe.

HAS THOUSANDS OF MINERS

Large Percentage of Ruhr Workers of Foreign Nationality—Asserts Germans Must Settle.

R. M. Bryan, Eastern editor of The Black Diamond, who returned yesterday on the Cunarder Berengaria from a study of the European coal mines and markets, said that in his opinion France had Germany by the throat and soon would be able to effect a satisfactory settlement with her as to reparations. He appeared to have been very favorably impressed by the intelligence and industry of the French people, and was enthusiastic on the future of France, which he declared would pull through her troubles safely, now she had started on the right track.

In a statement he had prepared, Mr. Bryan said:

"I found that we, as well as the English, vastly underestimate the skill of the French, and apparently German propaganda has been unsparingly used over here as well as in Europe to create the opinion that only Germans can work the Ruhr mines. We forget that the same kind of propaganda was put out when France took over the steel and iron industries in Lorraine and the coal industry in the Saarr.

"I found that the French had carefully planned their invasion and that they were not unexpectant of the resistance and detrimental work that the Germans have carried on since the invasion began. The first bit of German press work had to do with their statement that France would not be able to get coal mined in the Ruhr. The history of the past week or ten days shows that this calculation has been wrong. The French coal people are every bit as intelligent as are the Germans, in my estimation. I saw this after seeing what they have done in the Northern French coal fields before and after the war.

"Moreover, they have most intelligent aid from Belgium mining interests. Also bear in mind that a fair percentage of miners in the Ruhr are of foreign nationality, of which the Poles are prominent. A fact to be borne in mind, also, is that there are thousands of miners and overseers in the Saarr mines that are familiar with the Ruhr mines. It is my opinion that after a month or so France will be making a most favorable showing as to production, and will be absolutely able to get out her full reparation tonnage from the Ruhr mines.

"Unoccupied Germany will not be able to get her coal requirements from England, except at a price that will make the purchase of British coal prohibitive. Before I left the other side the German press agents were talking of importing 4,000,000 tons of coal per month from England to make up their loss of Ruhr coal. England exports normally only 5,000,000 tons per month, so that for Germany to import 3,000,000 or even 2,000,000 tons per month from England would mean for her to buy at prices in competition with those of buyers from practically every other coal importing country in the world. The British coal market is very sensitive and production is now about at maximum.

"Germany must, therefore, soon deal with France or stop her industries.

"There are less than 3,000 idle people in the entire French mines. This makes France internally very prosperous. Had she no external debts she would be in a wonderful position. In that she is practically self-contained, in so far as she consumed the products that would stagnate her to go along without importation. She only needs to secure more coal and especially coke from Germany to put her steel business on a very large production scale."

MARKS SLUMP HERE TO 28,500 FOR $1.00

New Low Reached at .0035 of a Cent—Bankers Believe Drop Will Continue.

German marks continued in their state of demoralization yesterday, dropping to a new low at .0035 cent, at which point 28,500 marks could have been purchased for $1. The opening price was .0037 of a cent, but this figure was not held long and a wave of selling carried the price down to .0035, which was also the closing price for the day.

A prominent international banking house reported that at 4 P. M. yesterday in the outside market in Berlin 30,000 marks sold for $1, which would make the price per unit approximately 29 1-3 ten-thousandths of a cent, fractionally under the bottom reached here. The previous low for the mark was .0036, which was touched on Jan. 18, so that yesterday's closing price represented a depreciation of about 17 per cent. In less than ten days. The high for the year was .0042, made on Jan. 2, the first business day of the year.

In explanation of the downward slump yesterday of the last dwindling German currency, bankers published out that the continued efforts of the German Reparations Commission to secure coal and other necessary commodities from foreign markets to replace the loss incurred through the French occupation of the Ruhr district, necessarily be expended by further heavy offerings of German exchange in this market as well as London. These offerings, it was pointed out, were due to the necessity of building up foreign balances to enable the Germans to effect such necessary purchases.

In addition to these factors, it was said, there have been substantial purchases of marks by industrial houses which have received shipments of German goods recently. It was held logical, furthermore, to believe that the market would be called upon to absorb even large quantities of marks in the near future, as the Germans will be forced to continue their policy of raising outside credits in order to pay for commodities taken by the French.

Classified Advertisements

	Dec.	Pg.	Dec.	Pg.
Automobile Exchange	19	12		
Agents Wanted	19	12		
Apartment Houses, Flats	9	1	19	12
Aparts.—Furn. or Unf.	9	1	19	1
Apartments Wanted	19	1		
Board Wanted	19	1		
Boarders Wanted	19	1		
Building Material	9	1-2		
Business Opportunities	9	10-12		
Chemistry	1	Part	2	6
City Real Estate	9	1	19	12
Country Homes	9	1		
Dwelling Houses, &c.	1	Part	2	6
Farms—For Sale or Let	9	1	19	12
Factories—Sale or Let	9	1-2	19	12
Furniture Wanted	9	1		
Furnished Rooms	9	1		
For Sale	19	11		
Help Wanted	19	1		
Instruction	9	1	19	12
Lost and Found	19	1		
Lofts	9	1	19	12
Male Help Wanted	19	1		
Meeting and Summer	19	1		
Mortgage Loans	9	1	19	12
Mortgage Loans Wtd.	19	1		
Public Notices	19	1		
Real Estate at Auction	9	1		
Real Estate Wanted	9	1		
Other Cities & Towns	9	1-2	19	12
Wanted	19	12		
Business	19	1		
Rooms Wanted	19	1		
Situations Wanted—Female	19	1		
Situations Wtd.—Male	19	1		
To Let for Business	9	1	19	12
Unfurnished Rooms	9	Part	2	6
Unfurnished Rooms	19	1		
Wanted for Business	9	1	19	12
Wanted to Purchase	19	12		

SOLDIER SENATOR ASSAILS GERMANY

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

French military forces will not meet the moral approval of America, first, because they are to this invasion the sowing of dragons' teeth, the building up of a more intense hatred between the German and French people, and the building up of a greater hostility between those who will sympathize with Germany, on the one hand, and the French and the Belgians on the other, dividing the world again into two contending camps, where the ultimate attitude may be another appeal to organized military force.

"Second, because the French leadership seems to be indisposed to allow controversial questions as to the amount of the reparations and the means of collecting reparations to be settled by economic methods. They have destroyed the amount and the terms, and are collecting or trying to collect by military force, and will break down the productive power of the German people.

"If France and Belgium should show a disposition to permit the intermediation of friendly nations on these questions and to invite such mediation before it is too late, there would be no outburst of enthusiastic approval in America of such an attitude.

"It will be very deplorable if French leadership should persist in a policy which will alienate the confidence and respect of the world. The rattling of sabres does not appeal to American opinion, and the best friends of the French people in America are deploring a policy which they fear will ultimately do them irreparable injury.

"I believe we should, before it is too late, join the other great nations in guaranteeing France from invasion, under the principles of the League of Nations, but on the condition that France does not invade. I think the German people should have the same guarantee from the world of freedom from invasion and that the world should use economic pressure on the German people to induce them to the contract a world tribunal shall determine what reparations are due and payable."

Senator Owen declared that the amount of the physical reparations and the payment of the reparations by the German people should be settled in the light of the extent to which the German people have contributed to the defeat of a structure of government which had been built up through generations of men. He expressed the furthermore convinced that the German people, as a result of which such a thing as an organized public opinion was unknown, be not to the German Empire, as it existed prior to 1918.

The responsibility for the World War, he said, was not with the ex-Kaiser, Ludendorff, Hindenburg and other leaders of the old military regime, and not with the masses of the German people. Germans who were there when the world was in conflict, he declared, were in the right, for the Germans were right, and France and Belgium should take their conclusions.

The Senator recalled how Bismarck forced Bavaria to submit themselves immediately after the attacking and how the Allies, led by France, rebuked Bavaria for violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

When the Oklahoma Senator concluded, several Senators sought recognition, but Senator Reed was recognized. He proceeded to make a speech that was in effect a reply to all those members of Congress who have been denouncing the French of late and at the same time uttering sentiments calculated to please the Germans. He said in part:

"For many days in the chamber we have heard expressions of sympathy with one side or the other in the present European crisis. We have heard perhaps more expressions of sympathy with Germany than with the French. I think those questions ought to be looked at from the standpoint of the American, not the pro-French, not the pro-German, but the pro-American. I believe there is a distinct pro-American policy which should be followed, not only in foreign affairs, but in the affairs of our Administration.

"There is a tendency among a certain group of people to take pains to show pity for the criminal who has met punishment. We find people in America who are inclined to send flowers to murderers and to shower the victim and the crime with kindness, forgetting the sorrow in his present plan. They complain of the rudeness of the teachers in the impoverished country and forget to think of the victim of that master's crime.

"That is what we are in danger of doing now in our discussion of this crisis on the Ruhr. We are forgetting what it was that brought Germany to her present pass. We are forgetting why the French have found it necessary to invade that district. We are forgetting the things Germans have done to bring themselves to the predicament in which they find themselves today.

Why This Sympathy for Germany?

"Why the sudden outburst of sympathy for one of these two nations? Why was it that in 1914 we did not break out with a similar outburst in favor of the Belgians? Heaven knows, the country was invaded with fire and with sword, and not merely the threat of it. Their country was invaded in a direct violation of a treaty to which this country was a party, and yet we did not raise our voice in this fashion in sympathy with the Belgians, who were invaded.

"Northern France was devastated, its cities, its homes, its fields, and its orchards laid waste, but somehow our sympathy did not break forth in the way it has been doing here in recent days. All the love of nations were delivered when those people let loose their pent up pent up Hyrrus and we'ent quiet. We did not break into rules as we are doing now at an invasion that is not attended by murder and disregard of international law.

"The women and children at Lille were deported by the invader and sent off in practical slavery to work in Germany. Belgium and Northern France remembered then that it was America that it managed then to control its expressions of sympathy.

"When our German friends with whom we were at peace saw fit to torpedo the Lusitania and the hundreds of Americans had their shedding of blood stifled with the gurgle of death as they went into the Atlantic Ocean, somehow we managed to stay neutral, and why is God's name can we not stay neutral when our neighbors in France are in the throes of Belgians and French and Americans?

"What is it that drags us to the front now to protest because Germany has to pay what she has promised to pay? Why should we suddenly grow manlike in sympathy because the debtor is called upon to explain his crime?

"There is talk about the unborn children of Germany having to pay these reparations. There is not a man or woman or child who knows any value of this money who will not be dead long before the American people have ceased to pay what they have to pay on the debt of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, Russia, Serbia, Rumania and Portugal but, I do not know, Belgium, Greece, Montenegro and Japan. Do we forget that when we get maudlin in sympathizing with German taxpayers?

"I am not speaking my own sentiments, my own private views alone. I think I am speaking as the man who fought in France would speak if they were here in the Chamber. I think I am speaking as the man who died in France would speak if they could utter their thought today. I tell you, Mr. President, we are forgetting our own dead when we begin to wax sympathetic because France has levied execution for the reparations debt.

"Mr. President, there was a default, clearly there was a default, in the reparations payable by Germany; clearly there is no intention on the part of the Germans to pay these reparations. The bully who swaggered in in 1914, 1917, 1918 and 1917 now whimpers because he is taken. Every bully whines when he is taken. We are going to allow ourselves to be dragged by the nose?

"What talk did we hear of unborn generations of French when in 1918 and 1917 the Germans thought they were going to win and their experts were busy calculating what was the utmost they could make France pay, and what was the utmost pound that they could make Great Britain pay, and what was the utmost that they could squeeze out of this dying nation of ours which they so mightily reviled?

"Did any of the Germans stop to think about the unborn generations of American children when they then proposed to rack our land? Did their wolves find no ruth over our sons. There was no sympathy shown them for what they proposed to do to us.

"Now, of all the lost arts that civilization is deprived of today, including the art of tempering candor and the serious arts of dispassionate, we dead now that has disappeared from civilization, there is no art which is dead today that is so much missed as the art of minding one's own business. It has fallen into desuetude.

"We have forgotten how to mind our own business. But in that, if we can revive that art, lies the true American policy. This is not our quarrel. We did not want reparations, they're here, we are not a creditor. We need not have a pro-French sympathy if we prefer not for any reason, but, for God's sake, let us not sympathize with the murderer. Let us shake off and let France collect her debt if she can.

"We are told there are starving Germans in the Ruhr district, but by whom are we told. By a German communist. If German official announcements of current events are truthful today, it is for the first time since 1914 that they have been truthful, and we need not get excited about the French starving the Germans until we have some better evidence of it than a statement from Berlin.

"Our policy should be, and again I say it, our policy should be mind our own business, particularly now when our ally and our comrade on the battlefield is trying to get no more than has been promised to her."

When the Pennsylvania Senator concluded Senator Glass of Virginia called the clerk and grasped him by the hand.

Senator Oddie of Nevada, another newcomer in the Senate, took the floor and endorsed what his eastern colleague had said. He cited the case of German Ambassador Gerard, who, he said, "blubbered" when called upon to pay the bones due to the Germans for the San Francisco earthquake. The men who controlled those companies, he declared, were today doing as they did at the time of the earthquake—trying to discount the reparations due to France.

Owen for Justice to All.

Senator Owen replied to Senator Reed, saying:

"The Senator from Pennsylvania condemns the criminal conduct of Germany. I differentiate between the criminal conduct of the military leaders of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the mass of the German people, who were the subjects of that organized military and political system.

"I want to tell the Senator from Pennsylvania, and tell the Senate, that it is our business to speak the voice of morality and of justice among men, and to say to France, 'Keep out of Germany,' and to say to Germany, 'Keep out of France.' That is the only way we are going to have peace on earth. We cannot allow nations without objection and with our sympathetic attitude to invade other nations and then expect that it will not reach us.

"It is difficult for me to believe that French leadership is so afraid of the invasion of France by Germany, whose powers to make and hold arms have been taken away. We went into the last war not for world purposes, but to establish liberty throughout the world. Our sons fought and died for not the liberty of France alone but the liberty of mankind—the liberty of France, yes, but the liberty also of the German people. I am just as much in favor of giving liberty to the German people as I am to the French people. Someone gives liberty to one and takes it away from another.

"I wish I could believe that the French people have a larger measure of democratic self-government. In my judgment they are being largely governed now by an organized political clique, which is leading them to injury and harm. I think it is a military as well as a political force. I think the political leadership of France is directing the economic policy of France.

"I hope, however, whether that be true or not, it is my judgment that it is an injury to the people of the United States that this controversy between the French leadership and the German leadership should remain unsettled and that war should grow out of it.

"This is a question of establishing by orderly process a means by which man shall live at peace, and the first fundamental of that principle requires the recognition of the doctrine of independent power for each community, the territorial liberty of each self-governing nation. When we depart from that principle we set the world on fire."

Senator Harrison of Mississippi brought the incident to a close by reading into the Congressional Record the account printed in the morning's New York Times of the speech delivered in New York last night by ex-Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois.

McCormick to Speak Soon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Leaders in the movement to bring about a renewal of the discussion of European affairs and the attitude of the American Government allowed today's discussion to go by without participation in it.

Senator McCormick, Republican, of Illinois, was prepared to address the Senate on the European situation, as seen by him during his recent European trip, but deferred delivery of his speech until next week. Likewise, Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, withheld the introduction of his resolution for the President to call an economic conference. This discussion, when presented, is expected to be cast as a vehicle of debate.

A new development of the day was the sending by Senator Frazier, Republican, of North Dakota, to Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, of a letter asking that the committee act on the request of the President to authorize the President to call conferences at Washington of the nations that were signatory to the Hague convention of 1907.

The purpose of this conference, as stated in Senator Frazier's resolution, which has been pending several months, would be to consult as to the best means of bringing about a better concert of nations, the establishment of general freedom, the assurance of general tranquillity and the protection of the general welfare.

ALLIES AT LAUSANNE RATIFY OUR POLICY

M. Bonpard Declares Turkey Will Be Left Free to Apportion Concessions.

SOVIET OFFER TO ARMENIANS

Tchitcherin Tells Conference of Intention to Receive "a Considerable Number of Emigrants."

LAUSANNE, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—The "policy of the open door in Turkey," as advocated by the United States at the Near Eastern Conference, was ratified by the Allies tonight in the form of a declaration read by M. Bonpard to the conference, declaring that Turkey was not obliged to follow the advice of the Council on the Ottoman debt in the matter of concessions in Turkey.

This declaration, which satisfies the American representations and which goes on the official records, was made at the last hour of an amazing session which only served to bring out the sharp number of points on which the Allies and the Turks are divided.

The open door question arose in connection with the demand of the Allies that Turkey pay to them [illegible] Turkish pounds gold as reparation to allied citizens for damages sustained during the war. When the allied draft of the protocol, providing for the details of this payment, which, by the way, Turkey today absolutely refused to make in any form, reached Ambassador Child yesterday, he found in it a clause to the effect that the Turkish Government must ask the opinion of the Council on the Ottoman debt with reference to all questions for new concessions or the extension of old concessions.

Ambassador Child immediately conferred with the allied leaders and pointed out that this provision collided with the principle of the open door. In consequence, M. Bonpard tonight read a declaration that it was far from the Allies's intentions to strike a blow at the sovereign rights of Turkey, which were fully safeguarded, as Turkey need not follow the advice of the Council on concessions.

Turkey, under her own responsibility, the declaration said, maintains all her liberties, and the principle of the open door results always that which should prevail in Turkey in all economic questions.

Both Ismet Pasha and Hassan Bey, representing Turkey, raised strong objections to the protocol clause concerning concessions, and insisted that the provision whereby Turkey must ask the advice of the Debt Committee, which is an international body, constituted independent with the sovereign rights of Turkey.

Turkey also refused to accept the allied proposal that in view of the fight against epidemics a sanitary commission, composed of three foreign doctors and one Turkish physician, sit in connection with the supervision of the Straits.

Ismet Pasha asserted that this was interference with Turkish sovereignty, and that Turkish doctors were entirely capable.

Tonight's meeting, which was devoted to financial and economic questions, was the Allies say, the last meeting of the Near Eastern Conference for detailed discussion, with the exception of a meeting of the special Straits Committee, with the Russian present.

The Allies apparently are determined to go ahead with their plan of presenting their draft treaty to the Turks officially on Wednesday, although it will be privately communicated Monday.

The session tonight showed a complete divergence of views on many subjects, including reparations. All during the meeting was disorderly, several of the delegates trying to speak at one time. A debate between Ismet Pasha and Venizelos, ex-Premier, over national war responsibilities was especially violent. Ismet Pasha charged that Smyrna had been burned by the Greeks and added "all the world knows it." M. Venizelos with much heat defended his country.

The Russians and Japanese are helping in the attempt to save the conference. The British seem to think that at the last minute the Turks will sign.

Bolshevist Russia earned the title tonight of Good Samaritan by officially informing the conference that Russia stood ready to provide an asylum for the Armenians. M. Tchitcherin sent a note to the three Presidents of the conference, and also to Ambassador Child, in which he said that, although the Russian delegation had been prevented from participating in almost all the questions before the conference, they considered that they could have contributed in an important way to the solution of various problems if they had been allowed to take part.

One of these problems which had not been solved was the Armenian. Despite Bolshevism throughout Russia, at the months in which their delegation had been treated at Lausanne, the Russian representatives desired to give notice, in co-operation with Georgia and the Ukraine, of Russia's intention "to Israel on their respective territories a considerable number of Armenian emigrants, of whom the number is still to be established."

The note goes on to say that "details of this project will be the subject of special negotiations between the representatives of Russia, Georgia, and the Ukraine and qualified representatives of the Armenians."

The security conventions between Turkey and Greece will be signed next Friday. It was announced. Irrespective of the form of the general peace conference. One provides for the mutual return of prisoners of war and hostages, and the other for the compulsory exchange of minority populations.

These conventions are to become effective immediately.

The American representatives who presented at the meeting of the full commission, which adopted the report providing for compulsory exchange of populations. They had previously protested on humanitarian grounds against such a wholesale forced movements of peoples, but did not apparently feel it appropriate to intervene today. Once both Greece and Turkey accepted the arrangement.

Lord Curzon, speaking at this morning's session, delivered a scathing criticism of the Turks because of their refusal to accept the conclusions embodying the bodies of British, French and Italian soldiers who died in the Gallipoli campaign, be reburied in Turkey. The Turks, however, adhered to their stand.

Ismet Pasha said Turkey was willing to let bygones be bygones, but that the British insisted on removing every last vestige of Turkish occupancy. What England really desired, he charged, was consecration of a battlefield. Moreover, she was asking for a beach which she served for military purposes, and might be used again for the same purpose.

In the course of the discussion, Lord Curzon said that Great Britain would never give way on this question.

"We cannot haggle over our soldiers dead," he exclaimed. "You can haggle over everything else, as you have, but over our dead, never."

"We are only too anxious to withdraw our troops from Constantinople and Gallipoli, but I solemnly declare that not a man shall be moved until this question is settled in a spirit of honour, equity and honor."

COBLENZ AREA GIVEN OVER TO THE FRENCH

General Allen Transfers Bridgehead Held for Four Years by American Troops.

STRICTER REGIME EXPECTED

French Authorities Will Apply the Same Disciplinary Measures in Force at Dusseldorf.

COBLENZ, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—The Coblenz area of occupied Germany, held by American troops since the establishment of the allied watch on the Rhine, was turned over to the French at noon today.

Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in Germany, and General Mayer of the French Army were the two military officers involved in the transfer.

This final ceremony, ending the four years of American occupation, was of the simplest character. General Mayer, accompanied by a single French officer, came to General Allen's headquarters, where the American commander and his full staff received them. Promptly at noon General Allen turned over the area so long under the control of his forces to the French commander.

The formal transfer of authority took but a few moments. It was accompanied with brief expressions of regret at the departure of the Americans.

The assumption of control by the French will, it is stated, be followed immediately by the application of the more disciplinary measures that the French have been imposing upon the Prussian civil authorities elsewhere in the Rhineland. This policy heretofore has not been extended to the Coblenz area, under the American, and any enforcement of General Allen with the German officials in this connection has been avoided.

The Rhineland Commission to date has deported eighty-six officials of the Customs and Forestry Services, and it is reported that several hundred more with their families, will be obliged to leave in the next few days, including some from the former American zone.

In turning over the area, General Allen informed General Mayer that, pursuant to an understanding with General Pershing, he handed him the American zone and wished him all success. The French General will receive the American headquarters building later.

Among those included in the withdrawal were seven American civilians as chiefs of districts, operating through the American official section of the Rhineland Commission.

RECOVERS IN HER COFFIN.

Italian Woman Sends Mourners Into Hysteria.

Special to The New York Times.

MILAN, Jan. 27.—The coffin lid was just being fastened down today when Maria Bazzoni, aged 38, who supposedly died yesterday, suddenly revived and sat upright.

The private [illegible] and relatives became hysterical and doctors were summoned. She is improving tonight.

ASKS GOVERNMENTS TO AID GREEK REFUGEES

Plastiras Says Their Needs Are Beyond the Resources of Private Philanthropy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Greek Legation made public tonight an appeal of Colonel Plastiras, head of the Revolutionary Committee of Greece, to the peoples and Governments of Christian nations asking sympathy and help on behalf of the refugees now on Greek soil as a result of Turkish military activity in Asia Minor. The appeal, it was said, would be presented by the Greek Minister to the State Department Monday.

"A mass of women, children and aged, numbering more than a million," the appeal said, "is naked, hungry and without shelter in the middle of Winter. Every day on account of hardships of the season and from sickness they are being decimated. Charity by private individuals and by groups of persons has been shown in a very warm manner from foreign countries on behalf of the refugees. The whole of Hellenism, in recall against the tremendous calling of national disintegration, feels a deep gratitude for that philanthropic spirit of Europe and America, but the magnitude of the calamity is so great that even the warmth of private charity as well as the efforts of the Greek State to alleviate the suffering is insufficient to cope with the situation.

"It is evident that the calamity is beyond the economic power of the country in view of the fact that Greece has not yet emerged from the wicked tides of a protracted war. Inspired for the purpose of liberation and with the approval of the Allies.

"It is manifest that a terrible tragedy will develop in this free land, which has always fought for humanitarian ideas. If the Governments of Europe and America do not hasten to her assistance.

"In the name of human solidarity, I ask for the help of the Governments of the Christian nations the immediate assistance on behalf of the Hellenic people who are in danger and who expect from Christian civilization the salvation of the hundreds of thousands of unfortunate human beings upon which death and misfortune have placed their seal."

SHERMAN BURROUGHS DEAD

New Hampshire Congressman's End Sudden After an Attack of Grip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Representative Sherman E. Burroughs of the First New Hampshire District, died suddenly late tonight at his home here after an illness with the grip. The immediate cause of death was said to be congestion of the lungs.

He had served as a member of Congress since 1917 and was 52 years of age. Mr. Burroughs was elected as a Republican from Manchester to succeed the late Cyrus A. Sullaway. He previously had been a member of the New Hampshire House of Representatives and had practised law. In the House he was a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Jamaican Resort Hotel Burned.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 27.—Fire completely destroyed the Constant Spring Hotel, six miles from Kingston, this afternoon. The fire was discovered on the second floor while the guests were at luncheon. All the visitors, among them several Americans and Britishers, escaped before the flames made much headway, but they lost their entire belongings. The loss is estimated at $250,000, covered by insurance.

BALDWIN SAYS WE DON'T UNDERSTAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

interest in international trade. They are very much in the same frame of mind as we used to be about reparations when a large number of people here thought Germany would send bags of gold every Saturday night until the money was paid. A great many people in America think all we have to do is to send the money.

Mr. Baldwin then defined the root of the controversy. The British debt, he explained, could be funded only on such terms as Congress would accept. He then told whether he intended to return to Washington.

"I should like to," he replied with a smile. "I have been well received there. But I shall not be able to as I have my own work to do at home."

He was asked whether the British Government would put forward any new proposals which Congress would accept before its adjournment on March 4.

To this Mr. Baldwin replied quickly:

"There is not any chance of that. The American commission has already put forward the only proposals which would be accepted. If they are [illegible] at all, by Congress. They are [illegible] limit of what they are likely to propose."

Then practically the matter is shelved until [illegible].

"Yes," he agreed, in reply to a query, "the ball falls to the ground. The American commission has adjourned and was clearly [illegible] by Congress not to give more favorable terms than those you are already familiar with. Those terms are perfectly impossible, for they would mean that we should be paying something like 6 per cent. At the same time the American people think their action extremely generous. The English people do not think that it is, but you must remember that there are 1,000 miles between them. Unless Congress agrees to what the commission has already proposed we shall have to go on paying what we are paying now. It is a matter of opinion whether it is possible to find all this money for many years to come."

The situation being that unless we find it we shall have to go paying 3 per cent,

"Yes, we are pledged up to the hilt to pay, and also to pay back all capital."

Then, Mr. Baldwin, it amounts to this: That we have reached a stage when, according to the present outlook, we cannot hope for better terms?

"Yes, I think that is so."

And the question is whether Congress will accept the terms which the commission has already suggested?

"Yes, that is so."

Mr. Baldwin explained that the American commission's terms of 2½ per cent, present, an annual British payment of £21,000,000, but this might be raised by improvement of British exchange, he added.

All the best opinion in New York believes that the pound and the dollar will get in pretty pretty soon. The way in which the pound has been going up is remarkable, but there are good judges who think it is not so much the appreciation of the pound as the depreciation of the dollar."

Calls Stands of Paying 3 Per Cent Too Great.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that if Great Britain were to go on paying 3 per cent, there would be a certain amount of back interest owing her. It was then suggested to him that England would not be able to pay a full 10 per cent of that, only something on account, the remainder being added to the capital. To this the Chancellor replied:

"I should think the strain of paying 3 per cent on the whole of the debt would be greater than this country could carry. It is a ghastly prospect. It is a nasty place, and there is no doubt about it. I should like to point out this, however.

"What America has offered represents an immense advance in American opinion. It is a very, very, great step. It was not thought possible that Congress would be willing to alter its own legislation and give terms for reducing our percentage to 2½ per cent, over a period of years. The original terms of Congress, with a sinking fund yearly, amounted to 6 per cent."

It was then suggested that at some time in the future there might be a change in American opinion in favor of Great Britain. Mr. Baldwin refused to accept the idea.

"My own view is," he said, "very strongly would not be in our favor. The feeling has got on the minds of the American people, and there is no sentiment whatever in favor of cancellation. The word makes them shy all along the line. It is quite impossible."

The question of the debt settlement to Great Britain was further emphasized by Mr. Baldwin's statement that the hope of a reduction of taxation in the forthcoming budget depended largely upon it.

"How man must a reply be made to the American offer? In a month too long."

Mr. Baldwin replied:

"A week would be better. In America they put through their legislation quickly."

There he spoke of his reception in the United States. "The kindness of the Americans had been extraordinary," he said. "The atmosphere was great when the British mission arrived and continued on throughout. Every one assured them that their visit would do an immense amount of good to the relations between the two countries.

"I believe they felt we had come with good intentions or that we intended to do business, and from the President downward, in the press and amongst the public, the attitude was that the action of England in regard to the debt left nothing to be desired. There was no section of the press in America that tried to make bad blood or tried to make our task more difficult that it was."

Cabinet Opinion Divided.

Commenting on Mr. Baldwin's statement the political correspondent of The Sunday Times says a Cabinet meeting will be held early this week to consider the Chancellor's report.

"Opinion in the Cabinet," says the paper, "is not divided. Several Ministers are inclined to agree with Mr. Baldwin that though the bargain that America offers is decidedly on the harsh side it may be better to accept it than to hang up the settlement indefinitely and run the risk of arousing rancorous feeling against us in the States. But there are others who hold, and their view is echoed by some of our leading bankers and financiers, that it would be the greater evil to accept terms which must impose a crushing burden not only upon ourselves but our debtors. There would be no less embitterment between the two peoples, though in that case Congress would be on our side. It may be better to have the debt unfunded for awhile until the education of America in international finance has made further progress."

Reparation British Arguments.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 28 (Associated Press).—Although all the London papers display prominently the statement made by Stanley Baldwin on his arrival at Southampton Saturday, few of them comment editorially. The Sunday Times, however, devotes a full column leading editorial to the remarks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the inability of the Baldwin nation to collect any reparation. It says the question now is whether the American terms should be accepted, whether Great Britain should submit a counter-proposal, or whether the whole matter should stand over. Whatever decision is reached, it adds, must be reached soon.

The Sunday Times indicates the British arguments, saying the money was borrowed after America entered the war, when America's military aid had not reached an effective stage, and that the money thus borrowed was spent almost entirely in the United States, and it is part and parcel of the war that the prices charged were almost uniformly the highest.

While France and Great Britain were losing men by the hundred thousand, it continues, America was opening credits for allied buying of munitions from American manufacturers.

The paper declares further that the British Government is only responsible for those loans because the United States finished its lending for some months to them.

"For our own purposes," says The Sunday Times, "we had to send to borrow from America or anywhere else. We were financing our own share in the war out of our own resources and by the sale of British securities. It was in behalf of our allies—France, Belgium and Italy—and because America would not loan to them direct, that we incurred the huge liabilities."

It points out that the Americans acknowledged the force of Great Britain's arguments by modifying the interest and extending the debt, and very likely would go further if they were not afraid of Congress.

"But," it adds, "the fact remains that so far their concessions, while appreciable and commendable, not give us the relief we may reasonably ask. We want to pay as quickly as we can and it is a clear American interest that the process should not be so exhaustive as to leave us incapable of buying American goods.

"We are confronted a miserably honest people. They certainly are not a mean or grasping people.

"America should understand Britain cannot burden posterity simply because Congress takes a political view of an economic question and takes it against the best financial opinion in America itself."

OFFERED DEBT RATE UNDER 4 PER CENT.

America Suggested 3 Per Cent. for 10 Years, 3½ for 52 Years and 4¼ Until Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Details of the suggestions made by the American Debt Committee to the British commission in regard to the funding of the British debt to the United States were made available here today in an official quarter, following the publication of cabled dispatches of an interview with Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, in which Mr. Baldwin made reference to the so-called American terms.

The American suggestions called for a retroactive interest rate of 4¼ per cent, from the date the obligations were contracted to the date of the completion of funding arrangements. The rate now being charged is 5 per cent. Furthermore, the American commission suggested an interest rate of 3 per cent for the first ten years after funding arrangements were completed, the rate to be increased to 3½ per cent, after ten years, to continue until the debts were liquidated, probably another fifty years.

Amortization provisions to make possible yearly payments on principal were to be established, the amount to be set aside for this purpose being in the first years, at least approximately one-half of 1 per cent, of the entire principal of the debts.

In his interview Chancellor Baldwin set forth substantially these details, but was quoted as suggesting the American commission was holding out for 3 per cent, interest during the period from the date the debts were contracted to the date of completion of a funding agreement.

In discussing Mr. Baldwin's interview an American official said that the terms proposed by the American commission were not in the nature of a proposition, but rather of suggestions made during informal discussions of the matter, many informal suggestions being made on both sides. The terms as stated in the cable as quoted from the Chancellor, it was explained, are not exactly the correct approach to an arrangement worked out, although correct in some particulars.

The amortization feature, this official said, was rather a series of payments from year to year to be made in extinguishment of the debt, varying in amounting somewhat, but probably would average approximately the rate of one-half of 1 per cent, in the aggregate. The amortization provisions, it was understood by the American commission that should the other terms be acceptable, under the suggestion made the rate of interest to further the payment of the refunding should be of the order of 4¼ per cent, that for the 10 years from funding panel with 3 per cent, for the years thereafter the American commission, it is understood, calculated that the amount interest to be paid by Great Britain would be approximately 4 per cent, probably slightly under that level.

The arrangement, it was felt, also would make the rate charged the British equally with the rate which, averaged over the whole proposition, the United States would be called upon to pay to holders of Liberty bonds and long-term refunding notes. Since paid by the British to reduce the principal of the debt owed the United States, it is proposed, shall be used to reduce the principal amount of Liberty bonds distributed by this Government. The American Commission, it was said, felt that the suggestion as outlined would receive the sanction of Congress, although this would not be definitely established until modifying legislation was sought. It had been the hope of the Administration that the suggestion would be accepted quickly by the British Cabinet so that the matter could be placed before the present Congress.

The British debt to the United States at Nov. 15 last aggregated $4,736,454,000 of which $4,277,827,000 was principal and $911,846,000 interest accrued since the loans were made. It is probable that in any funding arrangement the accrued interest would be merged with principal as of the time of completion of funding.

Should the accrued interest be fixed at 4¼ per cent, the total would be reduced about $[illegible]. At the rate of 3 per cent, the Britain apparently would be called upon to pay about $[illegible] annually in interest, and also to set aside about $[illegible] annually for amortization provisions. The total payments to the United States over the first ten years would approximate $[illegible], or slightly in excess of $[illegible], to be raised by the British in taxes.

It is understood here that the British first sought an interest rate of 2½ per cent., to be made retroactive to the date the debts were made, and later suggested 3 per cent. on the same basis with an amortization provision of one-half of one per cent. It was such a proposition that the American Commission did not believe to be acceptable to Congress. It was the feeling here, it is understood, that the American suggestions as outlined were, in the opinion of the American Commission, the most liberal which might hope to receive Congressional favor. It was believed that an argument could be placed before Congress for funding, on the basis suggested, which would convince Congress of its fairness.

BACK AGAIN
BEST NATURAL EUROPEAN TABLE WATER FROM CARLSBAD
MATTONI
(GIESHUEBLER)
PACKED IN CASES CONTAINING
12 LARGE BOTTLES $9 a Case
24 SMALL BOTTLES $9 a Case
Distributed by
WM. H. MÜLLER & CO., Inc.
11 Broadway New York

SALES EXECUTIVE
[illegible]

Wanted—By large Industrial Concern, one thoroughly experienced in buying grinding, polishing brands and following up data. Must assist in handling detail process, buy and determine data. Write giving experience, age, nationality, salary desired. Box [illegible] 228 Times.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Leading Mineral Water
White Rock Ginger Ale
Executive Offices 100 Broadway, N.Y.City

Wanted
Mail Order Executive
To Take Entire Charge of Department

WE want a high grade experienced man to take entire charge of our Mail Order Department. Must know the mail order business backwards and forwards, but chiefly forwards. Should be young enough to develop new ideas for us, and old enough to give us the benefit of what he has learned with others. What we want is genuine mail order ability—an expert and not an experiment. This doesn't mean that we are looking for perfection, but it does mean that we want a man who is looking for it himself. We offer such a man not a job but an opportunity, but he's got to think of sales as well as salary. Good income to start and better if the outcome deserves it.

Apply at once by letter only, giving full particulars
All communications held in strict confidence

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 38th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Creating the Vogue!

In the I. Miller Shops are many new February Styles of street footwear, that form the interesting suggestions from which you and others will decide the Spring Vogue.

I. MILLER
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
1554 Broadway—*Open until 9 P. M.*
15 West 42nd Street Hudson Terminal
Brooklyn: 498 Fulton Street, Corner of Bond

HJ AECKEL & SONS
Where 45th Street crosses Fifth Avenue
Pre-inventory
Final Sale of Furs
Absolute Clean-up
Regardless of Cost
Radical Reductions on Coats of
SABLE, MINK, ALASKA SEAL, BROADTAIL and CARACUL
HJ AECKEL & SONS
One family management since 1869
546 Fifth Avenue

Final Clearance of the
Mosse Sale of Linens
The last few days of the month will be devoted to the disposal of
Odds and Ends in Linens
at Half the Regular Prices
Table Damasks *Tray Covers*
Center Pieces *Bed Spreads*
Guest Towels *Scarfs*
It will be more than worth your while to come and see the remarkable opportunities offered. Last day of Sale, January 31st.
MOSSE
INCORPORATED
730 FIFTH AVENUE N.Y.
AT FIFTY SEVENTH STREET
LINENS

The Tailored Woman
622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

$38.50

Jacquettes

A new fashion worn by smart women at home, Palm Beach and wherever well-dressed women assemble.

The Tailored Woman's collection of jacquettes includes models in silks printed in unusual designs, embroidered linens, plain and paisley Roshanara crêpe, waffle cloth and hand-loomed materials.

A limited number of jacquettes in paisley Roshanara crêpe will be offered Monday.
Exceptional Special
$38.50

$48.50

$48.50

Exclusive New York Shop for Weatex Tailormades

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
Tailors . Dressmakers . Furriers

Dresses Ready-to-Wear
Copies of the latest Imported Models and adaptations from our own workrooms, at exceptionally reasonable prices.
(*Rear of First Floor*)
Unusual models for debutantes

GRANT EXPECTS AID FROM MODERN UNION

No Action Taken, but Its Principles Agree With Those of Rector.

AWAIT REPLY FROM BISHOP

Police to Be Ready for Another Crowd at Ascension Church Today—No Klux Threat.

Although it was denied yesterday that the Modern Churchmen's Union was in any way connected with the controversy caused by the pulpit utterances of the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, it was learned yesterday that Dr. Grant would look for support upon the declaration of principles of that organization in the event of a trial for heresy.

One of the tenets of this declaration, the second, closely followed the idea emphasized in Dr. Grant's reply to Bishop Manning, to wit:

"2. To maintain the right to interpret the historic expressions of our faith in accordance with the results of modern science and of biblical scholarship."

Dr. Grant, it was explained, is not a member of the Modern Churchmen's Union, a small organization, and in Baltimore last night the Rev. High Hotchkiss, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, a Vice President of the union, denied that the union was in any way committed to the controversy. George Foster Peabody, Treasurer of the union, has, however, strongly championed Dr. Grant's cause.

Supplied by Reformer.

Referring to an article in a New York newspaper yesterday in which it was said that it was understood there is no relation between Dr. Grant's recent sermons and the establishment of the Modern Churchmen's Union, Dr. Hotchkiss said:

"I have seen the article and was much surprised by its inferences. It is altogether unfounded. The Modern Churchmen's Union has nothing whatever to do with the matter. It has held no meeting since the discussion started and it has accordingly taken no stand. If any one gave the information for the article, it amounts to nothing, for it would in no sense commit the union.

"The Modern Churchmen's Union was formed for the express purpose of putting out the American edition of the British journal called The Modern Churchman, the aim of which is the discussion of constructive theology and philosophy. The union is most distinctly not a talking organization, and it does not hold meetings or sermons. It is not apt to discuss matters such as that pertaining to Dr. Grant."

Neither Bishop Manning nor Dr. Grant would comment upon the controversy yesterday. The most move in the case probably will be made by the Bishop, who may reply to Dr. Grant's formal answer early next week. The matter probably will dwell upon the theme which resulted in the sermons in question, and in charges on which Dr. Grant has not been tried since he was elected.

GRANT CASE TEXT FOR SERMONS TODAY

Dr. Guthrie A. Cookman to Preach on "the Apostasy of Percy Stickney Grant."

Many clergymen will preach today on the issues raised by Dr. Percy Stickney Grant's recent sermon and Bishop William T. Manning's letter concerning it.

Dr. Grant will preach this morning on "Before the Bishop" in the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav A. Cookman will preach this morning on "The Apostasy of Percy Stickney Grant," in Holy Rood Episcopal Church, Fort Washington Avenue and 170th Street.

"How the Episcopal Church Holds Its Liberal Difficulties Touching Salvation" will be the theme of the Rev. Dr. William T. Walsh this morning in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and 141st Street.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Brenner, in charge of the American University, Cairo, Egypt, will preach this morning in the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. His subject will be "The Fluidity of Christianity."

"The Divinity of Christ" will be the topic this evening of the Rev. James F. Driscoll, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

The Rev. Dr. John Edgar will preach this morning on "Veils Which Hide Men From God," and this afternoon on "Let the Redemed of the Lord Say So," at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Fifty-fifth Street.

"The Sermon of Horror" will be the theme this morning of the Rev. Dr. Charles Francis Potter, pastor of the West Side Unitarian Church, Collegiate Parlors, near Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Potter announces he will "show how the present growth of heathen religions is an indication of a new reformation in the church, and that the orthodox churches are on the road that leads the heathen."

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton will preach at Calvary Baptist Church, West Forty-seventh Street, this evening on "Who Jesus Christ Was Not—Christ's Answer to Modern Infidels, Infidels and Outsiders of the Church."

"Do Presidents Who Deny the Virgin Birth, the Deity of Christ, and the Inspiration of Scripture Represent Bible Christians, Church Infidelity and Rationalistic Blasphemy?" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. W. H. Bizzell, in the evening in the First Baptist Church, Broadway and Seventy-ninth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Frank K. Goodchild, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-third Street, will this morning discuss "Did Christ Have the Power of God?" in a reply to Dr. Percy Stickney Grant. Dr. Goodchild's evening topic will be "How to Be Sure in Religion."

The Rev. Dr. A. L. Dyer will be the speaker this morning and evening in the Metropolitan Tabernacle (Interdenominational Tabernacle), 29 West Eighty-third Street. The church seats 2000. This eighth-day evangelist has been the guest of Professor Unamuno, by faith in Christ. His message is an argument against the "modernistic" and "liberal" and "atheistic" and "pagan" and "Bolshevist" and "Socialistic" and "Communistic" and "Bolshevist" and "Socialistic" and "Communistic" and "Bolshevist" and "Socialistic" and "Communistic

$1,000,000 WHISKY READY TO SHIP HERE

Reported Contracts Let in Bahamas for $50,000,000 for 1923 Delivery.

WOMAN AN UNWITTING AID

Gives Clue That Leads to Capture of $25,000 Liquor Launch at South Beach.

With bootleggers outfitting, in defiance of the Government authorities, to land whisky on the Jersey and Long Island coasts and then transporting it to New York and surrounding towns and cities, came a report last night, apparently well founded, that 100,000 cases of whisky, valued at $1,000,000 at landing prices here, were now on the decks of Bahama awaiting boats to make deliveries along the Atlantic Coast. It was further reported in Nassau that two of the biggest shippers of whisky from there had just returned home after making contracts with two of the biggest bootleggers in this city to make deliveries this year of approximately 250,000,000 worth of liquors.

Bootleggers are reported to have told friends at the new whisky curb in the Times Square district that they expected large quantities of liquors to be delivered in New York last night by motor trucks from points along the Jersey coast, where it had been landed from vessels from the Bahamas. Word from the Highlands last night was that a number of dories went out from there on Friday, presumably to the rum fleet off Ambrose Channel Lightship. They came not even to notice, but as the Government has not reported the capture of any of them, the presumption was that they had successfully landed their cargoes.

It has been reported that there is a [illegible] Atlantic. It is understood, he intends to have an alternate fleet of fast boats for service in the two States—New York and Jersey—by which he has made his arrangements for at least two fast boats that can get off and return quickly and the bulk of the shipping will be done by the regular schedule of boats. William H. Taft, Jr., U. S. Collector, Acting Federal Prohibition Director, is reported delighted to report to the country for such seizures. Mr. Tolowsky was out of the city last night and could not be reached.

A woman unwittingly disclosed a liquor smuggling scheme, unknown to the police of South Beach, Staten Island, early yesterday, when she reported that a motor launch loaded with liquor valued at $25,000 in Bermuda rum were concealed. A second boat heavily loaded with whisky, escaped after a gun battle between the crews and the police. One of the crew was seen to be wounded, it is thought, to have been hit by a bullet, for stains were found on the boat discovered by the lookout.

So far as the dry officials know this is the only liquor smuggling operation although Federal agents in this district have been bringing large quantities of liquor into Jersey every night. Prior to Atlantic Highlands and other points along the Jersey coast came reports of similar proceedings on the point of Montauk, Long Island, where rum was said to be being off the most amazing to the people of the liquor cargoes.

Up at Newport the little twenty-ton power cruiser II, of British registry and owned by Nassau, was in for repairs when a large cargo of liquor which she carried when she cleared from New York on Jan. 1 for St. Pierre. The boat had been suspected of landing operations, because she had been in the liquor ships. Chief Deputy Sheriff D. Adgate and his men, last night, but her cargo was finally released. He said he never believed the boat would reach its destination, because it did not appear to be strictly enough for the trip. The cruiser was built in Sweden, is powered with two 100 horsepower Diesels and has 100-foot gross, as the result of having met storms and bad weather after leaving New York.

Transferred His Cargo.

Captain William C. Smith, skipper of the vessel, decided to transfer his cargo to another vessel he met about 150 miles to the east of Nantucket on Jan. 17, and make port for repairs. He declined to tell in Newport the name of the vessel that received his cargo. He is reported [illegible] Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Friday and [illegible] of Inspector William McCoy's office. They were directed to inspections and [illegible] Leading Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and the outskirts. At Bay Ridge, 100 cases of whisky were found in a garage. The Bay Ridge blind raiders were made by Public Enemies, Inc., and [illegible]

RESCUE 20 FAMILIES AT TENEMENT FIRE

Police and Firemen Carry Frightened Tenants Down Fire-Escapes and Ladders.

ESCAPE BY STAIRS CUT OFF

Women Carrying Babies, About to Jump When Firemen Arrive, Faint When Saved.

Twenty families whose lives were imperiled by fire sweeping through a five-story brick tenement house at Clinton and Delancey Streets yesterday afternoon were carried to safety by firemen of Truck Company 4 by means of aerial ladders or plunged through smoke-filled hallways to the street by policemen.

Shortly before 2:30 Patrolman Edward Cron of the Clinton Street Station noticed flames leaping from the upper floors of the tenement house. After turning in a call for apparatus Cron summoned Patrolman Pollock from a nearby post and together they hurried upstairs.

The fire, which had started in an apartment on the third floor, had spread rapidly to the stairs and mantelpieces in the rooms on the upper floors. The hallways were filled with smoke and the flames were leaping up the stairways.

Calling to Pollock to lead out the families on the second floor, Cron hurried up to the floor above and started his nightstick on the doors. Frightened women responded to his knocking only to be driven back into their apartments by dense volumes of smoke which were forcing through and out the windows by the draught.

Except by the stairway was no longer possible, and Cron hurried the panic-stricken tenants to the fire escapes. About this time Acting Chief Martin arrived with Truck Company 24 and Engine Companies 17 and 28. Fires escaped on both the Orchard Street and Delancey Street slide ways lined with terrified, the majority of whom were women, many carrying babies in their arms. They hailed the approach of the fire apparatus with frightened cries and gestures. Many, in the panic of the moment, probably would have jumped were it not for the presence of the firemen.

Life nets were spread on both sides of the house, and the rescue ladder quickly placed in position. Then a general exodus of tenants began. In the scramble for safety many of the tenants disappeared after they reached the street.

Among those saved were Becky Liebowitz, 28 years old, who was with her daughter Mrs. Fanny Brownstein on the fourth floor; Charles Eldrovitz, 28 years old, his wife Gussie, and their three children, Sam aged 10, Anna 8, and Leslie 1; Sam Cohen, 45 years old, his wife Rosie, and their seven children, Morris 20, Bertha 18, Rebecca 16, Harry 14, Esther 12, Pauline 10, and Yetta 7.

Many of the women fainted and were carried from the ladders by Firemen Joseph Cuhr, Lawrence Fallon and Joseph Glynn.

On the third floor were Lillie Kaminsky, Sarah Rumsitz, his wife Molly and daughters Rachel 14, and Sylvia 10 months. Rachel, frightened by the excitement, fell under a bed. She was found by the firemen, who carried her to the street.

On the second floor were an aged couple, Harry Tugarin, 78 years old, and his wife Blanche, 72. They were carried out by Pollock, assisted by Louis Cordello and Al Tuger, pedestrians, who had followed the policemen upstairs.

Twenty-year-old Lillie Kaufman, who was visiting a relative, Adolphe Gordon, said that the fire started in the apartment of Mrs. Fannie Kravewski, who lived with her 2-year-old daughter Pearl on the third floor. Lillie said she was playing with her friend when she heard the cupping of the paperhanger's stick and looking out the door saw the stairs all ablaze. Louis Gordon, 17 years old, the two girls, and his sister, Marcia, 11, and Sam, 8, all rushed to the fire-escape, where they were first, except for the janitress, who was out of the question. All were rescued by firemen.

WILL JAIL PROMOTER FOR COURT CONTEMPT

Judge to Announce Duration of Kelly's Term When Commitment Is Signed.

Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan, in Brooklyn, yesterday declared James S. Kelly, President of the All-American Investing Company, of 20 West Forty-fifth Street, Manhattan, to be in contempt of court, and stated that he would commit him to jail on two days' notice, and would announce the duration of the jail term when he signed the commitment order.

The Court found that Kelly had violated an injunction restraining him from transferring with Lucien Burton, trustee under an agreement for the liquidation of a debt of $42,000 alleged to be owing to the All-American Brokers, Inc., in connection with sales of stock.

Justice Callaghan said that he found from the evidence that, despite the existence of the restraining order, Kelly, on Dec. 28 last, went to the Equitable Trust Company, the depository named in the trust agreement, and made statements which led the trust company to refuse to accept further deposits from Burton. This action, according to Justice Callaghan, was malicious and was done for the purpose of frustrating Burton.

Justice Callaghan also granted an injunction restraining Kelly from revoking the powers of attorney under which Burton is acting. It was the contention of Kelly that the trust agreement and the powers of attorney were secured from him through duress, and by the representation to him that he would be sent to jail for embezzlement unless he executed them.

The failure of Kelly to turn over to the All-American Brokers, Inc., certain money which he had collected for the sale of stock, would have constituted larceny, according to Justice Callaghan. "He was conscious of that fact," Justice Callaghan said, "so that no threat of duress was necessary to compel him to execute the agreement or powers of attorney."

TRAPS 2 FRAUD SUSPECTS.

C. M. Detwiler Was There Arrested When All Went to Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 27.—Robert J. Leighton and Frank Hart, both of New York City, who claim to represent the Business Purity League, were held in $1,000 each today by City Judge William G. Dempsey on complaint of Charles F. Detwiler of New York City, who charged them with obtaining $10 in cash and a check for $1,000 with intent to cheat and defraud him. Hearing was set for Feb. 7.

Ten days ago Mr. Detwiler disposed of some industrial stock to a brokerage firm in New York, the firm agreeing to sell his stock and turn over the cash. This it failed to do, and on Thursday Leighton and Hart, both strangers, called on Mr. Detwiler and offered to sell his stock, but requested a check. After the men left he stopped payment on the check. The men requested each denial of the charge and Mr. Detwiler agreed to meet them here. When they alighted from the train today they were arrested.

MOVES TO PREVENT BETHLEHEM MERGER

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

the Bethlehem-Lackawanna-Midvale group a freight distributive advantage of from $2 to $3 a ton. The trade connection states that the merger results from two agreements which it describes in substance as follows:

1. The Bethlehem-Lackawanna agreement—that on or about April 1, 1922, the Bethlehem and Lackawanna companies entered into an agreement to combine their respective properties, businesses and interests into a common enterprise whereby all the properties and assets of the Lackawanna group of companies were to be acquired by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a holding company, and that in pursuance of this agreement that on or about Oct. 31, 1922, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation did acquire and take over all the assets, properties, &c., of the Lackawanna group.

2. The Bethlehem-Midvale agreement—as to this the complaint states that on or about Nov. 30, 1922, the Bethlehem and Midvale Companies entered into an agreement to combine their respective properties, businesses and interests into a common enterprise whereby the properties, &c., of the Midvale and its subsidiaries were to be acquired by the respondent, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a holding corporation. According to the complaint, in pursuance of this agreement the Bethlehem Corporation is now acquiring or has already acquired all the properties, business assets, &c., of the Midvale group, a lucrative distributive business which imposes competitive effect, stated in the complaint, are selling price, service, quality of product, terms of credit, delivery, transportation and the separate schedules for sales upon the combination of these elements, and also in selling price when competition therein exists, sold in this territory.

Commissioner Van Fleet directed to the summary of this complaint. The three groups and their forty-six subsidiary companies involved in the Federal Trade Commission's challenge are:

Bethlehem group—
Bethlehem Steel Corporation of New Jersey.
Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania.
Bethlehem Steel Bridge Corporation of Delaware.
The Bethlehem-Cuba Iron Mines Company of West Virginia.
The Bangor Iron Company of Pennsylvania.
The Bethlehem-Cliff Iron Mines Company of Delaware.
The Cornwall Ore Banks Corporation of Pennsylvania.
The Bethlehem Iron Mines Company of New York.
Pinch Run Coal Company of Delaware.
The Penn-Mary Coal Company of Pennsylvania.
The Bethlehem Mines Corporation of Delaware.
Lackawanna group—
Lackawanna Steel Company of New York.
Lackawanna Bridge Works Corporation of New York.
The Sunday Lake Iron Company of Michigan.
The Bessemer Iron Mining Company of Michigan.
Hallgarten, Stearns & Co. of New York.
Hibbard Iron Company of Minnesota.
Oriole Iron Company of Minnesota.
The Vivian Mining Company of Michigan.
The Odanah Iron Company of Wisconsin.
The Hart Mining Company of Minnesota.
The Sagamore Mining Company of Ohio.
The Lackawanna Coal and Coke Company of Pennsylvania.
The Ellsworth Collieries Company of Pennsylvania.
Midvale group—
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company of Delaware.
Cambria Steel Company of Pennsylvania.
Midvale-Cambria Company.
The Ramapo Ore Company of New York.
Midvale Realty Company of Pennsylvania.
Buena Vista Iron Company of New Jersey.
Compania de Minas de Fierro la Tuchi S. A. of Mexico.
Vermilion Iron Company of Minnesota.
The Hanna Ore Mining Company of Minnesota.
The Hoyt Mining Company of Minnesota.
The Plymouth Mining Company of Michigan.
Bennett Mining Company of Minnesota.
Kendall Mining Company of Minnesota.
Penn Iron Mining Corporation of Michigan.
Mahoning Ore and Steel Company of Pennsylvania.
The Union Coal and Coke Company of Pennsylvania.
The Juniata Limestone Company of Pennsylvania.
The Sterling Mountain Railroad Company of New York.
The Beaver Steamship Company of Ohio.
The Johnstown Steamship Company of Ohio.
Cambria Steamship Company of Ohio.
The Mahoning Steamship Company of Ohio.

Three Oklahoma Banks Close.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 28.—Three banks in Oklahoma towns failed to open for business today, according to reports received at the office of the State Bank Commissioner here. They are the First National Bank at Elreno, the Farmers' State Bank at Gage, and the Free State Bank at Pond.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

After-Inventory Reductions

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COATS

"Shagmoor" and Tweed Greatcoats
Opossum Fur and Self Collars.

Regular Values to 50.00

28.00

MISSES' FUR TRIMMED COATS

In every fine fabric, every approved style and richly trimmed.

Priced before reduction to 85.00

50.00

EVENING AND AFTERNOON GOWNS

For Women and Misses. Expensive models at a fraction of their former cost.

Priced Before Reduction to 110.00

48.00

"TRICOSHAM" SILK DRESSES

For Women and Misses. An attractive silk knitted fabric in smartest fashions and shades.

Regular Values to 35.00

22.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DRESSES

A wide assortment of Poiret Twill frocks, tastefully trimmed and smartly tailored.

Greatly Below Regular Value

13.75

Brooklyn
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO
34th Street—New York

Cleveland
Buffalo
Newark

For Southern Wear and For Spring

Dresses of Distinct Smartness

The House of *Oppenheim, Collins & Co.* announces a most brilliant presentation of authoritative advance styles

For the Woman or Miss Who Desires the Finest—At The Expenditure Which Is Fairest

Striking new conceptions of the richest silken fabrics, in styles for correct formal wear. Printed and Paisley effects in smart sport costumes.

39.75

Dresses of Crepes and Satin Canton with the flowing sleeve or no sleeve and the handsomest of trimmings. All-over embroideries for Sports.

55.00

Three-piece dresses—smartly jacketed. Formal dinner frocks in delicate shades. For afternoon, silks of every weave. For Sports, all that is new.

78.00

Exquisite hand embroidery distinguishes the frock sketched above. Its underskirt is of jade green chiffon, heavily beaded in pastel shades 175.00

Beautiful Gowns for every occasion emphasizing printed Georgette, Paisley combinations, brilliant panelling and vivid foreign embroideries.

98.00

Other Interesting Presentations . . 29.75 to 245.00

The Talk Of The Town

$50

The Nonchalant

A New John David
TUXEDO SUIT
(COAT AND TROUSERS)
For Dining, Dancing And The Theatre

ALL The Elegance Of An Evening Suit With All The Ease And Comfort Of A Lounge Suit. Remarkable Value. *Compare!*

JOHN DAVID
BROADWAY AT 32nd STREET
125 AND 127 WEST 42nd STREET
BROADWAY, BELOW WALL STREET
COURT ST., AT MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN

Window Shades

AT LOWEST PRICES

Our increasing business clearly indicates New York's buying public's appreciation of real bargain merit. Here's one of our many bargain offerings.

WINDOW SHADES made to fit your windows. Holes and buttons mounted. Mounted on guaranteed spring rollers. Actual value $1.50. Our special price, 69c.

Measured and hung for city patrons at cost. Carriage prepaid for out-of-town patrons. Samples mailed free on request.

Standard Window Shade Co.
426 Gold Street, Brooklyn
Near Lenox's Fulton St. Entrance

All purchases charged this month will appear on March 1st statement.

HENNING
Custom Made
Boot Shop
575-577 Madison Ave. at 57th St.
FITTED By CRAFTSMEN
NEW YORK

JANUARY SALE

Every Shoe a Henning creation in every detail with a Henning assurance to satisfy.

Early Morning Shopping is Advised.

Formerly $16 to $24		Formerly $16 to $20
Reduced to **$12.75**	*Evening Slippers*	Reduced to **$9.75**
	Afternoon Sandal and Strap Slippers	
FAWN SUEDE GREY SUEDE BROWN SUEDE BLACK RUSSIA	*Grey Brown and Fawn Suede for Afternoon Patent Leather and Black and Tans*	WALKING AFTERNOON AND MORNING MODELS
In styles and creations of the present mode.	*White Slippers*	Styles that are at present in vogue.

COUZENS FOR ROADS OWNED BY NATION

Tells Philadelphians He Sees No Other Solution for Railway Problem.

SENATOR'S MIND IS "OPEN"

But He Argues That Transportation Under Proposed System Would Not Cost More.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who before he went to the Senate attracted wide attention as administrator of Detroit's municipally controlled street car system, told the Philadelphia Real Estate Board tonight that although he had "an open mind" on the railroad problem, it appeared to him that Government ownership of the roads furnished "the only solution."

Making his first prepared public address since he was admitted to Congress, Mr. Couzens declared that certainly the nation's transportation under Government ownership would not be "any more expensive to the public than it now is." Although a Republican, he said, he could not argue that Government operation during the war was a failure, nor had he found any proof of President Harding's recent statement that Government control had brought about the present unsatisfactory situation.

"I have an entirely open mind as to the solution of the railroad problem," said Senator Couzens, "because I have not heard any one say that the railroads are not a problem. Everywhere, from every section of the country, the Government is being urged to do something in connection with the railroad problem. It is the duty of Congress to endeavor to solve it, because there is no other agency to do it.

"Personally, I should prefer that the Government did not have to take over the railroads, but we have not found any effective solution, and, therefore, it looks to me as though Government ownership was the only solution. This does not necessarily mean Government operation, because if the railroads could properly expand and develop, and the Government could control by regulation the management, we might be able to get along without undue interference of politicians.

"I would like to point out, however, that there are many worse interferences than the interference of politicians. There is the interference of the banking interest, and of those 'rake-off' organizations of public service or the investment of the men who operate the railroads. Then, you know, every manufacturing organization of importance of other groups immediately jump in to fight any rule or regulation which is in any way adverse to their business. Every man wants the railroads to succeed at somebody else's expense.

"Let me say to you that the Government has made considerable money through inefficiency and politics, and that produces revenue to the public. In many activities of a business character that can be done by private individuals that sits out in the daylight and that have as many ways of covering up their rake-offs through high salaries, extravagant purchases, the purchasing of supplies from industries in which the directors are interested and from the 'rake-offs' paid to the bankers who finance them."

Senator Couzens read a statement he had issued some time ago, quoting President Harding's declaration in his message to Congress that Government operation does not afford the cure, and continued:

"I gave that to the effect on the subject of Government ownership. Perhaps the President would agree that that would effect the cure. The President says it was Government operation that brought us to the very order of things against which we now rebel, and we are still legislating to the end of that, so prove fully, but I think the absence of proof is outside that conclusion.

"It is not my intention to comment on the Government's handling of the railroads during and after the war, but simply to say that it would make interesting reading to observe a comparison of what the railroads did during the war and what private industry did in the Government.

"Coal transportation, statistics were cited by the Senator to show, he said, that the coal industry, about which the Government was being urged to take over every hour of the day, had been so badly disorganized by the railroads. He added statistics showing that in newspaper headlines that he had come out in favor of Government ownership and concluded with a statement that he had an entirely "open mind" on the whole subject.

OFFER $500 REWARD.

Advertising Clubs Search for William P. Green, Missing.

The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World yesterday offered $500 reward for information of the whereabouts of William P. Green, Director of the National Vigilance Committee, who disappeared on last Monday night. It is believed he may be ill.

The Vigilance Committee and the New York Better Business Bureau are aiding in the search.

To Give a Tea for Bishop Manning.

The Churchwoman's League for Public Service will give a tea tomorrow afternoon at the Colony Club, Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, in honor of Bishop William T. Manning. The tea will follow the annual meeting of the league at which the Bishop will make an address. Mrs. Henry Whitney Munson and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Stuart are in charge of the reception to Dr. Manning.

Best & Co. presents a new collection of

Persiaprint

HAND-BLOCKED COTTON

Dresses · Blouses · Paletots

PERSIAPRINT Fashions are exclusive with Best & Co., and are made to our own designs from the colorful hand-blocked cottons of the Near-East. Our first showing, two weeks ago, was an instantaneous success and the demand for these distinctive frocks, blouses, paletots, etc. was so great that the collection was inadequate to supply everyone. This second showing, is made then "by request" and is a replica in charm and chic of the former showing.

DRESSES - - - - 25.00 to 29.50
BLOUSES - 10.00 PALETOTS - 12.50

PARIS **Best & Co.** LONDON

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—N. Y.

Charge purchases made on the 29th, 30th or 31st of this month will appear on bills rendered March 1st

No Rolls-Royce has ever worn out

UNPRECEDENTED performance and length of life are repeated in every Rolls-Royce that is built. Every Rolls-Royce sold in the United States is still in operation. Some have been in use for twenty years.... But, no matter what its term of service, the quality of performance rendered by the Rolls-Royce remains unchanged.... For the man who owns it such words as handling, flexibility and energy acquire an entirely new meaning. He finds a comfort and a sense of safety in riding such as he never dreamed of. And in the maintenance of his car he experiences an economy that is the final evidence of perfect building.

Twelve exclusive Rolls-Royce designs in open and closed coach work

The four-five passenger phaeton, $10,900

ROLLS-ROYCE, New York Branch, 765 Fifth Avenue

ROLLS-ROYCE

PALM BEACH North Lake Trail — PARIS 4 Cité Paradis

Peggy Deutz INC.

40 West 57th Street

The Gift Shop

Pre-Inventory 20% REDUCTIONS

For One Week Only
Beginning Tomorrow (Monday)

Reductions of 20% from our regular conservatively marked prices, including Imports *Just Received.*

Entire Stock Without Reserve

Aubusson Chairs	Needlepoint Chairs
Coffee Tables	Tea Tables
French Occasional Tables	Table Runners
Tapestries	Piano Covers
Chaise Longue Covers	Cushions
Commodes	Cigarette Boxes
Smokers' Outfits	Lamps
Leather Desk Sets	Brocade Desk Sets

Also many other articles too numerous to mention

Headquarters For The Famous **NULIFE** *Corset*

Bedell

Visit Our Magnificent **BEAUTY SALON** *Where Hair Coloring Has Attained its Zenith*

SALE AT ALL THREE STORES

West 34th Street—Thru to 35th Street

NEWARK—Broad Corner West Park — BROOKLYN—Fulton Near Hoyt

Sport Outergarments For 1923 That Consider The Purse Without Sacrificing Style or Tailoring

New Top-Coats of Sports Fabrics

Discriminating Women Can Select This Spring Essential Now At

$29.75 $39.75 $49.75

Sahara
Mannish Mixtures
Bolivia Textures
Paris La Mode
Brush Wool Novelties
Imported Fabrics of Camel's Hair

THESE are the approved new top-coats that fashionable women will want for the first mild days! Dashing and new in style and so practical in their warmth-without-weight textures, they are certain to become universal favorites without becoming commonplace. Straightline box-coat, belted and flared types—half or all silk lined, and expertly tailored. Unusual at these prices, particularly if you consider the early date!

Women's Sizes— 36, 38, 40, 42
Misses' Sizes— 14, 16, 18

COAT SALON—*4th Floor*

PLANS TO IMPROVE CITY OF JERUSALEM

British Governor, Who Arrived on the Berengaria, Head of a Society.

DAVID'S TOWER CLEANED

King Solomon's Aqueduct Repaired —Many Americans Expected— George M. Cohan Returns.

The Cunarder Berengaria arrived yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg with 1,350 passengers and mails. After making a fine voyage of over twenty-two knots to the westward of Cape Race she was held back by strong adverse gales and high head seas and finally a fog in the lower bay, which prevented her from docking until 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Captain W. R. D. Irvine, R. D. R. N. R., the master of the liner, said that the fog was caused by the dense smoke which rises from the Standard Oil plant at Bayonne, N. J., and settles like a pall over the harbor until a wind comes to blow it away. The Captain added that this smoke was so thick that in calm weather it prevented ships from getting out and others from getting into the harbor and was a serious menace to navigation. He anchored the Berengaria at 10:30 Friday night just outside the Narrows and was unable to go through until next yesterday.

Governor of Jerusalem Arrives.

One of the notables among the 350 first cabin passengers was Ronald Storrs, C. M. G., C. B. E., who since Dec. 27, 1917, has been the Civil Governor of Jerusalem and had previously served with Lord Kitchener in Cairo for many years as his secretary. Governor Storrs, who is known to his many friends in Egypt and Palestine as "Bunny," is a well set up man over six feet tall, about 40 years old and speaks Arabic and Hebrew fluently, besides French, German, Italian and Greek. He has fair hair and complexion with a moustache, and wore a big fur-lined coat with beaver collar yesterday over his gray tweed lounge suit, and a soft dark gray hat, heavy brown shoes and spats. He was met at the Cunard Pier, foot of West Fourteenth Street, by Dr. John H. Finley and will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at 660 Fifth Avenue until he leaves for Jerusalem by the Berengaria on Feb. 20.

This is the Governor's first visit to the United States and among other subjects that he will speak about is "The Pro-Jerusalem Society," of which he is the founder and President. It was incorporated in October, 1919, under the Philippine Administration, and the 52 elite, Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner of Palestine, is the Honorary President.

The objects of the society, as defined in the charter, are the preservation and advancement of the interests of Jerusalem, including the provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and open spaces; the establishment of museums, libraries, art galleries, exhibitions, musical and dramatic centres, the protection and preservation, with the consent of the Government, of antiquities and the encouragement in the district of Jerusalem of arts, handicrafts and industries in connexion with the general objects of the society.

The Governor said that a record [illegible] of Jerusalem tourists who expected to visit the Holy City this spring. The Palestine railroads had been very much improved, he continued, and the community had secured the services of new clothes and sleeping cars. David's Tower had been cleaned out and the gardens damaged by Herod had been restored to their original state as far as possible, and could be seen by the tourists who visited Jerusalem. Two weeks before he left the ancient tower started suddenly to double up, and the Pro-Jerusalem Society had to spend $1,200 in having it shored up and strengthened. The famous tower, which was used by the Turks as a citadel from the thirteenth century until the time the city was captured by Lord Allenby, at the head of the British forces, was built by King Herod and named after David.

Governor Storrs said that no work had been done so far on the construction of the proposed electric power plant on the banks of the River Jordan at Jericho, for two reasons, first, the tremendous money had not been forthcoming and the concession was not clear, as the original one was held by a Greek engineer in Constantinople, who would have to be bought out for a few thousand pounds.

King Solomon's Aqueduct Leaky.

Two of the reservoirs built by King Solomon had been cleaned out, he added, and were being used to supply Jerusalem with fresh water by means of an aqueduct which passed through Bethlehem. The masonry work done by the great Hebrew King's men had proved to be very leaky and money had to be spent now right along to keep it in repair.

Another passenger on the Berengaria was Grover C. Loening, President of the Loening Aeronautical Engineering Corporation, of Thirty-first Street and East River, who said he had flown 1,000 miles in Europe and expressed his belief that the United States was far ahead in aeronautics.

Professor Jesse Abrahams of the Chair of Rabbinical Literature at Cincinnati Union College, Hebrew, arrived to begin his term as a visiting member of the faculty of the Jewish Institute of Religion, a school for training of men for the Jewish Ministry, founded by Dr. Stephen S. Wise. He is one of the most distinguished Jewish authors and scholars and will be here for some months.

George M. Cohan, the actor-manager, returned from a trip to Europe with Mrs. Cohan and their son, George, and Mrs. Cohan, the manager's mother. While in London Mr. Cohan arranged for the production of two of his plays, "So This Is London" and "Little Nellie Kelly" there next Spring. he said. The first named will be put on at the New Oxford Theatre and "Little Nellie Kelly" at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Mr. Cohan said that he spent most of his time at Nice, in the South of France, where he had written a musical comedy, which he had named "Hello O'Reilly" and he expected to sign a well-known star for the production.

George M. Cohan Entertains.

Stanley Brymm, the purser of the Berengaria, said that George Cohan did a turn at the ship's concert on Wednesday night which was the hit of the show. Among other things he composed a topical song about people on the ship, and as each verse ended he pointed out the victim to the audience and said: "That's the guy."

Captain Robert L. Douglas, Director of the National Gallery, Dublin, Ireland, arrived, his first visit since the time of the Sinn Fein rebellion, and said that he was in hope of inducing the friends of Ireland to contribute towards the sum of $250,000 needed to endow the Dublin gallery by the purchase of adjoining property. The gallery has recently had two collections given to it, and of these, two recent paintings by Sir John Lavery are historic, including the burial of MacSwiney, the death of Michael Collins, as well as portraits of those who have been instrumental in the making of the Irish Free State.

"Certainly considerable money has come from the United States to keep up the fighting in Ireland, why not some for the propagation of peace and art?" said Captain Douglas.

Charles Wilson, a London producer, arrived to go to Hollywood and make [illegible] a company to film "The Chilly Chart" in the films for production here and in England.

Among others who returned was Percy S. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., who returned with Mrs. Straus from a trip to London and Paris and who was met by James Straus, brother of the Hon. S. Mrs. Percy Straus, King Pedagogue, a San Francisco engineer and Frank Bell of the Bohemian Club, Harlem, Roland, who still maintains that the American girl is the only girl worth dressing for the public to look at; Walter T. R. Beery, who recently resigned as President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris; Dr. Charles N. Bolton, Attaché of the Personal Legation in London; C. W. Barron, Vice President of the Chickfield Newspaper Company, and L. R. Lewis, C. E. E. and H. T. Morris, Welsh coal mine owners.

DRINKS IODIN BEFORE GIRL.

Mount Vernon Man's Attentions Had Been Rejected.

Unrequited love was said by police last night to have caused Benjamin Levin, 22 years old, a clerk, of 66 Crary Avenue, Mount Vernon, to swallow a quantity of iodin. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where it was said he would probably recover.

According to the police, Levin went to the home of Miss Florence Martin, 18 years old, at 222 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, early last evening, and disappeared to permeate the young woman to accept his attentions. She repulsed him and he swallowed the contents of a bottle of iodin in her presence. She summoned the police who called an ambulance.

Leonore Frank

38 West 57th Street

noted originator of

Hats and Gowns

offers to those going South

Sport Frocks

From **49.00** up

Last-moment hints of Paris' coming styles, these advance models, long after the Southern season passes, will still possess the attraction of smart looking newness.

Max Fertig

The Lace and Linen Store of New York

30 East 34th Street

Opposite Altman's

A Salvage Sale

LINENS AND LACES

Begins tomorrow 9 A. M.

A FIRE IN OUR BUILDING has slightly damaged by smoke and water a part of our stock

The damaged part of our stock consists of **$87,400** worth of

Madeira Hand Embroidered Linens

Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

Italian Hand Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Decorative Linens

Real Hand Made Laces

For trimming Blouses, Lingerie, etc., and Interior Decorative purposes.

The entire stock will be closed out REGARDLESS OF COST

At a Great Sacrifice

There was no fire in our immediate premises and these goods were only damaged by smoke and water. LAUNDERING IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY TO AGAIN MAKE THEM LOOK FRESH AND NEW.

OUR REGULAR STOCKS (THAT WERE NOT DAMAGED) will be added to this sale

to make it a never-to-be-forgotten opportunity to purchase for gifts, trousseaux and household purposes.

Among the many items in this sale:

LACES—
Hand made Filet, Irish, Pt. Venise, Duchesse, Milan, Valenciennes, Binches, Cluny Laces, French and Italian Decorative Laces, Hand Embroidered Bandings, etc.

DECORATIVE LINENS—
Madeira, Italian Cutwork and Mosaic Hand Embroidered Napkins, Luncheon Sets, Tea and Dinner Cloths, Guest and Show Towels, Buffet Scarfs, Pillow Cases, Sheets and Spreads, Hand Made Decorative Lace Spreads, Scarfs, Doilies, Trays, etc.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—
Damask Linen Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Novelty Colored Linen Tea Sets, Imported Turkish Towels, etc.

PHILIPPINE HAND EMBROIDERED LINGERIE—
As soon as this sale is over, we will resume business with new fresh merchandise throughout our entire and complete stocks of a character for which Max Fertig has long been famous.

Hagedorn's

Broadway, Corner of 81st Street

ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW INTERESTS SECURE

ABSOLUTE CONTROL

OF THE HAGEDORN CO.

NECESSITATING IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL

OF THE

ENTIRE STOCK

REGARDLESS OF COST

SALE STARTS MONDAY JANUARY 29th, 9 A. M.

This Sale includes not only Winter Merchandise to be closed out regardless of cost, but extraordinary values in Spring Fashions, newly arrived.

NOTE

OWING to the extreme reductions and the lack of facilities during this Extraordinary Sale,

We must eliminate Alterations—C. O. D.'s —Charges and Exchange Privileges

MILGRIM

JANUARY FUR SALE

A collection of exceptional distinction and individualized charm—in the finest and most favored pelts.

	Originally	NOW
HUDSON SEAL COAT Original Import 52 in. long	550	$365
HUDSON SEAL CAPE Natural Squirrel Collar 45 in. long	550	265
HUDSON SEAL COAT Plain reverse collar, 45 in. long	695	345
BLACK CARACUL COAT (Flat) Viatka Squirrel Collar 45 in. long	400	225
BLACK CARACUL COAT (Flat) Dyed Fitch Collar 45 in. long	475	250
BLACK CARACUL CAPE (Flat) Hudson Seal Collar	525	265
MOLE CAPE Monkey Fur trimmed	595	395
MOLE COAT 45 in. long	675	415
DARK MINK COATEE 28 in. long	675	395
DARK MINK CAPE 40 in. long	1350	795
BROADTAIL COAT Dyed Sable Collar	2750	1745
BROADTAIL CAPE Chinchilla Collar and Cuffs	3100	1950
NATURAL SIBERIAN SQUIRREL COAT	975	695

JACQUETTES

BLACK CARACUL (Flat) Natural black fox collar	295	195
HUDSON SEAL Viatka Squirrel Collar and Cuffs	395	265
BEIGE CARACUL (Flat) Viatka Squirrel Collar, Cuffs & Pocket	395	275
PERSIAN LAMB Monkey Fur Collar and Border	500	265

Every Model a Sally Milgrim Inspiration

MILGRIM

BROADWAY AT 74TH STREET

PALM BEACH PARIS

Jay-Thorpe Inc.

24-26 FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET WEST

Final Clearance Sale

Monday and Tuesday

Stock taking has left us with various groups of smart Winter apparel which are now offered for immediate disposal regardless of former prices; comprising

GOWNS · WRAPS · COATS

MILLINERY · FURS · LINGERIE

No Approvals *No Exchanges* *No Credits*

TRADE MARK CROSS LONDON

SALE

A Let-Down in Price But No Let-Up in Quality

TRUNKS

$5 to $25 off Regular Price

Wardrobe-Steamer-Hat-Dress

As a rule those who offer bargains get rich quicker than those who accept them. But this sale is a true bargain, for it is profitable both to you and to us. We derive some advertising and you save $5 to $25 off the regular price of each trunk.

The condition of each piece is as perfect as your satisfaction in owning it will be.

The Trade Mark guards your purchase.

The price mark guards your purse.

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue at 57th Street — 253 Broadway Opp. City Hall

Dealers Throughout the World

BOSTON 145 Tremont St. — LONDON 89 Regent Street

Business Opportunities (*bank and business references required*), Section 2, Pages 14 and 15.

OPENS INQUIRY INTO ROW OVER GEN. HART

Inspector Examines Quartermaster Officers for Cause of Threatened Split.

BURNHAM TO PRESS CHARGE

Colonel Landon Declares Reserves Are With General in Controversy Within Association.

Investigation into the controversy in the Quartermaster Association, and the charge against Quartermaster General William H. Hart, made by Colonel Franklin J. Burnham, President of the local chapter of the association, that the General had adopted a policy of "rule or split," on chief of the association, was begun here yesterday, with the arrival of Major Charles Patterson, Assistant Inspector General of the Army.

Among the officers questioned by Major Patterson yesterday were Colonel H. S. Sternberger, Vice President of the association; Lieut. Col. F. L. Devereux, a member of the Board of Managers, and Lieut. Col. Lewis Landon, Medical Quartermaster of the Seventy-seventh Division Reserves. Later Colonel Burnham announced that he and Colonel Sternberger and Devereux, none of the opinion that the War Department intended to try to settle the controversy on the question of the legality of a meeting held in Washington, Dec. 2, with the Board of Managers of the association, signified the position taken by General Hart. Colonel Burnham said that the question of the legality of that meeting was raised merely to shift the issue as to whether General Hart is "president of discipline" over the Quartermaster Association.

Burnham Explains Issue.

"The investigation, of course, was under way," said Colonel Burnham, who, outside his military activities, is an official of the New York Telephone Company. "We went through all phases of the matter from start to finish. The War Department is its investigation is trying to prove that the meeting held in Washington was illegal. In all fairness to the association, we don't want the question to go before the Secretary of War on that basis. We want to know whether General Hart is going to run the association with a policy of 'rule or split.'

"I was examined by Major Patterson for two hours at my office at 346 Broadway," said Lieut. Col. Landon. "I was asked about the cause of the controversy, and I said that in my opinion it was due to the action of Colonel James Ross as editor of The Quartermaster Review, one day before General Hart entered upon his duties as President of the association."

Colonel Landon explained the contract made with Colonel Ross. He said that it was dated Aug. 28, 1923, and insured Colonel Ross Managing Director of the association and The Quartermaster Review, at a compensation of 10 per cent. of the gross sales of the book department which he was to organize. The contract was to run for five years, said Colonel Landon.

"That agreement," continued Colonel Landon, "was illegal. The Executive Committee, under the constitution, had no right to name a Managing Director without the ratification of the Board of Managers. Neither the board did ratify the contract. I will lead a fight to break that contract. I am going to Washington on Monday night.

"I also explained to the Inspector that I thought the attack made on General Hart in the newspapers by the Colonel Landon's Resolution.

Colonel Landon said that a majority of officers voted for the resolution of loyalty to General Hart at the meeting in the county last Wednesday night. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, the resolution of the Quartermaster Association, adopted at the dinner of the officers, on Dec. 2, 1924, and which was published in the Quartermaster Review, on Dec. 2, 1924, and which was published in the Quartermaster Review, on Dec. 2, 1924, and which was published in the Quartermaster Review

MILD WEATHER AIDS IN COAL SHIPMENTS

Has Permitted Carriage of Considerable Fuel From Mines to Tidewater.

DEALERS ARE CATCHING UP

Conference in Brooklyn to Prosecute Short-Weight Vendors and Profiteers.

Moderate weather during the past few days has allowed the bringing of coal from the mines to tidewater, and indicates a severe storm hits New York officials of the State Fuel Administration said yesterday that the fear of being without anthracite would become remote. Dealers have begun to catch up on their orders. More than 32,000 tons of domestic anthracite are at New York tidewater, officials said.

The State Fuel Administration said that of 700 complaints received alleging delivery and no coal, 170 penalty orders were issued yesterday.

District Attorney Charles J. Dodd of Kings County and Samuel J. Drummond, Fuel Administrator of Brooklyn, held a conference yesterday for the prosecution of coal dealers who sell short-weight shipments, of those who send coal mixed with non-combustible materials and of those who are profiteering.

Edward Pfeiffer, assistant to Mr. Drummond, said yesterday that one of the companies under investigation had been in business for many years and is a large distributer. The Fuel Administrator in investigating complaints that it has been furnishing coal of a very poor grade. The price set is $12.25, but when delivery is made it is found by the customer that he is asked to pay $2 more than the "average retail profit." If the customer refuses to pay the extra $2 he is told the coal is not delivered.

"This practice must stop," said Mr. Pfeiffer. Mr. Drummond stated that one of the things discussed at his conference with Mr. Dodd was to determine the best method of prompt prosecution of such dealers.

SWEDISH STRIKE STILL ON.

Pulp Mill Owners Warn Strikers of Coming Lockout.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received a cable from its Stockholm agent saying that the meeting held Jan. 23 to arbitrate the Swedish pulp mill strike failed. The mill owners have demanded that employes shall accept a decrease in wages, and if this is not agreed to they threaten a lockout, beginning Jan. 29.

Stockholm reports to the Department of Commerce that 12,000 out of 17,000 employes in the pulp industry in Sweden now are on strike.

The cable adds that if this strike is not settled there will be a possibility of strikes being called in the lumber, iron and a few other industries, but the fact that the pulp mill owners have set a time limit before effecting a lockout, the department's Stockholm agent advises, indicates that there still is a possibility of a settlement of this strike. He has informed the department that he has prepared a detailed report on the situation to go by the next mail.

"Easy to Look at" —Easy to *Wear*

The two things that almost every woman wants in a shoe, she finds in Cantilevers. They are "easy to look at"—as we so frequently hear—good looking, built on graceful lines, and for comfort and rejuvenating qualities they have no rival.

It is a fact that the

Cantilever Shoe for Women

has renewed the youth of thousands of feet.

When your feet have a chance to exercise normally in flexible arched Cantilever Shoes, the muscles—weakened by lack of exercise in rigid-arched shoes—regain their strength and your feet feel young again.

Although Cantilevers are so easy and pleasing to the eye, they give generous toe room. The heels—low, medium or Cuban—are scientifically made and correctly set.

Drop into one of the shops listed below tomorrow and let one of our salesmen fit you to a pair of light-weight Cantilevers, so that every part of your foot is comfortable.

Widths AAAA to E.

Black Kid, $12
Brown Kid, $13
Blue Kid,
Cloth Tops, $11

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
14 W. 40th St. (opp. Library), N. Y.
404 Fulton St. (over Schaffer's), Flatbush
897 Broad St. (Second Floor), Newark

Also sold by
J. & J. Jacobson, Lexington Av., at 49th St.
L. B. Shoe, 400 Columbus Av., at 81st St.
A. Bonwit, Fifth Av., 38th and 39th Sts.
C. A. Bong, 304 East Fordham Road, Bronx, Fordham, 2300 St. Nicholas Avenue
Shoe Shop, St. Regis and 55th Sts.

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street Telephone: Longacre 8000 West Forty-third Street

Value—Quality—and Variety of Assortments are distinguishing factors in our

Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture

One would rarely expect to find furniture of such distinction, furniture embodying such expert craftsmanship, at the prices prevailing throughout our entire stock for this notable event.

7-pc. Louis XVI Chamber Suite (as illustrated)—French Walnut, shaded grey—Carvings and mouldings of antique silver. Low bow foot-end bed, 58-inch dresser with direct on each side, 40-inch top chiffonier, 32-inch dressing table; Mohair Recamier upholstered arm chair, dressing bench, and night stand. Dresser, dressing table and night stand have seven glass tops over silk damask $1350

5-pc. Parchment Decorated Chamber Suite . . . $425
4-pc. Walnut Chamber Suite $246
4-pc. Mahogany Chamber Suite $300

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

10-pc. Early Georgian Mahogany Dining Room Suite, $495
10-pc. Walnut Dining Room Suite $300
10-pc. Jacobean Oak Dining Room Suite $275
10-pc. Sheraton Mahogany Dining Room Suite . . $875

LIVING ROOM or LIBRARY FURNITURE

3-pc. Spring Arm Suite covered in mohair combinations $275
3-pc. Overstuffed Suite; loose spring cushions in mohair or tapestry, $365
3-pc. Living Room Suite—Carved Mahogany Frame Antiqued . . $700
Loose down seat cushions and pillow backs covered in plain or figured mohair, or in combination with wool tapestries.

Commencing Monday—Our February Sale of

Fine Persian and Chinese Rugs

An event of unusual importance, comprising practically our ENTIRE STOCK of high-grade rugs in sizes, colorings, and designs to meet every requirement of a discriminating clientele.

Kirmanshah Rugs (Room Sizes); in the finer weaves and silky textures.
$285 $465 $675

Sarouk Rugs (Room Sizes); wide variety of effective colorings.
$575 $695 $775

KIRMAN RUGS—Scatter sizes. $95 values, $48.75

Heavy Persian Rugs—(Room Sizes). Excellent specimens in Oriental colors and designs.
$187.50 $235 $275

Best Quality Chinese Rugs A varied assortment of sizes and colorings in the Imperial golds and colors.
$247 *and* $275

Hundreds of Scatter Size Rugs—A large collection of sizes and colors suitable for every room . . $22.50, 29.50, 35.00 and 49.50

Extra Large Size Rugs at One-Third to One-Half Off the Original Prices

3000 yards

IMPORTED
Dress Linens

36 inches wide. Pure flax. Thoroughly shrunk. In a complete assortment of colors and white.

Special for MONDAY only

55c *yard*

Cotton Dress Fabrics, Second Floor.

Stern Brothers

Women's Silk Umbrellas

at Exceedingly Moderate Prices

Smart and new in design are the handles of these umbrellas—there are ever so many kinds to please the most exacting taste.

Women's wide tape edge silk umbrellas for sun or rain. Handsomely carved bakelite rings and posts; mounted horn and fancy carved woods.

$4.95

Women's wide tape edge silk umbrellas, extra quality; with fine amber bakelite handles and novelty effects.

$6.75

MAIN FLOOR.

Stern Brothers

Seasonable Underwear *for Women*

At Very Special Prices Monday

Here is underwear for every need and for every preference—serviceable and attractively styled.

GLOVE SILK ENVELOPE CHEMISES—Lace and ribbon trimmed. In pink only.
$2.65

GLOVE SILK SPORT BLOOMERS in street shades.
$2.95

SILK and WOOL UNION SUITS—Low neck, sleeveless style. Sizes 36 to 44.
$2.65

COTTON UNION SUITS—In medium weight. Low neck, sleeveless style. Sizes 36 to 44.
85c *Main Floor.*

New Spring Gowns for Women

in the Favored Silken Fabrics

$45

There is a gratifying variety of smart new ideas expressed in these gowns—some have the new wrap-around skirts and draped blouses, others are caught gracefully at the side with fancy buckles, others still show irregular pleated panels on the skirt—in short there are many novel and lovely style points.

And the fabrics are rich and soft in quality—flat crepes, Canton, and Milly O' crepes. In black, navy, beige, brown, and grey.

Stern Brothers

Natural Color Camel's Hair Suits and Coats *for Misses, at* $39.75

For immediate wear and for Spring as well, nothing is jauntier than a suit or top coat of camel's hair. And these are so soft in texture, so mellow in coloring, and so deft in their tailoring, that they are just as smart as they are endlessly serviceable.

The Suits have short jaunty box coats and wrap-around skirts. Developed in solid color or with solid color coats and plaid skirts, with the pockets and collar of the coat trimmed with plaid to match.

The Coats may be had in solid color or in plaid effects. Flare or belted models. All silk lined. Sizes 14, 16, 18, and 20 years.

THIRD FLOOR.

Remarkable Values Monday in

Women's French Suede Gloves

In soft, pliable, superior quality skins

These gloves reveal expert workmanship and finish. Overseam sewn. Mousquetaire and strap-wrist styles in this season's favored colors. Black, pearl, white, grey, and mode.

8-button length	12-button length	16-button length
$2.50	$3.00	$3.50

French Suede Strap Wrist Gloves—In 6 button length. P. K. sewn with plain or heavy two-toned crocheted embroidery. Beaver, mode, pearl, and grey.

$2.50 *per pair*

An Important Sale Monday of

New Tweed Suits for Women

REMARKABLY LOW IN PRICE

$28

These suits have so many excellent points that it is difficult to describe them! For they are heavy enough for immediate wear and are expertly hand-tailored from the finest quality tweeds, in such delightful colorings as tans, greys, browns, and various mixtures.

And the styles are new and good looking—There are both box coats and hip-length effects.

(Two models illustrated). Sizes 34 to 46.

The Final Days of the JANUARY SALE of LINENS

Comprehensive, fine quality assortments at prices averaging about ONE-THIRD LESS than the regular value.

Irish Pure Linen Satin Double Damask TABLE CLOTHS
Circular and oval designs.

72x72 ins.	72x90 ins.	72x108 ins.
$6.75 each	$8.50 each	$10.75 each

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 inches. . . . . Doz. $8.50

Pure Linen Huckaback Towels—Hemstitched; regulation. . . Doz. $5.50
Pure Linen Huckaback Towels—Hemstitched; regulation. . . Doz. $6.75
Dimity Bedspreads—Hemmed . . . . . Each, $1.75, 2.25
Pure Linen Sheets—Hemstitched:
Single bed size. $9.00, 10.75 Double bed size. Pair, $12.00, 16.75

Irish Satin Double Damask TABLE CLOTHS
Pure linen. Extra fine quality; beautiful designs.

72x72 ins. Each,	72x90 ins. Each,	72x108 ins. Each,
$9.00	$11.50	$14.50

NAPKINS to match; 22x22 ins. Doz. $11.50

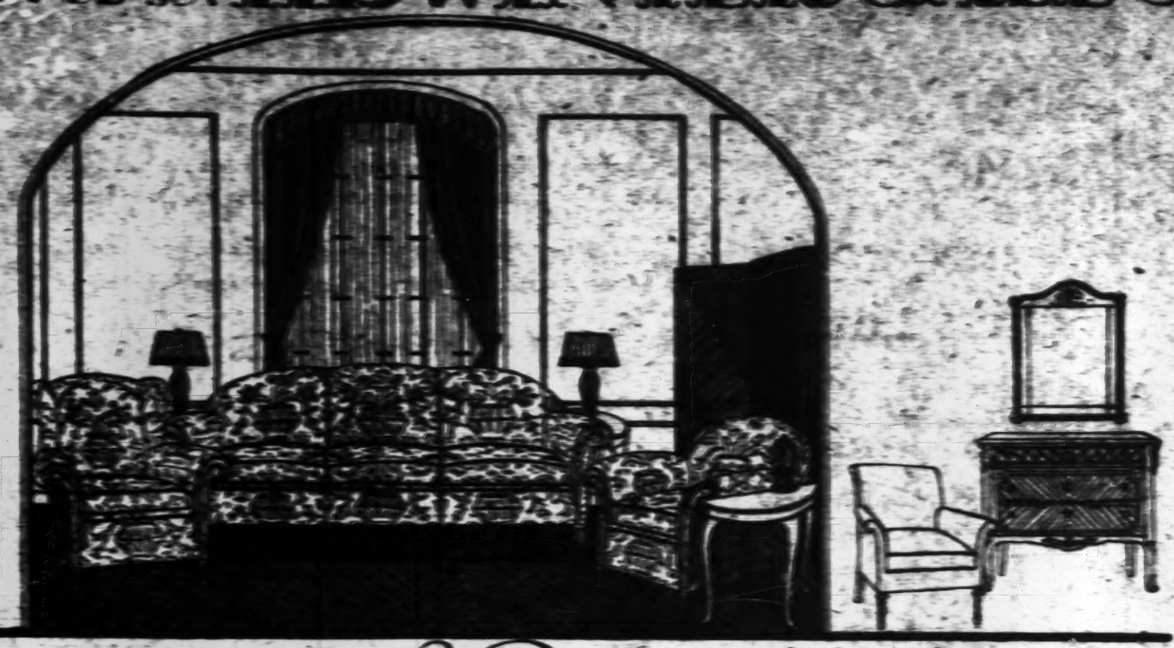
Irish Pure Linen Satin Double Damask TABLE CLOTHS
Heavy weight; handsome designs.

72x72 ins.	72x90 ins.	72x108 ins.
$7.50 each	$10.00 each	$12.00 each

NAPKINS to match, 22x22 inches. . . . . Doz. $9.50

Turkish Bath Towels—Hemmed; soft and absorbent. Doz. $3.95, 5.50
Pure Linen Pillow Cases—Hemstitched . . . . Pair, $2.25, 2.75
Pure Linen Typed Kitchen Towels—Heavy twill; hemmed . . . . . Doz. $4.95, 7.50
Bordered Glass Towels—Pure linen; one and blue check; hemmed, taped. Dz. $5.75

The MIDWINTER SALE of MACY FURNITURE



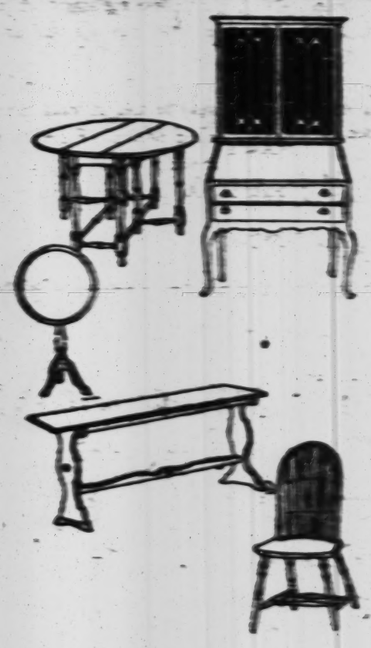
IN this sale we present a collection of furniture which in beauty and variety surpasses all former efforts.

For months we have scoured the furniture markets of America to assemble the choicest offerings procurable, and to present them at lowest-in-the-city prices.

We welcome the Midwinter Sale because it gives us another opportunity to demonstrate with convincing force the benefits to you of 65 years of a "cash-buying" and "cash-selling" policy.

Macy Furniture assures economy of price and an exacting standard of quality.

Living Room Furniture



RIGID standards govern the selection of Macy living room furniture. Only such furniture as merits our whole-hearted confidence can pass through this store into your home. Our stock includes more than 100 suites. Never have coverings been more interesting or varied.

Reversible Cushions are featured in the suites listed below:

3-Piece Suite, illus. Combination of plain and figured mohair	$298.00
3-Piece Suite in a choice of tapestry patterns	138.00
3-Piece Velour Suite with pillow arms	202.00
3-Piece Suite, mohair and velour, walnut finish frame	249.00
3-Piece Suite in all mohair with walnut finish frame	374.00
3-Piece Suite in mohair with hand carved walnut frame	547.00

Our Novelty Pieces

—display character and distinction. Many are charming reproductions of old pieces. The following items represent very special values:

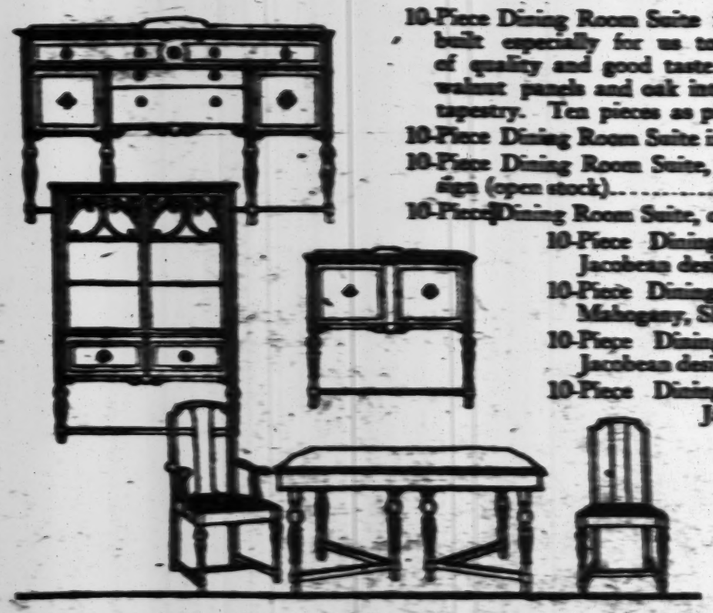
Davenport Table, 60 inch, comb. mahog., illus.	$33.24
Gate-leg Table, solid mahogany, illus., 32 x 44	20.48
Tip Table, combination mahog. or walnut, illus.	10.24
Windsor Chair, mahogany finish, illus.	9.24
Secretary, combination mahogany, illus.	$59.50
Upholstered Chair, illus., damask or mohair denim	26.24
Imported Marquetry Cabinet, as illustrated	354.00

With marble top and bronze mountings. This is one of the many beautiful French pieces of our own importation.

Dining Room Furniture

THERE are more than 90 different suites representing many periods and finishes from which to make your selection. They express the individuality and charm essential to the dining room. Suites which have been chosen with the utmost care to insure to you enduring satisfaction of workmanship and design.

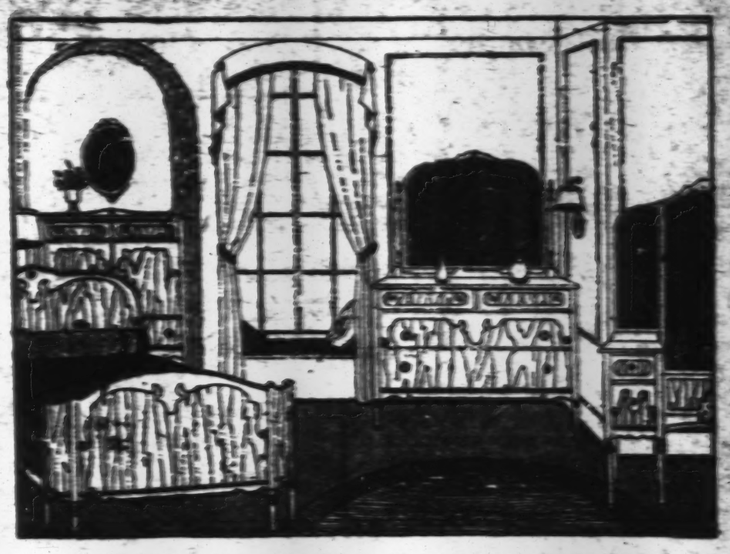
For the breakfast room or small apartment dining room we offer many interesting suites—some in attractive enamel colorings, others in walnut or mahogany finish. These suites are comprised of from five to ten pieces and range in price from $27.75 to $418.00.



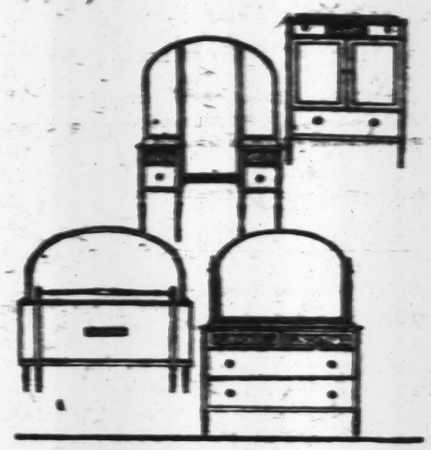
10-Piece Dining Room Suite in Walnut Veneer, illustrated above—built especially for us to meet the most exacting standards of quality and good taste. It has a dull rubbed finish, buried walnut panels and oak interiors. The chair seats are covered in tapestry. Ten pieces as pictured with 66-inch buffet	$288.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite in Walnut Veneer, illustrated opposite	383.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination Walnut, Queen Anne design (open stock)	194.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination Mahogany, Queen Anne design	296.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination Walnut, Jacobean design	319.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination two-tone Mahogany, Sheraton design	399.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination Walnut, Jacobean design	511.00
10-Piece Dining Room Suite, combination Walnut, Jacobean design	719.00

Bed Room Furniture

IN a wider and better selection than ever before. Finer in its design—better in its finish—cabinet work always up to Macy's exacting standards—132 suites and many odd pieces from which to select—all priced to insure economy to you.



Illustrated opposite is an unusually attractive four-piece Bedroom suite. In walnut veneer with a two-toned decoration. Secured at an unusual price concession because of a large quantity purchase, and priced accordingly, it is, we believe, one of the outstanding values of this sale. 4 pieces $225.50.



4-Piece Bedroom Suite, illustrated above, in combination mahogany	$312.50
The same suite in combination Walnut	320.00

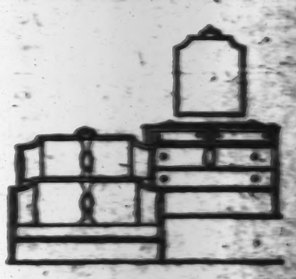
Open Stock Bedroom Furniture

WE pride ourselves particularly upon the wide assortment of open stock suites we carry in bedroom furniture—the largest of its kind, in this city, we believe. Open stock means that you have the privilege of buying from matched suites just those pieces you desire. We list below a few of our open stock suites:

4-Piece Suite in combination mahogany	$170.50
4-Piece Suite in combination mahogany	180.00
4-Piece Suite in combination walnut	230.75
4-Piece Suite in combination walnut	299.75
4-Piece Suite in combination mahogany	329.00
4-Piece Suite in combination walnut	496.50

Enamel and Decorated Furniture for the Bedroom

QUAINT and inexpensive pieces for the summer cottage or young girl's room. Lovely suites in ivory or soft enamel colorings at moderate prices. Suites of great beauty for the more elaborate bedroom.



4-Piece Bedroom Suite in ivory or gray enamel	$166.00
4-Piece Bedroom Suite in robin's egg blue	244.25
4-Piece Bedroom Suite in ivory enamel	313.25
5-Piece Bedroom Suite in gray enamel decorated	487.00

Dresser and Bed illustrated. Dresser, Chiffonette, Toilet Table, Full Stand Bed and Chair.

Beds and Bedding

METAL beds and day beds in a variety of pleasing designs and finishes. Macy-made mattresses, made to your order in our own sanitary workrooms. The items mentioned below have all been specially priced and the values are exceptional:

Metal Beds

Arched Top Bed of square posts, finished in ivory, walnut, or mahogany	$19.48
Four-poster Bed, finished in walnut or mahog.	28.74
Ivory Enameled Bed with imitation cane panels, decorated	16.74
Satin Brass Bed with turned posts	18.74

Day Beds

Arched Top Day Bed of metal, finished in walnut or mahogany, with spring	$32.48
Imitation Cane Panel Day Bed of metal in pleasing design, finished in walnut or mahogany; complete with spring	18.74
Metal Double Day Bed finished in walnut or mahogany, with folding mattress	31.25

Macy-Made Mattresses

Prices quoted are for full-sized mattresses (54x76 in.); smaller sizes are lower in price.

Pure Lamb's Wool and cotton white hair mattress, stitched with imperial edge	$19.50
Blended South American hair mattress	25.25
Resilient layer felt mattress, roll edge	15.00

Sixth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

For the Macy Grocery Advertisement See Page 22.

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

Phone Fitz Roy 2626

Velette Frocks for Women

combine solidly tinsel skirt with Paisley printed blouse

at **35.00**

Velette has the feel, the texture and the clinging tendencies of a knitted material, which it is—crepe-y on one side, smooth on the other, serviceable in its wearing qualities and rich in appearance.

The blouse shades in blended tints like an old Paisley shawl, reflecting the navy blue or brown of the frock, with enough vivacity to contrast with it.

The model will appeal by reason of the straightness and slenderness of its lines, the deep shawl collar and graceful sleeves, and the skilful way in which the print and solid tone have been combined. Sizes 36 to 44.

Fourth Floor

The Deauville Handkerchief Shows a Commendable Influence on This Offering of

Misses' Afternoon Frocks

—combining plain and printed flat crepe—

at **45.00**

Though richer and softer in shade than the prints that first flamed on the sands at Deauville, the collars on these interesting frocks show, no less by their gay color than by their interesting way of tieing in the back, that they are derived from that popular mode.

Otherwise these youthful frocks appear to be in solid colors, but a Spring breeze will stir their pleated panels and reveal a foundation skirt of the same rich, lovely print!

There are several other youthful modes, too, including flat crepe frocks of much hand embroidery or pleated panels. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

Second Floor

Things Decidedly

NEW

At the Ritz, Yesterday

a number of smart women who dropped in for luncheon were plainly of one and the same mind with a message announcing that "all Paris is wearing the small black felt hat." A display in our Millinery department substantiates the report, and shows that as often as not they are trimmed, like this one, with a ribbon cocarde . . . **13.50**

Third Floor

Why Shouldn't a Handkerchief be Round?

The fine art of individualizing oneself down to one's smallest accessory is upheld by these bits of net and linen daintiness, which—for all their novelty—lose not a whit of their practical value. Individual, too, in colors and trimming **50c**

Street Floor

"Just Going on Six"

and already eligible for black satin pumps! Young folks who were "going on six" last year were not so fortunate, for black satin pumps in size 11½ are decidedly new. Older sisters and cousins wearing up to size 2½ may have them, also

Sizes 11½ to 2 . **4.50**
Sizes 2½ to 7 . **6.00**

Second Floor

The Confining Influence

of a brassiere is an enduring one because the lace is handmade Italian filet, a dainty one because it is trimmed with two-toned ribbon, and a smoothly graceful one because it is just twice as wide as the ordinary brassiere . . . **12.00**

Third Floor

A Sale of Misses'

Distinctive Winter Coats

Formerly 98.50 to 159.00

***Reduced to* 75.00**

These are the most exquisite of the lovely coats and wraps that have found their way to our stocks this season—luxurious in velvety fabric, still more luxurious in the rich, lustrous furs that adorn them.

Remember, they are made for the youthful figure, and so the models are irresistibly slender, graceful and well-poised. Many have gone to costly imported models for their inspiration—others show the handiwork of clever American creators.

Lustrous Geroma

Panneluine

Arabella and Fashona

develop them, assisted in the task of making them handsome by choice pelts of

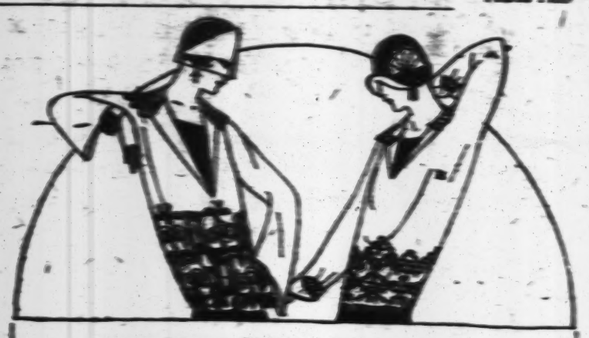
Beaver Fox Wolf

Squirrel and Caracul

Panel, draped, blouse, cape and straight line models in many variations, silk lined and beautifully tailored. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

All Sales Final. None Sent C. O. D., Exchanged or Credited.

Second Floor



Necklines Take to a "V" in These

Crepe de Chine

Overblouses

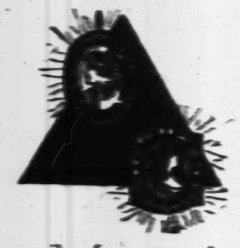
that demonstrate the charm of harmonizing embroidery

at **9.75**

The neckline that comes to a V these days is the one that meets Fashion's approval, so these blouses display two variations of that idea.

Both are of crepe de Chine; both go to the hips and fit there snugly in the approved manner. But there resemblance ceases. One takes its roll collar, straight sleeves and front of blouse with a dash of embroidery in self color. The other varies the sleeve, takes the V neck, and adds the gleam of tinsel thread with its silk embroidery. To decide which is lovelier is the task before you. In fallow, gray, Indo blue, Lanvin green, and navy.

Third Floor



Brooches of

GENUINE

Coral Cameo

***Special*, 19.50**

These exquisite brooches will make a gift not easily forgotten, by reason of their breathtaking loveliness, their delicacy of design.

The coral cameos are beautifully carved mounted in oval or octagon filigree frames of 10 kt. or 14 kt. gold, while baroque pearls add the final touch of beauty to an already beautiful bit of jewelry.

Street Floor

Just Landed—The Newest of

Imported Beaded Bags

and offered tomorrow at the remarkable price of

9.50

They represent the finest of foreign workmanship, and such artistry of design and coloring as is found in some rich piece of enamel. Shell frames, some swinging long, solidly beaded panels. Conventional floral designs in dull reds and blues. Arrowpoints in tans and browns outlined in crystal. Or sapphire beads with fleur-de-lis designs, and many others, equally beautiful.

Street Floor

Knitted Suits

for Women

—finest mohair yarn and shiny fibre silk—

at **14.75**

Spring has cast nearly all her votes for knitted things, and so we register our support, likewise, by these sports suits of notably smart line. Especially pleasing in texture are they, because the lustrous color of the fibre silk and the softness of the wool are interwoven, with a novelty stitch.

In many new color combinations, and with Peter Pan or V neckline.

Third Floor

For Monday Only

WOMEN'S

Lounging Robes

of Zenana Cloth

—of beautiful lustrous quality, and silk-lined throughout—

at **18.50**

These lovely lounging robes have that innate luxuriousness which suggest a boudoir and a chaise longue immediately, but they are to be had at a very modest price.

In spite of their Tuxedo cut, their roominess, and their almost tailored finish, there is something of the Japanese robe about them—probably because of their richly crepe-like surface. In many lovely, soft shades, pink, light blue, lavender, rose, Copenhagen blue or cherry. Sizes 36 to 44.

Third Floor

The Foundation of the Spring Mode

"Plastique"

Corsets & Corsettes

—in the newest lines and fabrics—

Changing to meet the demands of the new silhouette, and yet meeting always the modern woman's demand for a corset that is rightly made and comfortable, our new "Plastiques" reflect the tendencies of the Spring mode and make that subtle alteration in the line of sports frock or evening gown that spells the woman of chic. New models for the slender, medium, or mature figure.

"Plastique" Corsets, **6.50, 12.00** *and* **13.00**

"Plastique" Corsettes, **5.00** *to* **12.50**

Women's Imported

Spring Model Coats

The success of the flare is unquestioned if this jaunty model of peau de peche is any indication—for it ripples into folds of shaded color, and ripples into smartness by the same process.

This is one of many delightful models just received from abroad, and testifies to its newness by such means as an unusual collar, cuffs that spread out into space, and above all, a rippling fullness that is the result of certain cleverly placed seams. Lined in color to match.

Others, Too

equally charming, equally smart, in such rich shades as celestial blue, tangerine, red, grass green, purple, golden glow, Saxony blue, leather and Chinese green.

69.50 79.50 85.00

Women's Coats and Wraps

Greatly Reduced

Coats and Wraps	Formerly 39.50 to 49.50	*Reduced to*	**29.50**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 49.50 to 55.00	*Reduced to*	**38.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 59.50 to 69.50	*Reduced to*	**48.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 69.50 to 79.50	*Reduced to*	**58.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 79.50 to 89.50	*Reduced to*	**68.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 89.50 to 98.50	*Reduced to*	**75.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 110.00 to 125.00	*Reduced to*	**95.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 145.00 to 165.00	*Reduced to*	**110.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 175.00 to 198.50	*Reduced to*	**135.00**
Coats and Wraps	Formerly 235.00 to 398.50	*Reduced to*	**155.00**

The materials are the soft, velvety ones that have met with such favor this season, in some cases embellished with furs, in others, relying on their own fabric for trimming. Some are imported, others domestic, and in every case, embody some style note of interest, some individual touch that makes it distinctive. Each is silk lined and warmly interlined, and tailored in the usual Saks' manner.

Owing to the decided reductions, all sales must be considered final

Fourth Floor

New Spring Model Coats of Peau de Peche from Overseas

A straight back that will be the envy of every woman who doesn't own one is the boast of this good-looking coat of peau de peche, for it gives one an unbroken line in back, due to a circular cut that looks quite simple (and really isn't).

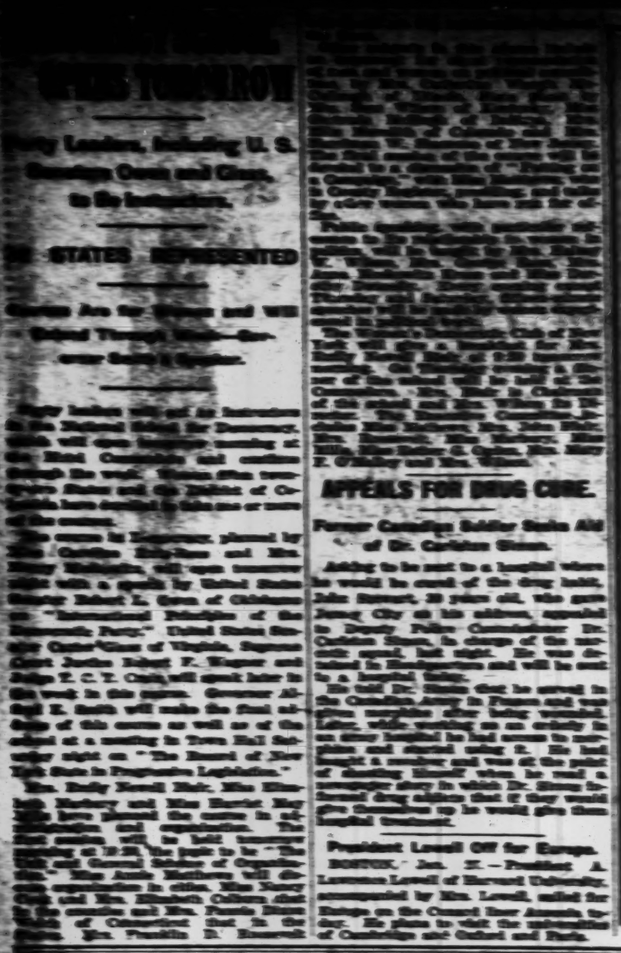
Other straight lines are the result of pockets that travel down the sides, outlined with folds of fabric, and the belt goes only from side to side, tying wherever desired. The back must rely on its own resources.

The Collar and Sleeves

are modishly full, and use harmonizing shades to set them off. Silk lined. Many other delightful models in this collection of equal effectiveness.

69.50 79.00 85.00

Fourth Floor



The McCreery Haberdashery

MEN! Beginning Tomorrow!

WOVEN MADRAS SHIRTS

Of better quality and workmanship

$1.95

Six Shirts for $11.25

The assortment is very extensive and offers a wide variety of pleasing patterns—among them are Plain Whites and Whites with woven stripes in Blue, Heliotrope, Black, Tan and other good shades. Sizes 14 to 17—33 to 36 sleeve lengths. Sizes 13½, 17½, 18—33 to 35 sleeve lengths.

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 34TH STREET

THE McCREERY HABERDASHERY—MAIN FLOOR

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 34th STREET

Negligees, Robes and Boudoir Accessories

Reduced for Absolute Clearance

The following items will be closed out in our Negligee Salon tomorrow:—

Quantity			
9	*Only*—Tea Gowns, were 165.00 to 250.00	*to close*	65.00
8	" Tea Gowns, were 110.00 to 195.00	*to close*	45.00
5	" Mandarin Coats, were 55.00 to 125.00	*to close*	35.00
9	" Tea Gowns and Boudoir Robes were 45.00 to 85.00	*to close*	25.00
3	" Kimonos, were 27.50 to 32.50	*to close*	12.50
11	" Chiffon and Lace Coats were 18.50 to 45.00	*to close*	9.50
10	" Chiffon Matinees, were 12.75 to 18.50	*to close*	5.50
9	" Japanese Quilted Jackets, were 8.50	*to close*	3.75
18	" Beacon Blanket Robes were 3.95 and 4.95	*to close*	1.50

Also Mules, Slippers, Garters and Bandeaux

9 Custom Made Satin Mules — 7.50 *to close* pair 3.00

13 Satin Mules, — 3.95 to 5.95 *to close* pair 1.00

33 Satin Pullman Slippers, — 1.75 *to close* pair .50

18 Bandeaux, — 3.95 *to close* 1.00

59 pairs Garters, — 2.50 to 3.95 *to close* pair 1.00

11 pairs Garters, — 4.75 to 7.95 *to close* pair 2.00

17 Boudoir Caps and Bandeaux — 6.95 to 14.75 *to close* 2.50

[*Third Floor*] ALL SALES FINAL [*Third Floor*]

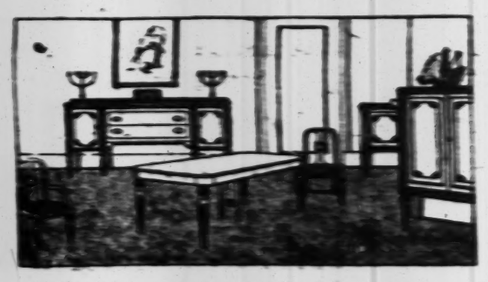
McCreery Mid-Winter Sale of "Master-Made"* Furniture

A Tip-Top Table. 11.00

Solid Mahogany Nest Tables, four tables. 24.00

Opens Tomorrow

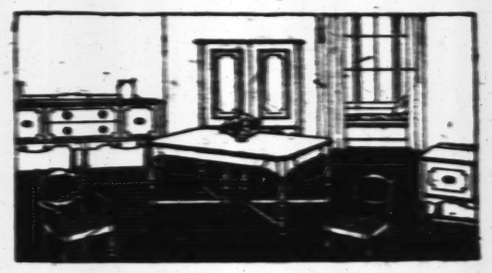
Our Entire Stock is Reduced for This Event



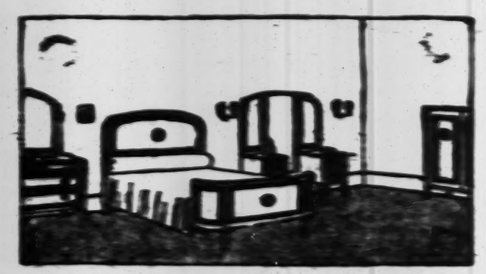
Ten-piece Dining Room Suite, illustrated, combination Walnut, Veneers are of selected burl Walnut. Buffet, China Cabinet (with choice of glass or wood doors), oblong extension table, side table, five side chairs and one arm chair. Sale Price, 437.50

McCreery "Master-Made"* Furniture is built to serve and to be a source of pride for years. There is at present an actual need for good furniture which will last. We have been filling it and will do so to an even greater extent in this Mid-Winter Sale. Greater variety, better values and better quality are offered.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Ten-piece Dining Room Suite, illustrated, combination Walnut. Buffet, China Cabinet, oblong extension Table, side Table, five side Chairs and one arm Chair, upholstered in Tapestry. Sale Price, 318.75



Four-piece Chamber Suite, illustrated, combination Walnut, including Dresser, Chiffonobe, Vanity Case and Bow-End Bed. Sale Price, 225.00

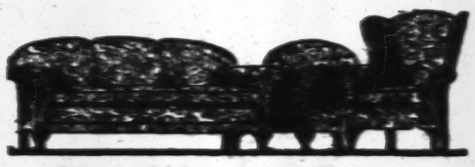
Cane Wing Chair or Rocker, frames of solid Mahogany, hand-carved. 22.75

Four-piece Chamber Suite, illustrated, combination Walnut or Mahogany. Dresser, Chiffonobe, Vanity Case and Bow-End Bed. Sale Price, 337.50

Three-piece Library Suite, illustrated, with heavy carved base. Upholstered in Mohair with reversible cushions, outside backs covered in same material. Sale Price, 369.50

Wing Chair, all curled hair filling, with the reversible cushions covered in combination Mohair and Velour. 49.75

Layer Felt Mattresses with roll edges. *Formerly 17.50* 12.75



Three-piece Library Suite, illustrated, upholstered in tapestry with reversible cushions and outside backs covered in same material. Sale Price, 149.50

Sofa, 75.00. Arm Chair, 38.00. Wing Chair, 36.50.

(*Fourth Floor*)

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st.

FIFTH AVENUE **James McCreery & Co.** 34TH STREET

135.00 Worsted Wilton Rugs 9 x 12 ft. Tomorrow 98.00

(*Eighth Floor*)

Special Clean-Out Sale Of Discontinued Sizes

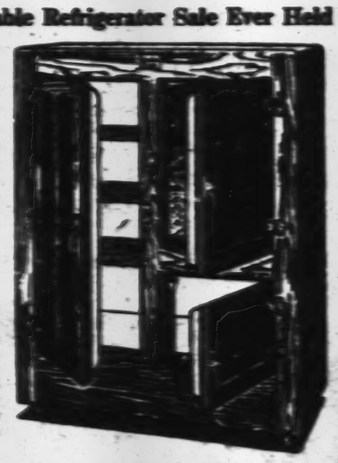
Of World-Famous BOHN REFRIGERATORS

Most Remarkable Refrigerator Sale Ever Held in New York!

Every Refrigerator is absolutely perfect in every respect—all brand-new, fresh stock. The simple fact is that we can effect manufacturing economies by eliminating some sizes which are very close to other sizes. In other words, we have been making too many models, with too little difference between the sizes.

Remarkable Reductions

In these times, when many manufacturers are advancing prices, a Special Sale of this kind, with prices on first-class new Refrigerators *radically reduced*, offers a remarkable opportunity to purchase a really high-grade Refrigerator at a price usually charged for one of the ordinary "must-buy" variety.



The Greatest Refrigerator Value in this Country Today

Bohn "Sanitor"

Popular Family Size
32½ inches wide
21¼ inches deep
50 inches high
Ice capacity about 100 lbs.

Heavy, solid construction—selected oak exterior—fine grain. Genuine hand-rubbed, personal finish, porcelain—Food drawer—Hardware trimmed with brass, copper-plated with solid doors.

Regular List Price $139.00
Special Discount 40.27%

Special Price.. $69.73

In Addition to the Discontinued Sizes Included in This Special Sale, We Have Over 100 Other Sizes and Styles of Refrigerators—Every One of Them Radically Reduced During This Sale—Including Both Oak Exteriors and White Porcelain Exteriors. You Are Sure to Find Here Exactly What You Are Looking For.

THE BOHN "SYPHON" Recognized throughout the world as the most efficient Refrigerator ever built. Used in the dining cars of the United States, almost without a single exception. Bohn specifications were adopted by the U. S. Navy for battleships, cruisers, navy yards, etc., during the War.

All our Bohn "Syphon," Bohn "Sanitor" and Bohn "Icyco" Refrigerators are SPECIALLY REDUCED during this Sale.

Delivery Held Until April 1 if Desired—On a Reasonable Deposit

Even if your new home is not yet ready, this will give you benefit of present reduced prices.

This Special Sale will last only until the discontinued sizes are sold. Come while the selection is large. Bring your dimensions with you. Largest stock of Refrigerators under one roof in the country. Refrigerators from $35 up. Catalog and Special Sale Price List mailed on request.

Bohn Refrigerators are adapted to Electrical Refrigeration as well as Ice.

BOHN REFRIGERATOR SHOP—5 EAST 46th ST., NEW YORK

The New Strauss Building—3 Doors East of Fifth Avenue (Between Fifth and Madison Aves.) Phone Vanderbilt 1927

Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., including Saturdays during this Special Sale.

(Formerly W. 42d St.)

Business Opportunities (*bank and business references required*), Section 2, Pages 14 and 15.

Pre-Inventory Sale

A·JEK·L

AN exceptional opportunity to secure furs of the most desirable character at prices far less than are prevalent on furs of like quality and style.

Our stock is still rich in variety of Fashion's favored types in all of the season's most popular skins.

Early selection affords the maximum of advantage.

COATS, CAPES and WRAPS

	Reduced Prices	Original Prices
Chinchilla	$15,000	$20,000
Baneberd	1,900 to 3,500	3,000 to 4,500
Kolinsky	525 to 1,225	650 to 1,650
Ermine	690 to 1,500	875 to 2,000
Mink	990 to 3,750	650 to 4,750
Caracul	150 to 1,325	250 to 2,000
Alaska Seal	425 to 825	750 to 1,650
Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)	185 to 1,075	325 to 1,650
Mole	250 to 875	350 to 1,250
Squirrel	335 to 950	450 to 1,150
Persian Lamb	400 to 975	500 to 1,350
Raccoon	190 to 485	300 to 625
Natural Muskrat	175 to 600	250 to 750
Ireland Kriimmer (dyed lamb)	85 to 135	125 to 175

NECK PIECES and STOLES

	Reduced Prices	Original Prices
Silver Fox	$140 to 650	$250 to 800
Natural Blue Fox	135 to 350	225 to 450
Russian Sable (genuine)	100 to 600	150 to 750
Hudson Bay Sable	65 to 125	100 to 175
Squirrel	35 to 175	65 to 250
Mole	25 to 85	40 to 175
Hudson Seal (dyed Muskrat)	15 to 100	25 to 150
Skunk	30 to 175	40 to 250
Black Lynx	40 to 150	70 to 175
Brown Marten	45 to 120	65 to 150
Stone Marten	40 to 60	50 to 75
Fitchs (popular shades)	15 to 115	25 to 135

MEN'S FUR and FUR-LINED COATS

Men's Fur-Lined Coats including Scotch and English Moleskins. Linings of Ireland Kriimmer, Natural Muskrat, Seal-Dyed Muskrat, Kolinsky and Mink. Collars of Muskrat, Otter and Seal.

Reduced Prices $135 to $575 Original Prices $250 to $950

RACCOON COATS

Finest quality—Reduced Prices $185 to $550 Original Prices $300 to $875

FUR-MOTOR ROBES

Robes of the following Furs: Mink, Natural Muskrat, Australian Opossum, Raccoon, Wolverine and Otter.

Reduced Prices $85 to $1,500 Original $150 to $2,000

It pays to buy where you buy in safety

A. JAECKEL & CO.
Furriers
Fifth Ave. Between 35th & 36th Sts. New York

FROCKS · GOWNS · WRAPS

The Shop of Original Modes
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th & 35th Streets

SUITS · SPORTSWEAR · FURS

Contributing Couturiers
PATOU
PREMET
LANVIN
CHERUIT
ROLANDE
CARA
BRANDT
MILLER
JENNY
RENEE
ANNA
AGNES
DOUCET
PAQUIN
WORTH

FEATURES that are NEW in the NEW FASHIONS of SPRING

THE ART OF ARABIA—THE MYSTICS OF INDIA—THE ORIENTAL MOSAICS—

CONTRIBUTE THEIR INFLUENCE IN THE EMBROIDERIES, EMBELLISHMENTS AND THEMES UPON WHICH THE NEW SPRING FASHIONS ARE FOUNDED.

COSTUME SUITS

The new influences are dominant in the

Two & Three Piece Models

THE MANDARIN MODE of MADELEINE
THE WRAP-OVER DESIGN of PATOU
THE BLOUSE-SASH THEME of CHERUIT

Fabrics

PIQUETTE—JUINA—KASHA
TWILL CORD & PICOT

$65 to $275

FROCKS

FLUTTERING CHIFFONS
DIAPHANOUS CREPES
RADIANT SATINS
PERSIAN PRINTS
EXOTIC EMBROIDERIES

$59.50 to $250

WRAPS

THE ARABIAN AND ORIENTAL INFLUENCE IS PARTICULARLY PRONOUNCED IN THE WRAP CREATIONS OF CHERUIT, PATOU, BRANDT AND CHANEL.

Fabrics & Furs

RODIER WOOLENS
BIANCINI SILKS
F. & H. SUPERIOR CLOTHS

CHIP-MONK, SUMMER ERMINE, BISQUE FOX, PLATINUM VIATKA

$69.50 to $295

THE SPRING EXHIBIT OPENS

Every smart mode proclaimed by Paris—the fashion revelations of the Riviera and hundreds of individual RUSSEK-originations make their debut tomorrow at the

INITIAL SPRING EXHIBIT of the HOUSE of RUSSEK

HOOVER PROPOSES INSURANCE FOR JOBS

Secretary, at Metropolitan Agents' Dinner, Counsels New Field for Company.

GOVERNOR SMITH CHEERED

He Tells Gathering at Hotel Astor That Politics Must Be Divorced From Official Duty.

Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover last night sounded the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and other insurance companies to go into the field of unemployment insurance and declared it was a field to which the business interests could "provide a great safeguard to our social stability."

The idea was taken up at once by Haley Fiske, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who was toastmaster at the annual dinner of the district managers at the Hotel Astor. Mr. Fiske pointed out that for years the company had desired to enter the field of unemployment insurance, but that to do so would require an amendment of the charter. The Metropolitan, said Mr. Fiske, was not sentimental in giving up after a failure or two.

"This address of Mr. Hoover's will help us to our decision," he added. "This time will come when the Metropolitan will do unemployment insurance." More than 1,000 district managers in the audience applauded Mr. Fiske's promise.

The other speakers were Governor Alfred E. Smith, Charles M. Schwab and Superintendent of Insurance Francis B. Stoddard Jr. The addresses were broadcast by radio and during the progress of the speechmaking telegrams from various parts of the country were received, indicating that the broadcasting was a success.

Security for the Jobless.

"In the ebb and flood of business, of irregular periods, we meet with great floods of unemployment," said Mr. Hoover. "It is less than eighteen months ago when we had 1,500,000 of unemployed men in our streets, men who wished work but for women to work could be provided.

"There is nothing that leads to such lack of self-respect and such despair as for a man who wants to find a job to be unable to get one. The man has the security of business, no guarantee of continuing to support his family. There is no field to which more thought should be devoted today than to the problem of insurance against unemployment.

"Unemployment insurance is the [illegible] Unemployment insurance is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CARUSO PAID $1,500 FOR QUART OF BLOOD

Professional Sign Tenor Raised Price Fixed by Manager, Calling It Top Small.

PLACED ON PROBATION

Admits Having Taken Drinks for Weakness After Transfusion Operation.

Gold coin and humble have been divorced from very nearly everything, yet Harry Pastnel of 230 West Seventy-fifth Street has a new and most modest sign. A few minutes after he had been fined in Night Court on a disorderly premises for drunkenness last night, Pastnel was proudly blazoned as definite biographer of men and women living and dead—in moments of extremity.

Pastnel is one of that little group of "professionals"—members of humanity, Stephenson Rythmling called them—who entrust to their life their to them of soul. Much of what he said was not intended for repetition, but here is a little story he told about Caruso.

He was summoned from a list of artistics to give blood to the tenor, who was very ill, he said. He gave the gift. Caruso was "a great." He followed generously. When it was all over and the singer's men of business paid him cash. He accepted it without a thanking.

Before he could depart, Caruso sent for him. He proved the tenor as exclaiming, "Only $500 for two pints of blood! The blood of a man is worth more than that. It is work $250 a pint at least. Pay him $1,500."

A moment more, said Pastnel, and he was making the clock, the most [illegible]

"Though he, during a period of 200 [illegible] Pastnel, "he still preserves his sense of humor with the [illegible] of his profession. He went to be a sailing master and usually relishes for the benefit of those who hire that way.

"In court, he said that he was summoned to Mr. Stout Shadbolt into the night to give blood for a woman who had lost her life. Shadbolt after so many years, he said, he did not remember the name. But he would always remember the dollar, which was given to him. They called him Shadbolt and Shadbolt blood. Pastnel was drunk.

Pastnel was credit with Hippocrates [illegible] called him but he was [illegible] very excellent [illegible] Clock, he said, and [illegible] guilty this time, but complain with a fine [illegible] worth.

Mr. Shadbolt stated to said that the records could [illegible] all information about Pastnel was drunk.

HUGHES CAN'T VISIT QUITO.

Secretary Has No Time to Extend His Chilean Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Secretary Hughes will not be able to accept the invitation of the Government of Ecuador to visit Quito during his trip in attend the fifth Pan American Conference at Santiago, Chile.

This was made known at the State Department today with the explanation that owing to the short time at the Secretary of State's disposal it will be impossible to extend his original itinerary for the voyage, for which he will leave Washington early in May.

10,000 at Art Museum Free Concert.

Ten thousand persons attended the last of the January free concerts [illegible] in the Metropolitan Art Museum last night, making a total of 31,000 free admissions for the series and, according to those in charge, a new "high" record for the five years of these popular entertainments established by David Mannes. Numerous donors have now provided a fund for the series to be held on Saturdays in March. Mr. Mannes's program last evening consisted of a number of Franck's symphony in D minor, the overture from Beethoven's string quartet in A, short works of Gluck, Handel, Mendelssohn, Lalo, a suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or," and Wagner's overture to "Tannhauser."

ENDS 47 YEARS' WORK AS COURT REPORTER

Harvey Hustad, Westchester County's First Stenographer, on the Retired List.

TELLS OF OLD-TIME SCENES

Lawyers Made Quill Pens While Case Waited—Shorthand Notes a Revelation.

Harvey Hustad of White Plains, said to be the first stenographer of Westchester County, who just retired from work in the Supreme Court after forty-seven years' active service. He was appointed stenographer by Justice Judson G. Dyckman in 1875 and in the same year the Board of Supervisors appointed him stenographer of the County Court, when Silas D. Gifford was County Judge.

Mr. Hustad says that when he first entered the Court House as stenographer he found the older members of the bar waiting with quill pens, sometimes while the Court waited. He said that in those days a stenographer was looked upon as a sort of wizard, who took the testimony of witnesses by some method of shorthand known only to himself, so that when the court was ready for the trial of the case, the entire proceedings from the opening of the court might be heard by the jury without the interruption.

Mr. Hustad said that in those days witnesses were sworn, not by the uplifted hand, but by holding a Bible in their right hand, and after the oath had been administered were compelled to kiss the book. The fact that the witness had kissed the book gave to some men the idea that the testimony must be true, and occasionally he was asked to dispense with the testimony of a witness on a par with an honest man.

Mr. Hustad related an incident of a witness who was said to go on and tell his story of a notable transaction, but who would stop every little while, the Judge told him to go on. The witness [illegible]

[illegible] Judge said, "Well, what happened then?" The witness said, "Why, I was sitting here in the Court." The Judge said, "Yes, I know you were sitting there, but what happened

PARIS
SHAPES AND COLORS
9.50 and 12.50

AN EXTRAVAGANT ASSORTMENT OF 585 WONDERFUL NEW SPRING HATS. WORTH MUCH MORE THAN THE PRICE ASKED.

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Forty-fifth St.

Primrose Silk Stores
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

In Fashion! Embroidered Crepes

NOTABLE newcomers at The Treasure House of Silks are the wonderful Embroidered Crepes—in tune with the present vogue. Countless rich designs are here, in the "gay colors" which Paris favors, and darker tones—the finest showing in New York.

Yet they form but a part of the great Primrose collection, which embraces every desirable silk for street, evening and sports wear—all *At Prices Consistently Lower Than Elsewhere.* For instance:

Crepe de Chine,	2.75, 3.50, 3.50 yd.	Canton Crepe,	3.50, 4.50, 5.25 yd.
Flat Crepe,	2.95, 3.95, 4.50 yd.	Taffeta,	1.95, 2.50, 3.50 yd.
Printed Crepes,	2.50, 3.50, 4.50 yd.	Satin Crepe,	2.95, 3.50, 4.50 yd.

ALL-SILK CANTON CREPE, $2.50 Yard

Thirty fashionable shades, in the desirable Canton weave, of heavy quality. A value that is already acquiring a nation-wide fame.

SWEATER SALE
IN THE AVEDON
34TH ST. STORE ONLY

All sweaters to be closed out at tremendous sacrifices as a result of the recent fire in these premises.

Mohair slip-ons—ideal for spring and summer. Formerly up to 5.95	1.95
Tuxedos of mohair, or fibre silk slip-ons. Formerly up to 7.95	2.95
Silk and wool slip-ons and Shetland Tuxedos. Formerly up to 10.00	3.95
Jacquard pattern mohairs and pure silk slip-ons. Formerly up to 13.75	5.00
SCARFS of Imported Cashmere or white brushed mohair. Formerly up to 9.75	1.95

AVEDON
30 East 34th Street, at Madison Avenue
Opposite B. Altman & Co.

THE NEW
TANTIVY
FROCK

THE EFFECTIVE USE OF BLACK CIRE RIBBON HAS GIVEN MARKED NOVELTY TO THE CREPE SILK SLIP-ON BODICE, WHICH CAN BE HAD IN JADE, ROSE, LANVIN OR WHITE. THE CONTRASTING BLACK SKIRT IS CANTON CREPE SUSPENDED FROM A CAMISOLE. THE COMBINATION HAS REALLY UNEXPECTED CHARM.

$39.50

AVEDON
448 Fifth Ave. at Forty-fifth St.

TANTIVY
KNITTED FROCK
$39.50

IT DOESN'T SEEM POSSIBLE THAT ARTIFICIAL SILK COULD PROVE SO ENTIRELY GLORIOUS AND EFFECTIVE. HOWEVER, IT SURELY DOES IN THIS MORE THAN WINSOME FROCK.

LUXOR
A BLOUSE
$10.75

A MULTI-COLORED EGYPTIAN DESIGN, LAID ON WHITE RUSSIAN CREPE, HAS GIVEN THIS JACQUETTE THE POWER TO ENTICE AND TO PLEASE IMMENSELY

CLEOPATRA
A SKIRT
$19.75

EVERY LITTLE PLEAT IN THIS ADORABLE SKIRT SEEMS TO HAVE A COLOR ALL ITS OWN. THE PASTEL SHADES HAVE BEEN PAINTED ON WITH RAINBOW IMPRESSIVENESS.

Surrey
535 FIFTH AVENUE AT 44TH STREET
Adjoining Delmonico's

KNITTED SUITS
REDUCED TO
$15
Previously as high as $29.50

Brushed and unbrushed Silk and Wool or All Wool Two-Piece Knitted Suits. Really very exceptional in character as well as value.

Business Opportunities (*bank and business references required*), Section 2, Pages 14 and 15.

ADVISE 250,000 MEN FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Regular and Militia Officers' Recommendations Approved by Secretary Weeks.

ALLOT 25,380 TO NEW YORK

Strength Divided Into 18 Infantry and 4 Cavalry Divisions and 120 Harbor Defense Companies.

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street — MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

The Fourth Floor is now devoted in its entirety to those Departments whose special function is the furnishing and adornment of the home

Interior Decorating — Art Subjects — Lamps

Lace Curtains and Draperies

Upholsteries — Linens — Decorative Coverlets

(The Art Needlecraft Department is now located in the Madison Avenue section of the Fifth Floor)

The New Importations of Marvex Gloves

introduce many distinctive novelties (exclusive to B. Altman & Co.) that cannot fail to appeal to the taste of la belle Américaine

Among them are several unusual and decidedly chic ideas in gauntlets, revealing smartly contrasting effects of white-with-black and black-with-white, some of them quaintly embroidered. Mousquetaire gloves with beaded ornamentation strike a new and picturesque note that will find ready favor

An interesting collection of Spring novelties in Silk Gloves is a supplementary feature of the display On the First Floor

New Sports Woolens

for the Spring out-of-doors

provide a display of irresistible attractiveness on the First Floor

Here are colorful novelties from foreign as well as American looms, featuring striking effects in wool and silk embroideries; soft knitted fabrics that suggest the golf course and country club; lovely Scotch tweeds that have in them the mysterious lights and shadows of misty, heather-covered moors; plain and checked camels'-hair weaves; and any number of smart coatings and suitings

For Monday

French Cotton Ratine

of very desirable quality, in a generous assortment of the present season's favored colors

specially reduced to

75c. per yard

(Sale on the First Floor)

An Advance Display of Spring Wraps and Coats

is a feature of special interest on the Third Floor

Draped effects are conspicuous among these new and extremely graceful models, a number of which have recently arrived from Paris. The materials are exquisitely soft and supple, the various silk crepes—sometimes plain and sometimes richly embroidered—being especially favored. Paisley and Persian designs and colors are introduced in trimmings as well as linings. Fur is also in evidence—particularly such soft, delicate furs as fitch, chipmunk and Viatka squirrel

Beginning Monday

Extraordinary Value in

Fine French Gowns

at $135.00

will be a feature of special interest in the Department for Imported and Special Costumes, on the Third Floor

For Monday

Sun-fast Drapery Fabrics

in the popular weights and colors for Spring and Summer; plain and striped, with the desirable high-lustre finish

very exceptionally priced at

$1.95 & 2.25 per yard

(Upholstery Department, Fourth Floor)

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

Before Inventory Sales

This week—before stock taking finds many odd groups of Winter Fashions and Furs

Priced for Prompt Selling

Gowns & Dresses—$35—$68
Values to $195—For all occasions

Evening Wraps—⅓ to ½ off
Values $250 to $500—Rich, fur-trimmed effects in velvet and metallic brocades.

Three-Piece Suits—$85
Values to $225—Mostly small sizes

Fur-trimmed Coats—$95—$125
Values to $225—For daytime wear

Costume Blouses—$10
Values to $40—Mostly dark shades

Smart Wool Sweaters—$5—$7.50
Values to $20—Coats and slip-on effects

Fur Coats and Wraps

$295 Natural Muskrat Coat	$150
$650 Mole Cape	$295
$550 American Broadtail Coat (Beaver collar and cuffs)	$250
$750 to $850 Hudson Seal Coats, Capes and Wraps (Dyed Muskrat)	$395
$650 Black Caracul Coat (Viatka dyed squirrel trimmed)	$395
$650 Short Ermine Coat	$395
$1500 Ermine Cape	$750
$1500 Natural Mink Cape	$850

Odd Scarfs *at clearance prices*

3 Odd Scarfs *Values to $125* Black Fox and Ermine—White Fox and Ermine	$38
$75 Beaver Scarf	$38
$85 Skunk Scarf	$48
$250 Long Mole Stole	$100

...SKY'S FIRST WIFE COMES HERE

Brings Lawyer From Paris and Is Expected to Start Action In Courts.

CHURCH VOIDED MARRIAGE

Second Spouse Is Former Mrs. Hélène Rees Stephens, Who Is 21 Years His Senior.

ATTACK WORKMEN'S SOCIETY

Five Boston Members Assert the $13,000,000 Fund Has Disappeared.

MICHAEL P. GRACE LEFT $6,581,870

Bulk of Estate of Westbury Resident Who Died in London Goes to Family.

COUNTESS GETS $615,000

Other Daughters Receive More Than a Million Each—Bequests to Grandchildren.

MIDDY HURT IN HAZING LAID UP FOUR MONTHS

W. H. McGregor Will Resume Course at Annapolis—His Tormentor Was Dismissed Recently.

TWO EXECUTED IN IRELAND.

They Were Found Guilty of Unlawful Possession of Arms.

FIND BOGUS WAR STAMPS.

Arrest in Cleveland Reveals Alleged Plot to Pass Counterfeits.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH STREET

Monday, a very important

Sale of Printed Silks

2,500 yards of new printed Crepe-de-Chine and Canton Crepe —3.50 to 4.50 qualities— 2.15 a yard

"This is a Treasure box item"—said the Silk chief. "Treasure" is a relative term. These lovely Spring crepes would be bartered gladly for a glass of water in the desert, but in New York, in any place where fashion governs, women will consider them a treasure indeed at Monday's little price.

1,250 yards of each kind; 40 inches wide; first quality; full length pieces—no remnants or odd lots; 15 patterns, each in from one to six colorings; Persian and other Oriental designs, light and dark grounds; some black and white.

Arnold Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTIETH STREET

The Vogue in Gowns, for dinner and afterwards, is

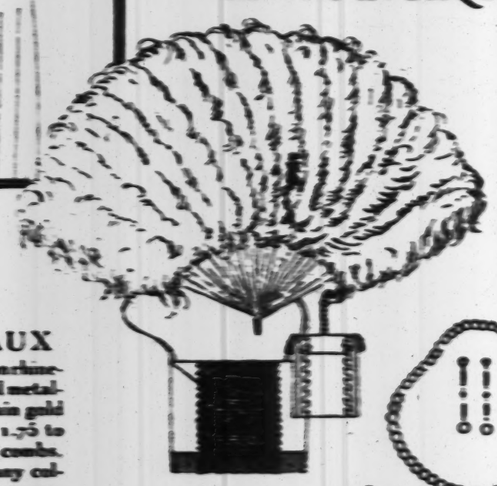
The PALE TONE

Vivid accessories supply the smart color-note.

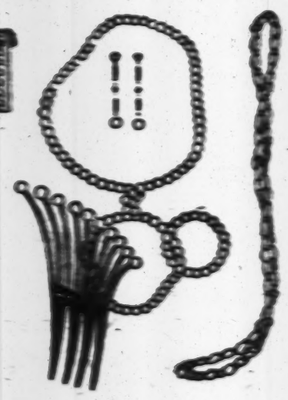
You are invited to view, Monday, a new group of

GOWNS IN GREY — GOWNS IN ORCHID
GOWNS IN MAIZE — GOWNS IN GREEN
GOWNS IN BISQUE — GOWNS IN WHITE

THE gowns for women express charm and dignity. The frocks for young women have captured the happy spirit of youth. Both groups are developed in crepe-satin, chiffons, and the crepe weaves most favored today 45.00 *to* 165.00



BANDEAUX
Brilliant imitation rhinestones—Colorful metallic ribbons—Plain gold or silver bands 1.75 to 10.00. Spanish combs studded with many colored imitation stones. 4.50 *to* 25.00



FANS
Brilliantly colored ostrich plumes in the enormous sizes favored by Paris. American Beauty, jade green, sapphire, blue, coral and orchid. 9.50 *to* 50.00

VANITY BAGS
Odd designs in beads—steel with American Beauty, sapphire blue or black. 10.00 *to* 20.00

NECKLACES of carnelian, turquoise matrix, amber or crystal beads, 19.75 *to* 114.00; of imitation jade, cherry red, amber Asia, topaz and rose, 5.00 *to* 24.75.

EAR-RINGS of amethyst, pearls, lapis lazuli and other stones and colors to match the necklaces, 5.00 *to* 29.75

STOCKINGS of fine ingrain silk in orange, periwinkle, sapphire, jade, bluebell and citrine, 3.00 a pair; of silver or gold, here due, 6.50 a pair.

SLIPPERS of gold, silver or colored brocade, 14.00 *to* 16.00 a pair.

STOUT WOMEN

Now Comes the Greatest Economy Event of the Season—Still Further Reductions on Our Entire Winter Stocks—Phenomenal Opportunities for the Stout Woman, 39 to 56 Bust, to Secure Fashionable Apparel at Final Close-Out Prices.

New York Brooklyn — **Lane Bryant** — Chicago Detroit

NEW YORK
26 West 39th St.—21 West 38th St.
Just Off Fifth Ave.

BROOKLYN
Hanover Place—Just Off Fulton St.
Opp. Montauk Theatre

BEGINNING MONDAY 9 A. M.

FINAL Clearance SALE

Consistent with our set policy of never carrying over merchandise from one season to another, we offer at close-out prices our entire high-grade winter stock.

250 Highest Grade
Frocks and Gowns
Sizes 39 to 56

29.75 — *Value to 44.50*
39.75 — *Value to 54.50*
59.75 — *Value to 79.50*
74.50 — *Value to 98.50*

Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chine, Tricosham, Figured Taffeta, Flat, Romaine and Beaded Crepes, Novelty Silk, Miami Cloth, Poiret Twill and Tricotine. Street, afternoon and dinner gowns, including many new Spring models, featuring side drapes, tucking and embroidery in slenderizing effects.

200 Highest Grade
Winter Coats
Sizes 39 to 56

All made the Lane Bryant way, cut full and roomy to properly fit and become the stout woman.

39.50 — *Value to 59.50*
54.50 — *Value to 79.50*

Quality is the outstanding feature of these very high grade Winter Coats. All the newest styles suitable for sport or dress wear, some harmoniously trimmed with fur. Materials include finest quality Normandy, Velour, Chinchilla and Herringbone. Silk lined.

225 Highest Grade
Modish Suits
Sizes 39 to 56

34.50 — *Value to 54.50*
44.50 — *Value to 69.50*
64.50 — *Value to 93.50*
84.50 — *Value to 125.00*

The greatest values ever offered in slenderizing Tailleurs for stout women. Included are smart tailored models for early spring wear, as well as fur trimmed suits for immediate wear. Finest quality materials—Duvet de Laine, Mochatex, Yalama, Poiret Twill, Tricotine and Broadcloth. Silk lined.

Corsets — Of strong Pink Coutil, low bust, elastic across front. Reducing model. Sizes 31 to 38. Reduced to 3.95

Nightgowns — Philippine Gowns, beautifully hand scalloped, V neck, full length, extra wide. Reduced to 2.69

Chemise — Envelope Chemise of fine quality Crepe de Chine. Lace and embroidery trimmed. Reduced to 6.95

Negligees — Japanese Hand Embroidered Cotton Crepe Negligees for stout women. Reduced to 4.95

Hosiery — Extra size full fashioned Hose of excellent quality pure Thread Silk. Black only. Reduced to 1.75

Final Sale of Fur Coats

This is a rare opportunity to get extra size high grade Fur Coats at less than cost of reproduction. The pelts are the finest obtainable. Prices are positively the lowest. Sizes 39 to 56 Bust.

Imported French Seal Coats & Capes (Dyed Coney)	*Formerly $245.00*	*NOW*	169.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) finest pelts, full length	*Formerly $550.00*	*NOW*	350.00
Black Caracul Coats (Leipsic Dyed) richly silk lined	*Formerly $550.00*	*NOW*	350.00
Hudson Seal Coats (Dyed Muskrat) trimmed with skunk	*Formerly $600.00*	*NOW*	375.00
Fine Scotch Mole Wrap, trimmed with skunk	*Formerly $650.00*	*NOW*	450.00
Hudson Seal Capes (Dyed Muskrat) choicest pelts	*Formerly $650.00*	*NOW*	495.00
Dark Squirrel Cape or Coat, perfectly matched skins	*Formerly $850.00*	*NOW*	550.00

Reduction Sale—ADAPTO Shoes for Stout Women

Every stout woman appreciates the necessity of having a shoe which fits the heel as well as the arch and ball of her foot. ADAPTO Shoes are adaptable to any type of foot. The combination last features high arch and strong heel fittings. You do not need to sacrifice style for comfort, and at these special Jaunty prices an unusual opportunity for economy is afforded.

8.85

Jaunty Sale Price — 8.85 — Formerly Sold to $14.00

8.85

Jaunty Oxford with either low or high Cuban Heel, Black Kid, Brown Kid or White Linen.

All Fashionable Leathers—Sizes up to 11. Widths AAA to EEE.

8.85

Jaunty two-strap Pump, Cuban Heel, Patent Colt, Black Kid, Black Satin, Black Suede.

DR. SYMON SCHEINLER will supervise your fitting upon request.

8.85

WIDE ANKLE BOOTS with Military or Cuban Heel, Black or Brown Kid, and White Linen.

Stylish three-strap Pump, Cuban Heel, Patent Colt and Black Kid.

Lane Bryant — On Sale Brooklyn and New York — Lane Bryant

LEAGUE COUNTS MAKING FOR ONE LAW

Professor Hudson Says Growing Use of E Borders Confirms Dictionary.

TO URGE UNIFORM SEA LAW

International Group Will Ask Quick Adoption of Uniform Bills of Lading.

The big business which the International Court of Justice has been doing during the last year between the major establishments of international law and maritime formal ratification commencing, Dr. Manley O. Hudson, Professor of International Law at Harvard University, and yesterday in an address before the International Law Association at Hamilton Hall, Columbia University. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the association. A dinner followed last night at the Hotel Astor.

Speaking of the success of the conference set up by the League of Nations, Dr. Hudson said:

"I am sorry that membership of this kind should have to have a name and be subject to all the prejudices which grow up around names."

The association voted to use its influence at Washington in every possible way to induce the Government to favor and hasten the adoption of international maritime legislation agreed upon by various nations at Brussels. It was reported that this was being held up by red tape and that numerous advantages would flow to shipping by the adoption of uniform bills of lading such as were agreed upon at the International conference.

Charles S. Haight of the Maritime Law Committee said that Great Britain and other nations had acted speedily in favor of uniform conditions commercial practice to prevent delays, unnecessary conflicts and litigation due to the use of varied and complicated bills of lading by different countries.

Julius Henry Cohen described efforts to speed the commercial arbitration practice now established by legislation in ohio State as at the other States and throughout the world. Uniform State laws on the subject were favored by the American Bar Association and an effort is being made to embed the principle of arbitration between merchants and businessmen here by consolidation in commercial practice.

An attempt will be made to obtain international machinery for arbitration of business disputes outside of courts through the agency of the League of Nations.

George W. Wickersham, who presided at the dinner, said that he regarded the League of Nations as the greatest institution which had been devised to promote the law of nations.

JAPANESE PRINTS ON VIEW

Collection of Exceptional Beauty at the Grolier Club.

There is being shown at the Grolier Club, of East Eighth Street, open to the public daily from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., a collection of Japanese prints of exceptional beauty. These are notable prints collectively among the members of the club, and the exhibition is composed of 200 of the finest prints from the collections of four of them. They are all Japanese figure prints and cover the work of the Japanese wood block artists from Harunobu to Toukiyni. An interesting catalogue by Louis V. Le Duca, and it is for sale only to members of the club. There is, however, a generous supply of the catalogues in the exhibition room for members and their guests.

Three of the four print owners who are contributing to the exhibition are not given, but Mr. Le Duca himself is one of the best known collectors of Japanese prints in the country. It is for the reason that he is professional and one who has followed the Japanese artists will recognize prints that have passed into the hands of Howard Mansfield, whose collection is a famous one. It has been said that in preparing this collection for exhibition the four collectors each brought out 200 of his best prints and found that the 800 were in behalf the 200 now being shown. It is possible that never before in many hundred prints been brought together in an exhibition so altogether perfect in order and condition. Collectors in exhibiting the exhibition have contributed to the production of prints of which they possess duplicates themselves, good prints show, but with only a little faded, a little rubbed or mined and invisible, but unmistakable.

Mr. Le Duca credits in his foreword Frederick W. Gookin, Japanese print expert and specialist on actor prints, and also Kikuchiro Matsuoki of Kyoto, student of prints and power and appreciation of the poetry and legends of the world. For assistance they have been to him. Mr. Le Duca begins with the primitives and takes the artists in chronological order. He tells of Shunsho, marvelous examples of whose work are shown, who was a No dancer. He calls Kiyonaga the finest female artist of the Female Pictures, the lover of women, the painter of the Flowers of Mist, the "Flowers of Tide." The text, what the catalogue is their go-down, tells who were called.

They were frequently women of the highest attraction, and an interesting bit of history that he gives is that they became fashion plates, so that people coming into the big city would find homes with them one of those who to show the stylish in his village. Harunobu is the artist of grace and youth. Mr. Le Duca says, and Shunsho, one of the most powerful and dramatic artists of the popular school and designer of actor prints, was eminently a Pictorial. There are 300 of his prints in the Boston Museum. The exhibition will continue through March 1.

CHARITY WORKER SEEKS PAY

J. A. Kingsbury Claims $5,000 Salary From R. H. Smith Estate.

A petition claiming $5,000 from the estate of the late Rowland H. Smith of Forest Hills was filed in the Surrogate's office in Jamaica yesterday by John A. Kingsbury, former Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association. Mr. Kingsbury asked that Mrs. Jessie Smith of 30 Clinton Avenue be required to make an accounting of the estate of her husband.

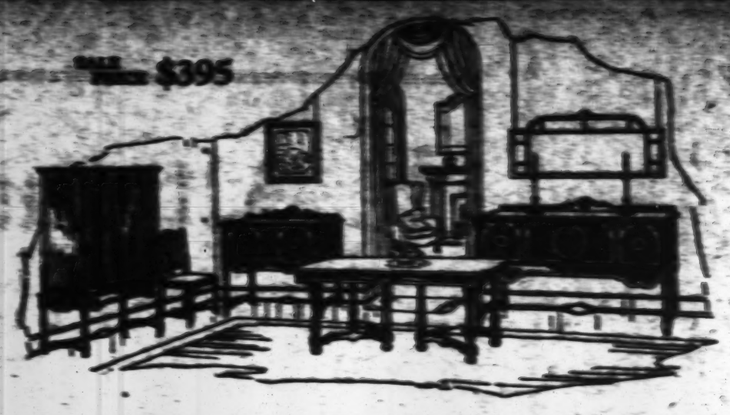
Kingsbury said he engaged to render work in health in pursuance of an agreement with Mr. Smith in 1916. He was to receive $5,000 a year. He received part of his salary when Mr. Smith died, he said.

In his application Kingsbury says he has heretofore made demand to the widow as executrix on April 27, 1920, and that she has failed to render an accounting. The case will be heard Tuesday.

ANTONIO MORENO MARRIES.

Motion Picture Star Weds Mrs. Daisy C. Danziger, Divorcee.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—Antonio Moreno, motion picture star, and Mrs. Daisy Caulfield Danziger, daughter of the late Charles Caulfield, oil operator, were married here today. Mrs. Danziger obtained a divorce from J. M. Danziger, manager of a theatre, and oil operator, in the Superior Court here about a year ago.



FEBRUARY SALE of KELLNER FURNITURE

A brief list of Featured Values

The Sale Illustrated is a—

$250 DINING ROOM suite of Jacobean design, in elegantly finished Walnut; comprehensive. A suite of sturdy character. 10 PIECES.
Sale Price $395.

$625 DINING ROOM suite of Italian Renaissance design, in Antique Walnut; comprehensive. Exceptionally distinctive and superbly built. 10 PIECES.
Sale Price $525.

$680 DINING ROOM suite of Queen Anne design, in Antique Mahogany; exquisitely finished. A suite of exceptional grace and beauty. 10 PIECES.
Sale Price $795.

$325 LIVING ROOM suite of Queen Anne design, covered in a selection of Velours or Tapestries; comprehensive. Matched spring cushions; spring edges; spring backs. 3 PIECES.
Sale Price $285.

Offering for Your Consideration, Radical Price Reductions by a House Known the Year 'Round for Exceptional Values, and Reputed Over Thirty-Two Years for Service and Unquestioned Quality.

And selection is made so easy here by virtue of "The Twenty-five Rooms." You will find this delightful exhibit of immeasurable help in making decision. It abounds with interesting ideas for home arrangement.

A brief list of Featured Values

$225 BEDROOM suite of Queen Anne design, in American Walnut; comprehensive, exceptionally made. Bureau: Bed. 4 PIECES.
Sale Price $185.

$450 BEDROOM suite of William and Mary design, in English Brown Mahogany; comprehensive, completely finished. 4 PIECES.
Sale Price $415.

$1225 BEDROOM suite of Louis XVI. design, in hand decorated lacquered motif of a dancing Pompian Group. A suite of rare beauty. 5 PIECES.
Sale Price $895.

$395 LIVING ROOM suite covered in all-silk hand-woven Jacquard Velours; Moore spring cushion seats. Of exceedingly graceful proportions. 3 PIECES.
Sale Price $275.

KELLNER BROS.

Thirty-Two years selling Good Furniture

Southeast Corner 13th Street & 6th Avenue

YOUNG LADIES' APPAREL FOR SOUTHERN RESORTS

As specialists in the importation, creation and production of correct and exclusive apparel for young ladies from 14 to 19 years we are now presenting the correct clothing and accessories for general wear and sports wear at the fashionable winter resorts of the South.

Suits in one and two-piece models of all-white homespun; others with white jackets and skirts showing roman stripes.

Suits in light colored tweeds and homespuns.

Dresses in silk and wool knitted models in attractive colorings.

Crepe de chine dresses in one and two-piece models in white and all soft shades.

Figured Paisley crepe de chine dresses in a wide range of color combinations.

Tub silk dresses in all white and colored striped and checked silks.

English knitted golf coats in all the mannish designs.

Silk overblouses in beautiful colors and embroideries.

Hand-made light weight Shetland slip-over sweaters in a wide selection of dainty colors.

Skirts in homespuns, light weight plaids and tweeds, velours and plaited crepe de chine in white and colors.

Hats in a splendid collection of the most desirable models and a wide variety of materials and colors. Beautiful imported felt and suede hats, soft, light and becoming. Leghorns, milans and some combined with felt.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT STORES"
OF NEWARK, N. Y.

The Bamberger Store is accessible to all suburban points in New Jersey, and is the logical place for all your shopping.

Half Yearly Sale Of Fine Oriental Rugs

Now in progress in the greatly enlarged Oriental Rug Section on the Fourth Floor

Careful planning months in advance of the sale plus greatly increased facilities for obtaining the best possible prices by buying in quantity have enabled us to make this our greatest of all Half Yearly Oriental Rug Sales. For instance:

CHINESE RUGS OF FINEST WEAVE
Size—9x12—at 310.00.
Or size 9 to 10 by 13 to 14—at 375.00 and 395.00.
PERSIAN RUGS IN THROW SIZES
Some measuring as much as 3.8x6.5 and others smaller, for 34.00.

Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

If You Love Her —Say So!

With a Valentine.

For the Valentine Party, we are showing a diversity of party invitations, crepe paper decorations, napkins, place and tally cards, etc., at various prices.

Also Valentine Sets in all sorts of styles to be made up by the children. Priced from 35c to 1.00.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Super-Savings

For Monday Only

BRONZE TABLE LAMPS ½ PRICE

RUGS REDUCED

2.00 VELVET HAND BAGS 1.00

MEN'S SLIP-ON SWEATERS 7.35

WAMPOLES EMULSION 61c

1.79 ALL WOOL BASKET CLOTH, 1.59 yd.

32 IN. SHIRTING MADRAS 36c Yd.

1.50 DUPLEX GLOVES, 95c

1.50 BREAD BOXES, 1.19

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c Ea.

WRITING PAPER, 39c Box

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Remodeling Old Fur Coats—

into the newer, smart little fur jackets than which there is nothing more popular in present day modes—is keeping our furriers mighty busy these days.

Have you a 30 or 36 inch fur coat, perhaps a little worn, a little out of style, which you would like us to remodel? Bring it in and let us give you an estimate. All orders completed in week to ten days.

Bamberger's—Eighth Floor.

Woolen Weaves at Substantial Reductions

Obtainable in a good range of the preferred colors for present and early Spring wear.

38-In. All Wool Canton Crepe—1.95 Yd.
Regularly 2.25 the yard. An exceedingly serviceable fabric here shown in an excellent weight and in colors both staple and sport including navy and black.

54-In. All Wool Jersey Cloth—1.59 Yd.
Regularly 1.75 the yard. A tubular jersey, closely and firmly knitted, made with a smooth cashmere finish that takes fine tailoring in most happy fashion. Good colors.

54-In. All Wool French Serge—1.95 Yd.
Regularly 2.50 the yard. A soft draping fabric, practical and effective, made from pure selected yarns in a dark navy blue and black. For suits and one-piece dresses.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Women's Arctics and Pavlova Boots

4-Buckle Arctics for 4.50 pr.
Pavlova Boots for 5.00 pr.

Our stocks—notwithstanding the scarcity which confronts the shopper at every turn—are surprisingly complete in these two types of stormy weather footgear.

If you do not own a pair—you should. For they are absolute protection against cold and wet feet when motoring, walking or playing in a snow blanketed world.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Yvette Hair Goods

May be found in our Personal Service Shop on the Fifth Floor

by women who are looking for just such fine switches, transformations, waves and curls as this well-known brand offers.

They are made, of course, of soft, silky human hair, in those shades which will exactly match your own hair. For your convenience there is always an expert saleswoman on hand to advise you in your selection.

Bamberger's—Fifth Floor.

Spring Display of Stamped Goods

Household Decorative Pieces, Clothing and Lingerie.

To be worked out in simple or intricate stitch. There are luncheon and bridge sets in plain or tinted designs; black satin scarfs and pillows in the peacock pattern; tan scarfs imitating mosaic embroidery; and the new 5-piece luncheon sets in peacock 2-stitch or tinted fruit design. And, of course, children's rompers and panty dresses of sunfast materials with hats to match—towels, bedspreads, and a host of novelties.

Our instructor's services can be had on any of this work.

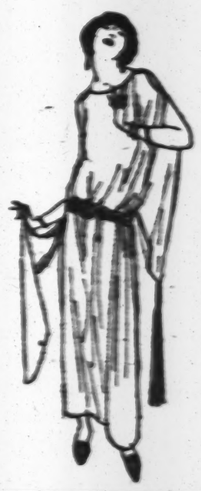
Bamberger's—Fourth Floor.

Announcing

Opening of Our Women's Medium Price Dress Section

—adjacent to the Women's Dress Department on the Third Floor—

We have expended a tremendous effort in securing just the right styles, the right kinds of material and the proper workmanship to make this section come up to the high standards which we are convinced will make it an overwhelming success, and so we are offering:



STREET, BUSINESS, AFTERNOON AND SPORTS DRESSES

Built on the slender, draped and panelled lines that give distinction to the present mode and augmented with beads, embroidery, braid, fine trackings, ribbon and lace for trim.

Regular size dresses can be purchased here for from 15.00 to 22.50, and stylish stout dresses for from 19.75 to 22.50 when made of:

CREPE DE CHINE
CANTON CREPE
FLAT CREPE
TRICOSHAN

Smart Tub Frocks range in price from 5.00 to 10.00.

Bamberger's—Third Floor.

The Half-Yearly Sale of Fine Furniture Continues in Progress

Sale of Turkish Towels, Wash Cloths, Bath Sheets, Bath Mats

Savings of one-third.

This underpriced merchandise can only be explained by the fact that each piece shows some slight defect in the weave or color patterning and hence could not be sold to us as "firsts."

Towels range in size from guest to the real large bath sheet and are either plain or bordered attractively in color. *Bath Mats* come in both light and dark colorings and the *Washcloths*, variously sized, come in assorted colorings.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Play Golf Here

The Bamberger Golf School affords a man this opportunity. Here a man has a chance to improve his game during the winter months.

Three competent professionals are here to instruct you in either the elements of the game or in some of the more advanced shots.

Bamberger's—Sixth Floor.

Sale of Children's Sample Shoes 1.89

1,174 *Sample Pairs of our regular* 3.00 *and* 4.00 *lines, sizes* 6, 6½ *and* 7.

TAN SHOES
ALL WHITE SHOES
BLACK SHOES
PATENT COLT SHOES WITH WHITE, TAN, CHAMPAGNE, AND GREY TOPS

Because the size range is so limited, the price so low, the assortment so varied, we will not find it feasible to fill any mail or phone orders. Do your purchasing in person.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

To the Men Seeking Comfortable Fitting Underwear

We introduce this new line of knit union suits—a garment carried exclusively by L. Bamberger & Co.

These garments are not only tailored with every care in detail and workmanship, but also embody many new features, for instance:
1—Raglan shoulder, a construction that relieves the shoulder from any possible strain.
2—Pre-shrunk, i. e. thoroughly washed by a new English washing system.
3—Flat lock stitch used throughout.
4—Bow crotched and left drop—six important features for comfort.
All fabric and weights have the exclusive raglan shoulder. Various weights in cotton, cotton and wool, silk and wool, or all wool. Priced at 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 6.50, 8.00 and 10.00.

First Floor.

L. Bamberger & Co.—Newark, N. J.

WOMEN ARE SENTENCED FOR SHOPLIFTING

Three Get Ten Days in Workhouse—Others Fined and Sent to Tombs for Day.

SISTERS ADMIT STEALING

Mothers Told Father Was Judge in Italy—Stenographers Were Caught in Store.

FOUR STATES FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Proposed Bill in Middle West Would Judge the Membership Immediately.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—Proportional representation in the lower branches of the legislatures of four states, including Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, is the aim of a bill introduced in the Illinois Legislature today by Representative Edmund of Massachusetts, who led the fight in Congress against similar legislation, and whose proposals contemplate that the membership of the Illinois Legislature should be determined immediately by the results of the November election, instead of waiting for the decennial census, as provided in the Illinois Constitution.

The political equity was advocated by representative Edmund of Massachusetts, who led the fight in Congress against similar legislation, and whose proposals contemplate that the membership of the Illinois Legislature should be determined immediately by the results of the November election, instead of waiting for the decennial census, as provided in the Illinois Constitution.

The bill, introduced by Representative Edmund, with Senator Hall of Illinois, who is the author of the measure in the Illinois Senate, and Senator Hall of Illinois, the Chairman of Committee and Elections, contains provisions for the election of the members of the Illinois and their proposals in the Illinois Senate.

The Illinois Constitution provides that the number of members of the Legislature shall be determined every ten years by the census of the United States, and that the number of members of the Legislature shall be determined by the census of the United States, and that the number of members of the Legislature shall be determined by the census of the United States, and that the number of members of the Legislature shall be determined

BOARDWALK HEARS RADIO CONCERT

Amplifiers Installed on Atlantic City's Promenade in Tour of Possibilities.

CITY MAY BROADCAST

Western Electric Co. Suggests Plan to Advertise Resort by Use of Wireless.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 21.—Boardwalk strollers of the Atlantic City Relay to the world's greatest vocalists and instrumentalists as they walk the surf beach, if plans now being formulated by officials of the Western Electric Company are carried to fruition.

A test failed to demonstrate the practicability of the wireless idea, with the exception of one point, namely, the distance through which should the volume of sound be carried, it would be audible, when the amplifiers were placed in the hands of the Western Electric Company officials are endeavoring to have the city build a radio broadcasting station, and the leading stations were in charge of the test.

The installation of the system would make this city world famous as the first radio city of the world, it was stated. The broadcasting station, the engineer said, would be used as a means of advertising the resort, by thousands of persons throughout the country.

The wireless station, connected with the broadcasting station, would radio concerts given in Chicago and other large cities throughout the country audible in all parts of the city.

PROSECUTOR ASKS LEHMAN TO EXPLAIN

Powers Demands That Charges of Laxity in Elliott Bankruptcy Be Substantiated.

Acting District Attorney Powers declared yesterday that complaints had been made to District Attorney Banton against the Elliott Business Bulletin Corporation or James W. Elliott. He said that he had requested David H. Lehman, attorney for creditors of the corporation, which went into bankruptcy recently, to furnish him with any information he might have against the concern.

Whether to the day Mr. Powers referred to Lehman and Rosenthal he knew whether he was actually quoted in a statement before creditors of the Elliott Bus. Bul. was unfavorable when he appeared in the District Attorney against Elliott. He said that if the lawyer did not submit a statement in substantiation of his alleged criticism of the prosecutor's office he would submit the matter to the Grand Jury.

Lehman denied that a written statement had been placed on his records. "What I said," he explained, "was that I was thrown out of the District Attorney's office before I could get what I wanted, rather than before I had written against Elliott. I wanted to be heard by the District Attorney take the matter to the Grand Jury. Instead of that, it was sent to the Magistrate's court. I did not mean, of course, that I was bodily thrown out of the District Attorney's office.

"However, I did have a heated argument with Assistant District Attorney Benjamin Schlesinger, he confirmed, which resulted in a conference between District Attorney Banton and Schlesinger. I have been informed that complaints against Elliott have been before the District Attorney for two years.

"I did charge the District Attorney's office with laxity in not investigating old affairs of the Business Bulletin and that if an investigation had been made money would have been saved the creditors."

ARTISTS DON GYPSY GARB.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fullerton Brunback Give Fancy Dress Party.

Frank Fullerton Brunback and Mrs. Brunback (Leslie Upton Brunback, the artist) gave a fancy dress party last night at their residence, 7 East Twelfth Street, and most of the artist guests dropped the traditions and came as tramps and gypsies. Mrs. Robert Henri and Mrs. John Sloan, Mrs. George Ochs Hamlin and Mrs. Helge Huntington were gypsies, as was Mrs. Brunback herself, in a striking yellow-striped affair.

The men had more difficulty in exhibiting the gypsy air, but John Sloan was beautiful with realistic bare toes sticking out from the end of his shoes—if that was the way their kind—but they were really painted on. So were the bare feet of Robert Henri, who wore tabs as Charlie Chaplin. The social theory of the Sketch Club was artistically carried in a two days' growth of black beard, which dipped on end off at will. Gustavus Pope was a gypsy lad, barefoot, ragged, and all.

Among other guests were Mrs. F. C. Huntington, Mrs. Dodge Hopkins, Robert Henri, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndell, Mr. Bernard Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Kimball Thompson, Leonard Ellis, Lillian Arms Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Wheeler, Mrs. Alice Walter Bleecker, and Mrs. Gilbert Green.

FAIL TO IDENTIFY BOY OF 4.

"Robert" in Care of Brooklyn Children's Society Since Last Tuesday.

Playing about the rooms of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at 105 Schermerhorn Street, is a chubby boy of about 4 years, who can give only his first name, Robert, and who was found by Policeman William Donnelly of the Atlantic Precinct wandering about Grand Avenue near Pacific Avenue, last Tuesday night. He has been unable to identify the boy.

In answer to questions by women the youngster told them that his home is in a brick house and that his father's name is Dudley. He refers to his mother as "Lizzie." He says he has a sister Rose, "who is a lady." He has a brother Victor and a brother Bernard, who go to school.

Patrolman Donnelly believes the boy is of Italian parentage. He has dark hair and eyes and was dressed in a gray overcoat, a blue sailor blouse, with white collar and cuffs, blue pants, brown shoes and stockings and a blue oilcloth cap but with visor.

Enright in Manhattan Club Guest.

Police Commissioner Enright was the guest of honor at a dinner at the Manhattan Club last night, in honor of his reappointment for five years. Former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien presided, and many prominent members of the club attended. Commissioner Enright was one of the guests. Mr. Enright spoke on the Police Department, including 2,000 citizen citizens and pledging the reorganization during his term.

Denies Publishing a Forger.

F. X. Shubrick, executive manager of the American Boxing Association, denied yesterday that Charles Fischer, the noted international forger, had been employed by the association in the ring in Madison Square Garden the week of last June, which is alleged Shubrick, on June 9, 1921, had been then endorsed to the Sun by the association.

ATTACKS MAN HE SAYS SWINDLED HIS MOTHER

Ex-Convict, Just Out of Jail, and "Bankroll Bandits" Fight on Train.

An attack by Thomas Dunn, ex-convict for the last five years Great Meadows Prison, on Benjamin Bernstein, who said he was a bankroll swindler, had been charged by Dunn with having robbed his mother of $1,000, was witnessed on a New York Central train yesterday and resulted in the arrest of both men by Patrolman Murphy and Detective of the 100th Street Police. After alighting the two men at the 100th Street Police Station, the police said Bernstein, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Dunn's mother, Mrs. Hannah Dunn, of 200 Lenox Street, Brooklyn.

Dunn, 22 years old, said he wandered into Bernstein's apartment at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue a few days ago in search of $1,000 which he had stolen from his mother. Dunn said that Bernstein was a confidence man who had gone with his mother and had persuaded her to give him the money. Dunn said he had left his mother and had gone to Bernstein's apartment and told her he would get her money back. Dunn said he had found Bernstein's apartment and had demanded the money and that Bernstein had given him $1,000 in bills, which he had taken to his mother.

Dunn said he had gone to

LAWYER HELD AS BANK SWINDLER

Charged Accused of Defrauding Empire Trust Company of $2,500,000.

DEFENDED, SAY POLICE

Prisoner, said to Be Released Under $2,000 Bond.

ANDERSON PUTS OFF SCRUTINY OF BOOKS

BAD MAN SHOT DEAD IN HIS OWN HALLWAY

Empty Shells in Two Pistols Tell of Desperate Duel in Harlem Vestibule.

PLAN BRITISH CONFERENCE

Governments and Trade Associations Discuss Economic Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—An official [illegible] from London here that arrangements are being made for holding [illegible] the economic conference of all the British dominions.

Preliminary plans outlined by the government of Canada by the Honorable Geo. Foster, Hon. Robert [illegible] are [illegible] that a [illegible] representatives of the equally [illegible] be invited to send representatives to the conference, but no Government is [illegible] to be represented by representatives of its own [illegible].

Furniture of Distinction

SHEPPARD KNAPP & Co. INC.

Carpets-Rugs

108-110 West 38th St.
Bet. Broadway & Sixth Ave.

New Low Prices During Our

February Furniture Sale

After you have seen what others are offering, come here and compare our prices.

Hand Carved Arm Chair. Cane seat and back. Formerly $65. February Sale Price $47.50. Side Chair to match $38.00

Three-Piece Living Room Suite. Upholstered in superior and velvet. Formerly $325. February Sale Price $215.00. Wing or Arm Chair to match. Formerly $85. February Sale Price $55.00

Full-Size Bedroom Suite. Vanity or Dressing Table. Formerly $325. February Sale Price $245.00

Big Roomy Upholstered Armchair or Wing Chair. Formerly $90. February Sale Price $60.00. Ottoman to match $30.00

Two-Piece Bedroom Suite. Formerly $475. February Sale Price $370.00

Our policy is the same to-day as for the last 40 odd years—"Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back."

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Inc.
108-110 West 38th St., N. Y.
Bigh to Money Back.

MAISON BERNARD

22 East 57th Street

Between Fifth and Madison Avenues

After Twenty Years of Faithful Service to a Discriminating Clientele, Are Retiring From Business and Are Offering in Their

GIGANTIC

LIQUIDATION SALE

Values Unprecedented

FUR COATS & CAPES

HERETOFORE	NOW
$3500 Hudson Bay Sable Wrap. Full length	$1450
$3000 Mink Coat. Dark Eastern Mink. Wraggy model, suitable for size 36 to 42. Full length	$1450
$3200 Mink Coat. Dark Eastern Mink. Exceptionally smart, slenderizing, new 1923 model. Full length	$1475
$2500 Mink Coat. Of fine Minnesota Mink, beautifully matched. Size 42. Full length	$1250
$2200 Mink Coat. Minnesota skins. Size 40. Full length	$1100
$2000 Broadtail Coat. Finest skins obtainable. Cross Chinchilla collar, cuffs and border; new 1923 flare model. Size 36 or 38. Full length	$850
$1800 Broadtail Persian Coat. Platinum Fox collar, cuffs and border. Full length	$750
$1800 Broadtail Persian Coat. With Cross Chinchilla collar, cuffs and border. Full length	$750
$1200 Broadtail Persian Coat. Cross Chinchilla collar, cuffs and border. Specially designed for small women. 42-inch length	$475
$1200 Ermine Coats and Wraps. Of pure white selected skins, beautiful wraggy styles, lined with costly brocades. Full length	$550
$1150 Natural Squirrel Coats. The new 1923 slenderizing model. Exceptionally fine dark skins perfectly matched. 42-inch length	$545
$1150 Kolinsky Squirrel Coat. Fine, dark, perfectly matched skins. New slenderizing model. Full length	$545
$600 Caracul Coats. Flat Beaded Caracul. Various styles with collars of Platinum Fox, Lapin, Monkey fur, etc. Full length	$275
$450 Black Mole Coats. Beautiful, slenderizing furs; this season's most fashionable fur. Full length	$195
$375 Kolinsky Wraps. Sizes 36 to 38	$175
Hudson Seal Coats. Best quality pelts, dyed-in-wool shades, lined with costly silks and brocades. Full length. Actual values $400, $450, $500	$295

Other Coats and Wraps of the Season's Fashionable Furs, for Street, Evening and Sport Wear, in Wide Variation, Reduced in Proportion.

Gowns

ADVANCE SPRING MODELS, HERETOFORE NOT SHOWN, FOR AFTERNOON, SPORT, AND EVENING WEAR

ORIGINALLY BOUGHT TO SELL AT

$65 to 95	$95 to 125	$125 to 145	$145 to 265	$185 to 200
NOW $35	NOW $50	NOW $65	NOW $75	NOW $95

22 EAST 57TH ST.

PECK & PECK

HALF *Sale of Sales* YEARLY

Sale of Hosiery—Sweaters—Scarfs

20% DISCOUNT

An event that comes but twice a year is now at Peck & Peck's.

It is the Half Yearly Sale with its 20% reduction on hosiery, sweaters and scarfs, from the plainest of silk or wool stockings to the newest of sport sweaters.

Socks and golf hose, knitted ties and mufflers, of the very highest quality and exclusive design, are offered at 20% lower than the usual price. And on many special assortments, the reductions are even greater.

Two examples of unusual values

Stockings of best light-weight English wool, or of finest domestic silk and wool, with contrasting hand embroidered clocks, fitting any colors. Formerly $3.50 to $4 a pair, now $2.65.

"Pi Sigma" sheer silk stockings, probably the best known of all the distinctive Peck & Peck hosiery, in black, white, and all colors. Formerly $3.65 a pair, now $2.85.

PECK & PECK

587 Fifth Avenue 501 Fifth Avenue

Chicago Newport Southampton Palm Beach Palm Beach

Shop Hours 9 to 5:30

Learn Dressmaking
[illegible] Classes of [illegible] Lessons [illegible] Tuition $150
GIMBELS PATTERN SHOP—Second Floor

We Have Served the Public Faithfully for Eighty Years

GIMBEL BROTHERS

33RD STREET—BROADWAY—33RD STREET—NEW YORK CITY

Shop by Mail Through Our Mail Order Department

Phone Pennsylvania 9100

10% to 50% Reductions in the February Furniture Sale

Sweeping along into its second week. New stocks filling in the gaps. New furniture meeting new needs. Gimbel standard furniture. At popular prices. The nucleus of homes to be. The mainstay of homes that are.

The furniture that people are wanting. *The furniture that people are buying.* Buying because of Gimbel service. Buying because of Gimbel value. Buying because from prices RIGHT every day in the year 10% to 50% reductions have been made. On GIMBEL FURNITURE. Which is just another way of spelling Quality—and Worth.

10% to 50% Reductions from Prices Right Every Day in the Year
10% to 50% Reductions on Gimbel Standard Furniture
10% to 50% Reductions on New : Modern : Popular-Priced Furniture
10% to 50% Reductions in a Sale of Unparalleled Service
10% to 50% Reductions in a Sale with a Liberal Payment Plan
10% to 50% Reductions ON THE FURNITURE PEOPLE WANT

Hats for the Little Season ---South: North or HERE

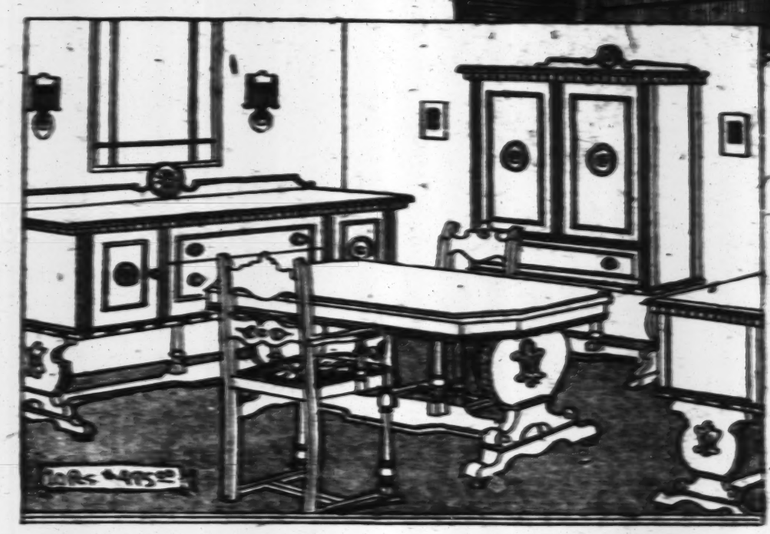
Millinery Gems Inspired by the Master Houses of Paris in a Setting Worthy of The Brilliant Sophistication of the Mode

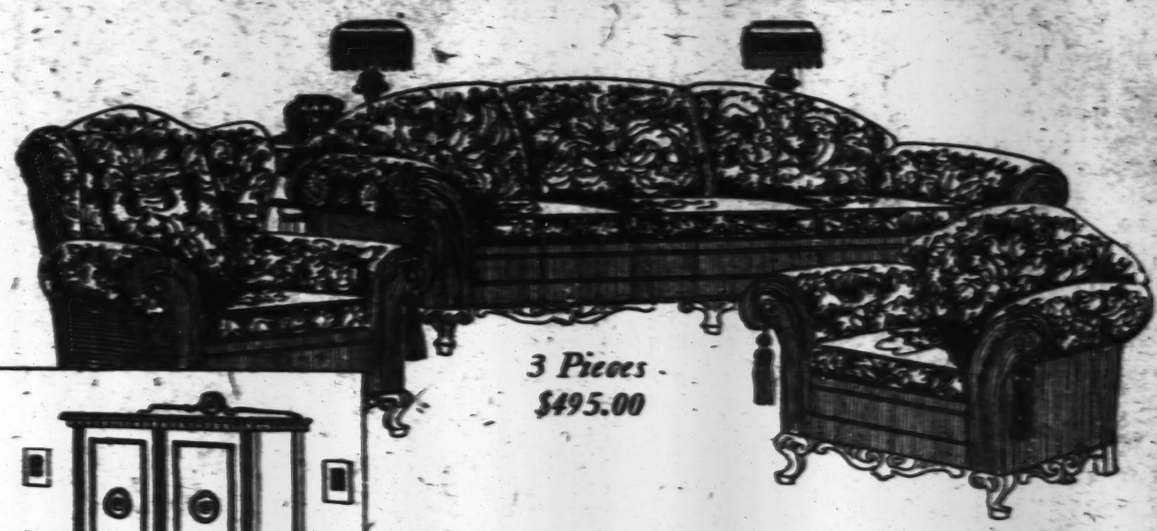
Sports leghorns, velvet-scarfed in the manner of Watteau. Silver-molten on sun-burn green straw. Starred and flowered taffeta clothes in couleur de rose. White intensified by prismatic capes.

Untrimmed ostrich, smoke grey, or dove grey. The tête de negres hat with silk wheat. Apricot, Scarlet, Jaubon Reversible Blue. These and a thousand beauties. So new! So little priced! $10 to $18.

Malines : Body Straws : Crepes de Chine : Leghorns : Bankoks Modes : French Crepes : Taffetas

GIMBELS—Third Floor.





3 Pieces
$495.00

$650 10-Piece Dining Room Suite

$475

Italian Renaissance design. Walnut veneer, polychrome finish. Burl walnut panelling; 72-inch buffet; enclosed server; oblong extension table; 45x60 inches extending to 8 feet. China closet. 5 side and 1 arm chair.

$700 3-Piece Living Room Suite

$495

Overstuffed. Beautifully carved frame in Tudor design. Covered in figured mercerette combined with plain velours. Reversible cushions; webbing bottoms; spring backs. Sofa; armchair and wing chair.

On This Furniture Liberal Terms of Payment May Be Arranged

Sale! 3000 Yards Plain Curtain Marquisette

WHITE CREAM ECRU **18c** YD. 35 INCHES WIDE

The Identical Quality Is Now Priced 32c Yard in Other Good Stores

A good quality Marquisette! A quality that will give satisfactory wear. That will look well. Launder well. That will last! A special purchase? Of course! Priced so low that it will surely go in one day!

FOR:
Sill Curtains
Half Sash Curtains
Dutch Curtains
Bed Spreads

GIMBELS CURTAIN SHOP—Sixth Floor

Dining Room Suites

$500 10-piece dining room suite in walnut veneer - - - - - - $325
$1,050 10-piece dining room suite in mahogany veneer - - - - - - $825
$300 10-piece dining room suite in walnut veneer - - - - - - $260
$400 10-piece dining suite in mahogany veneer - - - - - - $295
$500 10-piece dining suite in walnut veneer, $250
$500 10-piece dining suite in all mahogany veneer - - - - - - $350
$600 10-piece dining suite, in walnut and mahogany veneer - - - $325
$600 10-piece dining suite in mahogany veneer - - - - - - $415
$1,000 10-piece dining suite in decorated maple - - - - - - $595

Living Room Suites

$1,000 3-piece living suite in mohair $750
$800 3-piece living room suite in mohair, $675
$700 3-piece living room suite in combination mohair and velours - - $475
$550 3-piece living room suite upholstered in tapestry - - - - - $440
$525 3-piece living room suite in pressed velours - - - - - - $375
$400 3-piece living room suite in pressed velours - - - - - - $295
$750 3-piece living room suite upholstered in mohair - - - - - - $475
$325 3-piece living room suite, imitation needle-point - - - - - $225

Bedroom Suites

$300 4-piece mahogany veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $150
$150 3-piece French grey decorated bed room suite - - - - - - $75
$580 7-piece ivory decorated bed room suite - - - - - - - $285
$300 4-piece mahogany veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $150
$650 8-piece walnut veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $500
$700 6-piece two-tone walnut veneer bed room suite - - - - - - $485
$300 4-piece walnut veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $215
$530 6-piece walnut veneer two-tone decorated bedroom suite - - - $390
$580 6-piece mahogany veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $360
$600 7-piece mahogany veneer bed room suite - - - - - - - $460

$375 3-Piece Living Room Suite

$247.50

Mohair upholstery in combination with velours. Loose spring reversible cushions. Spring backs. Sofa; arm chair and wing chair. In attractive dinary colors, and a most attractive value.

Other Suites Priced up to $2300.

$425 6-Piece Bedroom Suite

$325

Grey decorated bedroom suite in floral design. 48-inch dresser, chiffonier, large vanity, and low-end bed, chair and bench. All pieces of dust-proof construction.

With Twin Beds $400.

GIMBELS Furniture Shop: Seventh Floor—Office and Wicker Furniture: Eighth Floor.

Pre-Inventory Clearance Dimities and Tissues

Very Specially Priced

DIMITIES

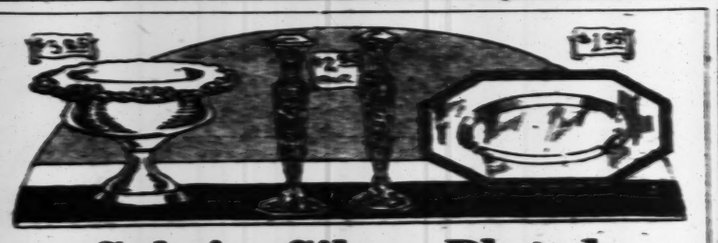
Spring gaiety in its most charming form—these sheer dimities in quaint chintz-flowered and other pretty designs. Imported and domestic. 36 and 32 inches wide.

38c Yd.

WOVEN TISSUES

Crisply fresh and summery—these tissues. Attractive blocks, stripes and checks in rose, blue, green, helio, yellow, tan and other shades. Imported and domestic. 36 inches wide.

GIMBELS COTTON GOODS SHOP—Second Floor



Sale! Silver-Plated HOLLOW WARE

A Special Purchase That Lowers Prices on Several Useful Items

Fruit Bowls $3.25
Gold lined. Bright finish. With handsome grape border. Specially priced.

Tea Sets $9.50 Set
3 pieces in set. Bright finish with dainty floral border.

Pie Plates $4.95
Pretty floral design frame with Tarnishes or Green plate.

Candlesticks $2.50 pair
Attractive Dutch design. 10 inches high.

Bread Trays $1.95
Bright finish. Pretty etched border.

Vases 95c pair
Old Dutch design. 6 inches high. Special.

GIMBELS SILVERWARE SHOP—Street Floor

SALE : Domestic Rugs

Odd Lots Reduced

We chose these lovely rugs from our own stock, and marked them down especially for this Pre-inventory Sale.

$39.50
Velvet Rugs, 9x12 ft., good quality; nicely fringed; many attractive patterns and colors, rose, blue, tan, and cream.

$57.50
Extra Quality Wilton Velvets, 9x12 ft., rich Oriental designs; fringed ends. Suitable for any room.

$42.50
Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft. (seamless), good assortment of colors and designs. Splendid values in every purchase.

SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT AXMINSTER RUGS—The imperfection is scarcely noticeable and will not affect the wear of these rugs. There is a large assortment of patterns and colors to choose from.

2.3x15 ft., $18.50 3x9 ft., $15.00 3x12 ft., $19.75

GIMBELS RUG SHOP—Sixth Floor

A New Purchase of the Popular Cut-out Shoes

All Women's Sizes **$9.75** *All Women's Sizes*

Pumps and Oxfords for Women : Smartly Cut and Deeply Price-Cut

Another big value scoop in these high quality shoes. Made by a small exclusive shop, known for its craftsmanship. (All the important processes done by hand, you know.) Fine stitching. Fine leather. Fine detail-work. And a finely shaved price.

Brown Suede or Patent Colt Slide—and—oh you! before we forget it, the style of shoe chosen by many of the Mannequins at the Big Fashion Show

GIMBELS WOMEN'S SHOPS—Second Floor

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Section 1 — Part 2

SPORTS . . . . . Pages 1 to 4
GENERAL NEWS 5
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS . 6
SHIPPING AND MAILS . . 7

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923.

Section 1 — Part 2

SPORTS . . . . . Pages 1 to 4
GENERAL NEWS 5
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS . 6
SHIPPING AND MAILS . . 7

PASSAIC FIVE WINS 100TH GAME IN ROW

Decisively Defeats St. Mary's Basketball Team by Score of 59 to 38.

5,000 PERSONS AT CONTEST

Keasler Stars With 12 Goals From Field in Clash at Paterson Armory.

UNDEFEATED IN 3 YEARS

New Jersey High School Quintet Has Suffered but One Reverse in Six Seasons.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Passaic High School's championship basketball five scored its one hundredth straight victory in four seasons when it trounced the quintet representing St. Mary's Academy of Oglensburg, N. Y., by a 59 to 38 score at the Paterson Armory this afternoon. Five thousand persons saw the contest.

From the outset of the contest the Passaic team played with a confidence and dash that completely baffled its opponents. St. Mary's put up a hard battle, but the early attempts at long shots showed the St. Mary players were hard pressed. Never before did the Passaic players show a better passing game. The contest was closed up somewhat by a slippery floor, it having been used for a dance the night before.

Keasler, who usually is second to Hanson in Passaic, was today's outstanding star and amassed five twelve-field goals, now of which were one-handed. Hanson always was the jump from St. Mary's centre and this proved a big factor. Captain Kinsler ran his team with great presentability. Kinsler, who, his running mate, played his best game of the season. Coach E. A. Hood sent his second team into action for the last minute of the game.

Leaves Do Well.

Adams and Fleming played the best game for the losers, Fleming making three of his shots by dribbling the floor's length through Passaic's defense. It is to St. Mary's credit that it chalked up the highest score made against Passaic in its century record.

The game was played in four twenty-minute periods.

The line-up:

PASSAIC (59).		ST. MARY'S (38).
Hanson, r.f.	L.F.	Nelson
Keasler	R.F.	Adams
Kinsler	C.	McCormick
Hurley	L.G.	Fleming
Kolesnik	R.G.	Lo Bianchi

THE SCORE BY PERIODS:

Passaic	17 — 12	10 — 19
St. Mary's	8 — 10	10 — 10

Goals from field—Hanson (6), Keasler (12), Kolesnik (2), Kinsler (2). Goals from foul—Kinsler (7), Kolesnik (1). Goals from free throws—Nelson (7), out of 12; Fleming, 4 out of 14.

Substitutions—Passaic: Pudlinski for Kolesnik, Kolesnik for Pudlinski, Hanson for Kinsler, Kinsler for Hanson, Pudlinski for Keasler, Keasler for Pudlinski, Kolesnik for Hanson, Hanson for Kolesnik, St. Mary's: Cummings for Adams, Adams for McCormick, McCormick for La Bianca.

Referee—Harry Walton, Trinity Hill. Time of periods—10 minutes each.

A Unique Record.

By scoring one hundred straight victories in basketball Passaic High School has made a unique record in interscholastic sports. In the course of running up the century score the Passaic teams of the last three years have had to win every game in the series of their own district league, they have had to carry off all the elimination games staged at Seton Hall for all-comers from Hudson, Bergen and Passaic Counties and have then had to go through the Palisade Finals at Bergen or Princeton without a defeat.

In these finals finals the four high school teams which have won the elimination tests in their respective sections—the northern, the central, the eastern and the southern—the ultimate victor is recognized as the undisputed champion of New Jersey high schools.

Passaic won this championship in the seasons of 1920-21 and 1921-22. It was defeated in the final game of the 1922-23 season by Union Hill. That was the last defeat suffered by Passaic and it is the only defeat suffered on a Palisade team since Ernest Hood became coach two years ago.

The record for the six years is 102 victories, 1 defeat. The total for eight years is 200 victories, 2 defeats. During this period the Passaic teams have scored 1,734 points to their opponents' 1,102.

Outside Games Unbroken.

Outside of the regular State schedule other teams have been met. Games among the opponents beaten last year was the Philadelphia All-Scholastic team, composed of the best of Philadelphia's high school players, at the close of the State playing season last Spring; teams from the Reading and Binghamton high schools were defeated, the latter in the Palisades armory before 5,000 people.

Of the ten games played thus far in the present school season one was with the New York University Freshman team, which, although composed entirely of former high school stars, was overpowered by a score of 39 to 20. Montclair Hill, Rutgers was beaten 48 to 2.

There is no great secret about Coach Hood's success in training his scholastic five. He does not try to develop an individual star; in fact, he will not have any big team, but who is looking ready for the opening game. The emphasis always is on teaching the "rudiments" of playing for the team and making every throw count. He drills into the people that they must concentrate on every shot, because the one that misses may cost a game or two a dozen.

Coach Hood is 28 years old, does his own coaching and refers to the practice gymnasium with his boys. Basketball has always been its hobby and he still retains his shooting eye.

Despite the success on team work which has developed naturally at Passaic High School under the Hood system, Johnny Rosen, who was the mainstay of the 1920-21 team and a remarkable goal shooter, is now the heavy scorer on West Point's crack five.

Scores 1,000 Points.

Last year Bobby Thompson came to the front as the leading scorer for Passaic. During the season of thirty-three games he scored 1,000 points—301 field goals and 698 fouls. He is now the captain of West Point's crack five.

Continued on Page 2, This Section.

Oxford Will Send Relay Team To Penn Carnival in April

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—An announcement was made tonight that Oxford University, England, will send a two-mile relay team to the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival in April. Cambridge University had also been invited to the meet, but was unable to accept.

The personnel of the Oxford team is not known here, but the fact that the Pennsylvania invitation was accepted would indicate that a quartet of that men will be sent over. In 1920 a combined Oxford-Cambridge team competed on Franklin Field and won the two-mile relay race in the world's record time of 7 minutes 30 1-5 seconds. Pennsylvania won a four-mile relay from a England last year and finished second to Cambridge, with Oxford third.

CLUB HEARS NOTHING OF RYAN'S DEMANDS

Secretary Pleads Ignorance on Report That Giants' Pitcher Has Refused to Sign.

HUSTON TO DEFY PLAYERS

Yankee Colonel Declares He Will Make No Concessions to Those Who Hold Out.

If Pitcher Bill Ryan has written a big contract with the simple request that larger figures be inserted in the salary column, the Giants know nothing about it. So far the matter is entirely a secret between Bill and the Government postal service. If the twirl-twister has filed his contract the post office people have not delivered it. If he has not mailed it, then Ryan is going to do all his holding out without telling the Giants anything about it.

This part of it, according to Secretary Jim Toohey, is that Ryan was at the Bill Donovan dinner in New Haven Friday night, talked with Toohey at some length, chatted with New York newspaper men, and never once mentioned such a thing as refusing to sign his contract.

"Ryan and I talked baseball for several minutes," said Toohey. "The matter of a contract was not mentioned. Naturally, I didn't bring it up. Sir! I had no reason to suspect that he was not coming to terms. We talked of a lot of things, though he had plenty of opportunity if anything was on his mind. But he didn't. If he is really determined to ask for more money.

"The usual number of drafts came into the office today, but no contract from Ryan was among them. I'm wondering where the story from Wrigley originated. It's funny that it should be sent out on the very day that Ryan was at New Haven, another New Haven boy."

President Charles A. Stoneham said he expected no trouble from Ryan on the salary question. "He'll come around all right," said the official. "It doesn't strike me as anything to get excited about. Ryan is young and just reaching the peak of his career. Naturally he is doubtful as to everything that would spoil his future at this time."

Ryan's demands are not taken to have any connection with the players' union.

"Bill Bill" has a union all his own. He was named not an hour ago, and the head of the union has probably told Williams to speak right up to the boss of the Giants and demand the salary that any classified member ought to get. The Brotherhood believes in baseball is not to be totally disregarded.

Colonel Huston Defiant.

"No, there won't be any trouble over our contracts. Any player who doesn't want to play at the reasonable figures we offer doesn't have to play. I'm through with this funny holdout business."

This gruff Colonel Tillinghast Huston of the Yankee office yesterday. It was the first clarion call of defiance, the first clinging fire of the holdout battle. Confirmed herself with the question that Sorrel is coming. When the ruddy twister is in the two caps and the uniform and players do the same thing from their respective ninth Spring in practically here.

The Colonel meant it, too. He said the same thing last year and went through with it. Aaron Ward told the wide world that he would pay $10,000 or after to baseball. He got about $5,000 and did star baseball, although not as well as the season before. There were other cases like this, and there will be more another, especially this Spring. Losing the world's series with the Giants has not improved the character of the Yankee Colonel. Nor are he inclined for argument or, for course, Tuby the Tiger or Lefty O'Doul to the mound, which they have picked up over their heads.

There will be few, very few, holdouts in the local American League ranks. Wally Pipp may get a boost for his troubles, but he is a Yankee. Babe Ruth may be traded and also Bob Shawkey. But the others, at least, will get the same salaries as worst they will find the par envelope less burdensome to open around.

This week will see the Yankee contracts in the mails. Some of them, at first, probably have been sent out already, but the big shipment will come tomorrow or Tuesday. Babe Ruth and Carl Mays are already inside, for they have held over contracts.

Donovan Gets Great Tribute.

The Bill Donovan dinner in New Haven was one of the greatest tributes ever paid to a player, manager or official in baseball. "Wild Bill" was equally liked, and if there were any who thought that were left should probably realize the fact.

Colonel Huston indulged in some informal reminiscences of the days when Donovan was manager of the Yankees. Now Speaker was offered to them for $6,000 and the Yanks had just decided to grab him when word came that he had gone to Cleveland. Now offers of $10,000 were supplied within a short space of time, knowing the Yanks down from first place to fifth, here the Yanks to them days were unmanageably bad—half a short team, with really the worst outfield in the league.

"I met Allen Caldwell after a game in which he had gone to pieces," narrated the Colonel. "'Why was the error with you, Slim,' I asked. 'Over,' I said, 'I'll bet you.' Just worried sick for fear a fly ball would go out to right field and hit that outfielder on the head and kill him."

SKATING MEET CANCELED.

Warm Weather Ends National Amateur Title Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Unexpected by two days of warm weather, the committee in charge of the national amateur ice skating championship races tonight abandoned its try again for a second and awarded the races to Hubbard, N. Y., where they will be held Feb. 4, 5 and 6.

DEMPSEY-WILLARD BOUT STILL IN AIR

Every One Except Jess Denies That Heavyweights Have Been Signed for Battle.

FORMER CHAMPION MUM

Ignores Published Reports That Negotiations Have Been Closed With Titleholder.

Despite published reports that a world's heavyweight title struggle between Champion Jack Dempsey and the ex-Champion, Jess Willard, was signed, sealed and delivered, for June 30 at Tex Richard's huge open-air arena in Jersey City, developments, as far as could be discovered officially, had not progressed yesterday beyond the conditions which existed on Friday, or since Willard's arrival here.

Promoter Richard denied that he had closed negotiations for the proposed match or that he had signed either the champion or Willard. Frank Flournoy, Madison Square Garden matchmaker, added his denial. So did Jack Kearns, manager of the title holder, who emphatically declared he had not entered into any signed agreement with anybody or for any particular bout, beyond the agreement he signed last Thursday giving Richard a guarantee that he would not sign with any rival promoter for a period of six days. Dan McKetrick, Jess' chief Eastern representative, was another who flatly denied that any Dempsey match had been positively closed.

The only persons involved in this important finale enterprise who did not deny the published reports, and yet did not confirm them, was Willard. The former champion, through his business representative, Ray Archer, adhered to a plan to ignore the published report. Archer said he would neither deny nor confirm the story and added that he could not even discuss it.

Second only the situation is as follows:

Dempsey is ready for the bout, as is Willard. Richard is ready to promote the bout, so he has repeatedly asserted, if he is assured of instantly from all indications, Richard has W. Jess's signature to box Dempsey. The promoter has often stated that he will have no trouble with the former champion and that Willard's signature to a bout contract is only a formality. The Dempsey-Willard bout will not be offered in New York because of the State Athletic Commission, unless Willard first can establish his age as within the maximum of thirty-eight years fixed by the commission in Dempsey and Carpentier contests. It must now be four years since Willard last fought Dempsey. The New Jersey State Boxing Commission has imposed no such restrictions upon Willard, making it plain only in regard that the officials in the State would be the Hudson are not opposed to the bout.

No Positive Action Taken.

As the conference of Richard, Kearns, Flournoy and McKetrick had Thursday the heavyweight situation was discussed thoroughly, but, so far as could be learned, no definite or positive action was taken for a title bout in which Dempsey would be a participant.

Despite the derisive with would Tex Richard, Kearns, Flournoy and McKetrick, when the matter of Dempsey was brought to their attention, it was been known for some time that Richard is determined to hold a Dempsey-Willard bout unless the authorities intervene. The promoter has declared repeatedly that there is no other heavyweight who measures up to the standard required of an opponent for the heavyweight champion. Richard has been investigating rumors and something realistic spin. If When he announced himself that every effort is satisfactory he will make his announcement.

"I have not signed Dempsey to any contract for a bout, or any other paper, except the six-day agreement Kearns signed for me when I met him in Chicago last Thursday," said Richard yesterday.

"This talk of everything being ready is all without foundation. There is no truth whatever in the reports. If your publications were believed everything in the Dempsey-Willard bout, or any other heavyweight championship bout that would appeal to the public and would have the public's support, but I insist that I have not yet signed any contracts with Dempsey or anybody else."

Kearns was equally emphatic in his denial. The champion's manager stated that the report to promoter of Richard's who, Kearns said, are seeking to force public declarations from officials which would be unfortunate to a bout between Dempsey and Willard or any other heavyweight.

Kearns Adds His Denial.

"Certainly if any contract for a championship bout had been signed I would know of it, I think," said Kearns. "I don't know anything about the reports that have Dempsey and Willard signed. As a matter of fact, there has been no effort yet to sign Dempsey to a contract. I am still upon the hills on the Dempsey's services. Richard and I discussed the heavyweight situation from all angles during our conference last Thursday, but there was no contract signing and no signature attached to anything else except that document I signed for Richard giving him six days of grace. That is as far as I intend to go until I know where I stand with the title and either I have revoked.

McKetrick pointed to the fact that he was awaiting another visit from Harry Frazee, Boston Red Sox owner, as our returning his denial of Dempsey's reported signing. Frazee refused to take the report seriously, as he explained yesterday, and was somewhat exactly what happened when Kearns and Mr. Richard got together last Thursday.

Frazee's offer of $100,000 for a bout between Dempsey and Harry Wills, New Orleans negro challenger for the title, was confirmed yesterday by McKetrick, who added that he will be negotiating with the Boston Red Sox owner, on behalf of Kearns. Frazee, however, declined to confirm or deny the offer. He intimated that if his proposition was not accepted or flatly rejected by tomorrow he would have something to say.

Tex O'Rourke, Polo Grounds matchmaker, said he had not abandoned hope of handling Dempsey's fortunes for a series of bouts at the Polo Grounds, under the auspices of the Republic A. C. O'Rourke said he expected to visit Kearns tomorrow and renew his efforts to secure Dempsey's services.

McLEAN BREAKS RECORD.

Chicago Pro Skates 75 Yards in 0:07 4-5 in Trial at Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 27.—Robert McLean of Chicago, professional, broke the world's record for skating seventy-five yards here this afternoon, going the distance in 7 4-5 seconds. The trial was against clock. The former record of 8 1-5 seconds was made by Harvey Wood, amateur, at Verona Lake, N. J., Jan. 26, 1923.

Tilden Loses Practice Match in First Appearance Here Since His Operation

William T. Tilden 2d, national lawn tennis champion, tried out his stroke yesterday afternoon in a practice match at the Heights Casino, Brooklyn, with Dean Mathey of the Heights Casino and West Side Tennis Clubs and was beaten in three straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. This was Tilden's first appearance in the metropolitan district since his operation.

The champion was not at his best, nor was he trying as hard as he would have had there been something at stake. Thus it was difficult for the onlookers to estimate how far his play had been affected by the recent injury to the middle finger of his racquet hand. He remained mostly in back court, trying out drives and lobs, and his service was off form and lacking in speed. Occasionally he followed an opening to the net and displayed accuracy in his volleys and power in his smashes. His service was thoroughly good. He seemed to have no trouble in manipulating his racquet at any time, but it was impossible to form a definite conclusion as to his game under the circumstances.

Mathey might have beaten another, however, in the form he was displaying in this match. He has soldiered, if ever, played better. He is always good at the net, but is sometimes erratic there. Yesterday his volleying was magnificent. He made practically no slips whatever, getting every ball that was anywhere near the reach of his racquet. Mathey's driving was reliable, too, though he placed his dependence mostly upon his volleying, charging the net all the time and always following up his first service, which was fast and well placed. Mathey set himself so stiff a pace by this steady attack from the net that he was thoroughly exhausted at the finish of the three sets, while the champion played always with something in reserve.

Three matches were contested in the Class A doubles of the Heights Casino members' championship tournament, the winners to advance to the first round including Zenas Shinkin and Francis T. Hunter, who were frequently partners last Summer, and Holcombe Ward and Bertram S. Pennifill, who hold the doubles championships of the Seabright Tennis and Cricket Club. The latter pair beat C. A. L. Dinsse and George M. Bodman in straight sets.

The summaries:

Heights Casino Championship, Class A Doubles—First Round—Zenas Shinkin and Francis T. Hunter defeated E. A. Stewart and R. C. Ward, 6-4, 6-1; Holcombe Ward and Bertram S. Pennifill defeated C. A. L. Dinsse and George M. Bodman, 6-4, 6-2; J. H. Hart and L. H. Pirth defeated W. H. Adee and James K. Mersereau, 6-1, 6-4.

ARMY QUINTET WINS FROM COLGATE FIVE

Cadets Trail in Second Half, but Gain Tenth Straight Victory by 32-27.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The Army won its tenth straight basketball victory today, defeating Colgate in a closely contested and well-played game by a score of 32 to 27. Vickules was the star for the Army again today. The fast little forward scored 24 of his team's points.

The Army began suspiciously and led by what looked like a comfortably safe margin at half time, 16 to 10. However, the Cadets could not break through Colgate's defense until well along in the second half. In this period Colgate caught up with and passed the Army with two score at 18 to 18. The Army pulled itself together and, though the visitors fought hard to the finish, the Cadets managed to stay in front.

The line-up:

ARMY (32).		COLGATE (27).
Vickules	L.F.	Murphy
Richards	R.F.	Lawrence
Dobson	C.	Lamont
Forbes	R.G.	Dolan
Wood	L.G.	Hermann

Goals from field—Vickules (8), Bennett, Dobson, Forbes (2), Lawrence (2), Murphy (2), Lamont, Dolan (2), Hermann, Chalmers. Goals from foul—Vickules (8 out of 20), Lawrence (1 out of 2).

Substitutions—Army: Slinger for Bennett, Colgate: Lamont for Lawrence, Hermann for Lamont, Chalmers for Hermann.

Referee—Barnum, Umpire—Murray. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

NAVY FIVE WINNER IN CLOSE CONTEST

Defeats Georgetown Quintet, 37 to 33—Walsh Plays Star Game for Midshipmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 27.—The Naval Academy won at basketball here this afternoon from Georgetown by 37 to 33 in an exciting game. The visitors had the better of the first half, leading at one time by 18 to 10, although a rally by the Midshipmen toward the close reduced the margin to 19 to 16.

Flowers and O'Keefe, in the first half, and Flavin in the second, shot with great brilliancy for the visitors, while Walsh, a stalwart first-year man, starred for the Midshipmen.

Early in the second half the Midshipmen made a concerted rush, but were overhauled, the visitors leading by 28 to 20 after ten minutes. Walsh's work on the floor and McKee's steady shooting from the foot the gradually overcame Georgetown's lead.

The line-up:

NAVY (37).		GEORGETOWN (33).
McKee	L.F.	Flavin
Hill	R.F.	Flowers
Clarke	C.	O'Keefe
Barnes	L.G.	Ryan
Bagley	R.G.	Farrell

Goals from field—Walsh (7), McKee (5), Hill, Barnes, Bagley, Flavin (3), Flowers (3), O'Keefe (2), Ryan (2), Farrell (2). Goals from foul—Walsh (7 out of 12), Farrell (1 out of 2).

Substitutions—Navy: Ivey for Barnes, Barnes for Ivey, Georgetown: Browne for Farrell.

Referee—Hall, Springfield. Umpire—Dwyer, Washington U. M. C. A. Time of halves—20 minutes.

MISS FENN LOWERS RECORD.

Negotiates Palm Beach 18-Hole Golf Course in 82 Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 27.—Miss Beatrix Fenn of Poland Springs, Me., who lowered the women's record for the Palm Beach Country Club course by one stroke two days ago, when she made a score of 85, shattered that record today by making the eighteen holes in 82, strokes. Miss Fenn went out in 41 and returned in 41. Par for the course is 88. Her tee shot on the seventeenth landed two feet from the cup and she holed her second shot, netting her the only birdie of the south. She was playing a two-ball match with Mrs. Ernest Rudolph of Chicago.

Her card:

Out . . . 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 4—41
In . . . 4 4 3 5 3 3 4 5 4—41—82

SOCCER GAMES CALLED OFF.

Leading Contests Postponed Because of Poor Conditions.

With the exception of the New York State League championship game between the Bay Ridge and Steinway Football Clubs at Hawthorne Field, this afternoon, all the big soccer fixtures, including the three in the American Soccer League, have been called off and postponed for a week on account of the condition of the grounds at New York Oval, Harrison and Clifton.

Bethlehem now leads in the American Soccer League with 19 points, followed by Fall River and Pawtucket, each with 18. The New York Football Club, now in fourth place, but with three fewer games played than any of the leaders, will have a good chance to move ahead in season as matches can be scheduled.

The official standing follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Pts.
Bethlehem	11	9	1	1	19
Fall River	11	8	2	1	18
Pawtucket	12	8	2	2	18
New York	10	7	4	1	18
Bethlehem	11	6	3	2	15
Philadelphia	10	6	2	2	14
Harrison	11	4	2	5	10
Brooklyn	10	3	1	6	7

FRANCIS APPLEBY TAKES CUE TITLE

Defeats Edgar, 300-218, in Final Game for Eastern Billiard Championship.

Francis S. Appleby defeated his brother, Edgar T., the national and international amateur billiard champion, in the final game of the Eastern Class A 18.2 balkline championship tournament at the Liederkranz Club of this city last night. The final score was 300 to 218. By this victory Francis became the new Eastern champion. He won all four of his games in the tourney. On the other hand, it was the first defeat that Edgar suffered in the event.

The defeat did not occasion so much surprise as might be supposed, for those who had followed closely the work of the players in the tournament had been greatly impressed by the improvement in Francis's work. He has been playing in top form all season, while Edgar has shown the form that carried him to the crest among the amateur players of the world only in spurts. During the tournament Francis made a new amateur high average record when he completed a 200-point game in ten innings for an average of an even 20.

Last night the winner made a high run of 63 and his average was 18. The loser made a high run of 106 and averaged 15.25. It was only during his run of 106, made on his twelfth turn at the table, that Edgar showed anything approaching his real form. It was pretty billiards and was accomplished for the most part by clever nursing, although it was liberally interspersed with open table playing. While Francis's playing was not brilliant, it was more consistent than that of his brother.

At the time that Edgar injected his run of 106 Francis was leading by a score of 102 to 36. Then came the long run by the world's champion and he forged to the front. He then led 168 to 158, but his lead was short lived, for in his thirteenth round Francis made 27 and thereafter was never headed. From that time to the close of the game it was simply a question of by how much Francis would win. Edgar seemed to lose his stroke and had no control over the balls.

The score by inings:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	T.C.
F. S. Appleby	4	0	1,000
E. T. Appleby	3	1	.750
J. Rice	2	2	.500
J. Wirt	1	3	.250
J. Kinzer	0	4	.000

The final standing follows:

ARMY WINS TWO GAMES.

Indoor Polo Teams Overwhelm Philadelphians at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Army continued its string of victories at indoor polo today, defeating the Second City Troop of Philadelphia in two one-sided contests. The cadets took the first game 12 to 2 and the second 13 to 1. In the initial contest Hoyt started for the West Pointers, and Biddle was the outstanding star of the second encounter. Sumner did good work in the final game for City Troop.

The line-up:

ARMY (12).		2D CITY TROOP (2).
No. 1—Williams.		No. 1—Wall.
No. 2—Vandenberg.		No. 2—Carter.
No. 3—Biddle.		No. 3—Sumner.
Goals—Hoyt (5), Trumbull (3), Waite (2), Carter, Nott.		
Referee—Major Wilson, Army. Time of periods—Four of 7½ minutes each.		

ARMY (13).		2D CITY TROOP (1).
No. 1—Sumner.		No. 1—Rule.
No. 2—Trumbull.		No. 2—Lawrence.
No. 3—Biddle.		No. 3—Carter.
Goals—Biddle (5), Trumbull (3), Waite (2), Carter, Nott.		
Referee—Major Wilson, Army. Time—Four periods of 7½ minutes each.		

FLEETY SILK IN FRONT.

Wins 2:15 Pace on Ice Track at Windsor, Ont.

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 27.—9 four-heat race in which the heat winners staged a spectacular contest for the deciding circuit of the ice track, featured today's card at Devonshire. Fleety Silk, driven by Fleming, won after Elmo J. and Alvin Pointer had shown the way in the two first heats. The event was the 2:15 pace, in which the best time was set by Elmo J. at 2:16¾.

Raven Tide won the 2:16 trot, Sonoma Harvester being the only contender. The meeting was closed today after officials decided many of the horses had been raced out by the meetings at Toronto and Mount Clemens. Some of the stables will go to Chatham, Ont., next Saturday for a four-day program.

MISS LOUGHRAN VICTOR.

New York Skater Wins Hubbs Trophy at Lake Placid.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Miss Beatrice Loughran of New York won the Hubbs trophy for school figures for women, and James B. Green, of Brooklyn, won the men's trophy in the annual figure skating competition at Lake Placid Club today. Hugh L. Nikirry of New York won the junior championship for men, and Mrs. R. C. Sniff placed first in the junior women's class. The children's trophy went to Miss Georgiana Lloyd, of New York.

SEIBERT WINS FIRST ALL-AROUND TITLE

Captures Met. Clay Target Honors at Various Distances—Scores 182 Out of 200.

BURNS SECOND WITH 176

Fifty-five Face Traps in Event at Travers Island—Ross Leads in First Round.

Under excellent conditions the New York Athletic Club staged a decidedly novel shoot at its Travers Island traps yesterday. It was called the first annual metropolitan all-around clay target championship. Fifty-five gunners were at the firing line, the winner finally proving to be F. A. Seibert, one of the cleverest shots in the club. Shooting at various distances, the winner returned a grand score of 182 out of a possible 200 targets.

In the first round of the traps the gunners had to shoot from the 16, 18, 19 and 20-yard marks. At these distances the winner made 24, 22, 23 and 22 respectively. It gave him a total of 91 for the first 180 targets. At that time Seibert was nine down on R. F. Ross of Hoboken, a new gunner, who promises to develop into one of the leading shooters in the club. Ross led the field with a 92.

In the second round the gunners were called upon to shoot from the 22 and 21 yard lines. Then they had to fire at twelve pairs of doubles, with the final shoot at thirteen pairs of doubles, all from the 16-yard mark. In this round Seibert continued his steady shooting and again registered a 91. His individual strings were 22, 24, 22 and 23, respectively.

A. L. Burns won the second prize with a card of 176. The third prize went to G. F. Hutchings, who had 174. Then came E. Rogers with 172. There was a tie for the fifth and last prize between W. A. Flinn and R. F. Ross. Each had 170. On the shoot-off, Flinn was the winner by three targets.

The scores:

First annual Metropolitan All Around Clay Target Championship—200 Targets—F. A. Seibert, 182; A. L. Burns, 176; G. F. Hutchings, 174; E. Rogers, 172; R. S. Ross, 170; W. A. Flinn, 170; C. H. Benner, 169; R. A. Gauthier, 169; D. T. Leahy, 169; R. A. Ramsey, 168; L. W. Smith, 168; W. Schaefer, 168; A. Adler, 167; A. Adams, 167; G. M. Martin, 164; T. H. Lawrence, 164; H. C. Bentley, 164; R. Millhon, 164; Dan Quinn, 163; H. H. Shannon, 163; H. K. Griffith, 162; R. M. Dodemann, 162; H. Wall, 162; F. A. Sweitzer, 162; H. J. Tileman, 161; C. Blake, 160; G. D. Tuthill, 159; Buffalo Smith, 159; R. L. Duke, 159; H. G. Tyler, 159; J. A. Howard, 159; J. Gunn, 158; E. W. Leavitt, 158; W. Gardner, 158; C. C. Fraser, 158; A. Wade, 158; G. Gilchrist, 158; J. Starr, 158; J. Gibb, 157; S. M. Hodgman, 157; H. Twaddell, 157; T. Davis, 157; J. Fogelsanger, 156; W. J. Graham, 156; F. J. Burghard, 155; J. O'Brien, 155; C. L. Shook, 155; C. D. Kimball, 154.

BRUSH LEADS FIELD AT MINEOLA TRAPS

Captures High Scratch Prize at Nassau Club After a Tie With Murphy.

Twenty-eight gunners, the largest field of the year, took part in the week-end shoot of the Nassau Trapshooting Club over its Mineola traps yesterday. H. L. Brush and T. L. Murphy tied for the high scratch prize. Each had 44 out of a possible 50 targets. On the shoot-off, the trophy was won by Brush. There also was a tie for the high handicap, it was between E. A. Ashdown and J. Lang. Both had full scores of 50 targets. The shoot-off was taken by Ashdown. Second prize went to Lang. T. L. Murphy won the third trap. The other prizes were taken by H. R. Barnes and L. C. Nicholas. A tie on the long run prize went to H. L. Brush. He had a straight string of 20 targets.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
E. A. Ashdown	38	12	50
J. Lang	38	12	50
T. L. Murphy	44	6	50
H. L. Brush	44	6	50
H. R. Barnes	37	9	46
L. C. Nicholas	37	9	46
J. F. Simmons	36	9	45
J. S. Pettit	36	9	45
J. Nimmons	36	9	45
W. R. Gaggenheimer	37	6	43
W. Brown	36	6	42
Dr. F. Hilpatrick	36	6	42
J. White	36	6	42
H. de Cordova	36	6	42
C. E. White	35	6	41
C. Bennett	35	6	41
A. W. Tapp	35	6	41
J. T. Kane	35	6	41
W. Witt	35	6	41
W. Wynn	35	6	41
J. H. Stewart	35	6	41
J. E. Hershey	35	6	41
H. Kirr	35	6	41
G. E. Brush	35	6	41
A. Simchal	35	6	41
C. Smith	35	6	41
H. Powell	35	6	41
J. Bogart	35	6	41

MET. TRAPSHOOTERS ORGANIZE LEAGUE

Will Promote Interclub Shooting—Officers Elected and Schedule Drawn Up.

To promote interclub shooting six organizations of the metropolitan district have formed the Metropolitan Trapshooting League. The clubs are the Bergen Beach Gun Club, the Newark Trapshooting Club, the Bound Brook Gun Club, the Little Falls Gun Club, the Hoboken-Dover Gun Club and the Robin Hood Gun Club. A shoot will be held every four traps of each club, with the club having the most victories holding a post-season shoot. The field will be unlimited, with the five high guns of each club forming a team.

John A. Howard, Bergen Beach Gun Club, was elected President. The other officers are George Cornelley, Robin Hood Gun Club, Vice President; W. L. Gibson, Robin Hood Gun Club, Recording Secretary; Albert Seligman, Hoboken-Dover Gun Club, Corresponding Secretary.

The proposed schedule is as follows:

March 11, Bound Brook Gun Club.
April 29, Newark Trapshooting Club.
May 20, Hoboken-Dover Gun Club.
June 4, Little Falls Gun Club.
Sept. 4, Robin Hood Gun Club.
Oct. 12, Bergen Beach Gun Club.

WINS HIGH SCRATCH PRIZE.

F. Bunce Leads Gunners at North Shore Club's Traps.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Jan. 27.—F. Bunce did the best work in the regular 25-bird shoot of the North Shore Gun Club yesterday, and took the high scratch prize with a card of 47 out of a possible fifty targets. J. Chase took the high handicap prize, after a shoot-off against six other gunners. Second high handicap prize went to F. Wall.

The scores:

Name.	Hit.	H'cap.	Total.
F. Bunce	47	0	47
J. Chase	46	10	56
F. Wall	40	10	50
H. Van Sicklen	47	3	50
F. Smith	46	3	49
J. Cavil	44	3	47
J. White	42	3	45
C. Cantrell	41	10	51
H. Brush	41	7	48
J. Hanover	40	7	47
C. Brush	37	7	44
J. Hanson	38	3	41

Gene Sarazen Ties Annandale Links Mark With Score of 67

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—Gene Sarazen, national open and professional golf champion, tied the Annandale Country Club course record of 67 today while paired with Jock Hutchison, former British open champion, in a 36-hole match against Eddie Loos, Chicago professional, and Dr. Paul Hunter, former California amateur champion. At the end of the first eighteen holes Gene and Jock led their opponents, 2 up.

LORENA MARCELLIA FIRST BY A NECK

Engages in a Stretch Duel With W. R. Coe's Mountain Lassie at Havana Track.

QUAIL IN REPEATING ROLE

Willem Brothers' Baby Racer Duplicates Recent Victory—Chile and Lady Heart Win.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Lorena Marcellia, which was rated as the best in the two-year-old division at Oriental Park last season, scored her first victory at this meeting when she beat W. R. Coe's Mountain Lassie by a neck in the fourth race this afternoon. Lorena Marcellia won only after a show-straining drive which lasted from the top of the stretch to the finish. She was outrun in the first three furlongs. Coles then sent her along with a rush. After getting up to Mountain Lassie she hung and it was only after a desperate drive that she passed Mountain Lassie in the last twenty yards. Wawona finished third, a length back.

Quail, another of the Williams Brothers' two-year-olds, won the event for baby racers, duplicating her easy victory of a few days ago. Ribbler by G. Williams, she raced into a lead at the top of the stretch, winning going away from the Cuban-breds, Liborio and Hetty W., which finished second and third as named.

Chile was the easy winner of the second race. G. Williams had the mount and after he had gone a quarter he sent his mount to the front. In the last half Chile kept increasing her advantage, being in hand at the finish. The contest for the place was close, Queen Manonia, under a hard drive, outlasting the fast-going Polite, which closed with a great stretch run.

In the third race the Canadian bred Lady Heart, after being outrun for the first half mile, finished with a rush on the outside of the field, just managing to get up in time to beat Arrah Go On by a head.

Today's attendance was augmented by many recent arrivals from the States. Racing conditions were perfect, the weather being warm and balmy, and the track in excellent condition.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; purse $600, three furlongs. Quail, 114 pounds (G. Williams), 1 to 2, first. Liborio, 112 (McLaughlin), 3 to 1, 4 to 5, second. Hetty W., 109 (Fields), 7 to 1, third. Time—0:38 4-5. Quail, Sweetest a Kiss, Chemirina and Tahoma also ran.

Quail and Quail Williams Brothers entry.

SECOND RACE—For three-year-olds, claiming; purse $600; six furlongs. Chile, 111 pounds (G. Williams), even, 1 to 2, 1 to 4, first. Queen Manonia, 106 (Fields), 3 to 1, 1 to 2, second. Polite, 112 (Burns), 2 to 1, 1 to 2, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Courtier, Kentucky Belles, Jennie

TERRY BEATS RIGGS IN CLOSE CONTEST

Requires Three Games to Win First-Round Match in Met. Squash Racquets Tourney.

LOCKETT IS A VICTOR

Favorite for Title, Slow in Starting, Pulls Out Millbank—Bush Wright Trims Rust.

The entire first round was completed yesterday afternoon on the University Club courts in the squash racquets tournament for the metropolitan championship, the field of thirty-two players being cut in half. This is the first squash racquets tournament for other than a Saints championship ever contested here, but the amount of interest displayed and the general excellence of the competition made it certain that it would be far from the last. Players from five different clubs were on the list of contestants.

Best of the matches in the opening round, and also the closest, was that between J. T. Terry of the Rockaway Hunting Club from R. E. T. Riggs of the University Club. The scores were 9—10, 10—10, 10—7. So keen and so even was the battling between these two that none of the rallies lasted the favorable time of ten or twelve minutes before one or the other was able to find an opening through which to insert a finishing shot. Terry was because he tired his drives better and gained more advantageously. He chose to keep the right corner to drive along the side wall, and also managed in many corner shots effectively, so that he had Riggs on the defensive the greater part of the time, uncertain as to where the next shot was coming.

A. E. Lockett, champion of the University Club, who is the favorite to win the tournament, had a narrow escape from D. Millbank, also of the University Club, by scores of 10—8, 8—2. Lockett was slow in starting, but Millbank, by a strained tendon in his leg, and trying to save himself as much as possible for the later rounds, was speeded up, however, he was not able to be present, easily outhitting and outplaying Millbank.

Ralph C. Wright of the Rockaway Hunting Club, former lawn tennis champion, was the first game of his match with W. A. Reed Jr. of the Racquet and Tennis Club handily at 10—1, but was barely able to pull through the 3-game at 10—10.

Play will continue in this tournament Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The summaries:

Inter-Club Squash Racquets Championship, First Round—R. E. Tam, University Club, defeated T. W. Ayres, Tuxedo Club, 9—10, 10—6, 10—4. T. Dawson, Hunting Club, was bye. R. Browning, Hunting Club, was bye. R. E. Riggs, University Club, defeated R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. J. T. Terry, Rockaway and Tennis Club, defeated R. Tam, University Club, 9—10, 10—10, 10—7. R. E. Green, Tuxedo, defeated R. E. Riggs, University Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. R. Browning, Hunting Club, defeated R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. J. T. Terry, Rockaway H. C., defeated R. E. Green, Tuxedo, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., defeated R. Browning, Hunting Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. J. T. Terry, Rockaway H. C., defeated R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. W. A. Reed Jr., Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated R. E. Green, Tuxedo, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. R. E. Riggs, University Club, defeated R. Tam, University Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. A. E. Lockett, University Club, defeated D. Millbank, University Club, 10—8, 8—2. D. Millbank, University Club, defeated R. Tam, University Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. A. E. Lockett, University Club, defeated R. E. Riggs, University Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., defeated R. Tam, University Club, 10—1, 10—4, 10—1. R. Wright, Rockaway H. C., defeated R. Tam, University

ITINERARY REVISED FOR BRITISH TEAM

Indoor Polo Ponies Are Expected Here Feb. 7 or 8—First Games at West Point.

CAPTAIN McMULLIN RESERVE

Substitute Player and More Ponies to Be Brought by Invaders—Other Polo News.

A second players for the itinerary of the team of English indoor polo players has been adopted by the Indoor Polo Association, although all arrangements will remain more or less tentative until the arrival of the visitors. It is now expected that they will reach New York on Feb. 7 or 8. Their string of eight ponies will follow on a later steamer. Cable advices state that the players team will be Captain McMullin. The English plans at first contemplated only three players and half-a-dozen ponies for the American invasion, but they were asked to bring more mounts and a substitute in case of accident or illness before the date of the international competition in March.

Feb. 10 and 11 will be spent at West Point, where the English team will meet picked teams of American Army officers. The visitors will return to New York on Feb. 12 and will leave the same day for the middle West, where they will fill engagements at Chicago, Cincinnati and Dayton, O.

Returning to New York on Feb. 22, several matches will be played here. The English team will appear in two matches in Philadelphia on Feb. 24 and 25, returning to New York the following day for further practice competition. They will appear in Brooklyn on Saturday evening, March 3, which will be their last exhibition game before the big event which has brought them to this country.

First Match for Pershing Cup.

The first match for the John J. Pershing International Challenge Cup will be played on Tuesday, March 6, the second on Thursday, March 8, and the third on Saturday, March 10. The international competition will be the best three in five matches, and if fourth and fifth matches are necessary to decide possession of the trophy they will be played on Tuesday, March 13, and Thursday, March 15, respectively.

The following-named men have applied for a committee to receive the English players on their arrival in this city: Arnold Hitchcock, Robert A. Gerard, Charles George Matthews, George Sloane and General Matthew C. Butler.

For the international matches the following officials have been appointed by the Indoor Polo Association: Referee, R. B. Guthrie; umpires, George C. Stevens, senior, Basil Grant, junior; A. C. Bickford, Paul Jones, Charles Long and C. E. Hathorn Jr.

Thirty-two teams of American team in the English members in the international matches will begin at the Squadron A Armory on Saturday, Feb. 3, and last matches will be held twice a week thereafter. These elimination matches will be run only in Class A division. The starting in Class B will begin every evening the two teams will be made up as follows:

TEAM ONE.	TEAM TWO.
No. 1—W. A. Harriman, captain.	No. 1—A. W. Kinney.
No. 2—H. S. Hale.	No. 2—H. E. Bostwick, captain Jr.
No. 3—J. Grant, captain.	

National Tourney Play Begins March 1.

Play in the tournaments for the national championships of the Indoor Polo Association will begin at the Squadron A Armory on Thursday, March 1, and the events will be conducted simultaneously with the international competition. The opening day will mark the beginning of the contests for the championships in Classes B and C. The championship for Class A teams will start on March 7 and last for the intercollegiate championship on March 17. For the completion of all these events more than a month of play will be required, and it is expected that the events will run into April.

For the international matches and the national championships plans are being made to increase the seating capacity of the Squadron A Armory. Boxes will be erected and it is expected that about 2,000 spectators will be able to witness the various competitions.

At a meeting of the Handicap Committee of the Association a number of changes in the handicap list were adopted in view of the forthcoming championships, these being mostly increases in ratings. Of the Riding Club players Dr. H. S. Blackwell was raised from 2 to 4 goals, while W. Averell Harriman and H. B. Guthrie were advanced from 2 to 4 goals each. This will give the Riding Club four members available for a class A team in the championship. Of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn R. C. Phelps and Paul Jones Smith were both lowered from 3 to 2 goals, while a similar change was made in the rating of Elbridge Gerry Shaw, Jr., of Squadron A. These are all on a basis of four-goal matches.

Redemption to Hold Fixture.

When the Meadow Brook Club team, generally known as the "Big Four," had won its first victory over the Hurlingham team in England in 1909, Harry Payne Whitney, captain of the United States polo forces, presented a trophy to Hurlingham and Roehampton Clubs for a joint annual tournament, which has since been known as the Whitney Cup and is followed for each year alternately at either club. Last year the trophy was captured by the first team of the Argentine Polo Association, which will try to defend the coming season is indeed. To bring it back to the turf of the Roehampton Club to hold the Whitney and it has been set for Whit Week, May 21-26.

Lieut. Col. E. D. Miller, polo manager of the cavalry returned for the coming season. The Roehampton Club also has one other fixture for this coming season. The Roehampton Open Cup, which will provide the two other big London open tournaments will be played during the week commencing June 4. This tournament was won last season by the Junior Cup Team of Argentine tour. The Junior Cup team will be contested from June 11 to 16, the event having been won in 1922 by the Argentine second team.

The Public School Cup will be played for at Roehampton in Easter Week, June 28-30, while the Roehampton Cup tournament has been fixed for July 2-7. Tournaments will be available at Roehampton, with the Ladies' Championship, July 24-28.

BRITISH FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Results of league football games played today follow:

English League.
FIRST DIVISION.

Blackburn 0, Aston Villa 4.
Bolton 2, Sunderland 0.
Bradford 1, Derby 0.
Burnley 2, Preston 0.
Chelsea 0, Bradford 0.
Cardiff 1, Sheffield 1.
Liverpool 1, Newcastle 1.
Manchester C. 1, Manchester U. 1.
Middlesbrough 2, Sheffield U. 0.
Nottingham F. 1, Blackburn 0.
Stoke 1, Arsenal 1.
West Bromwich 1, Manchester C. 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Barnsley 1.
Birmingham 2, Notts F. 0.
Blackpool 1, Stoke 1.
Bradford C. 1, Hull 0.
Clapton O. 2, Derby County 1.
Fulham 2, Leeds U. 0.
Hull City 2, Leeds U. 0.
Leicester F. 1, Leicester C. 1.
Nottingham C. 2, South Shields 0.
Stanley 0, Wolves 2.
Stockport 1, Fulham 0.

Scottish League.
FIRST DIVISION.

Abercorn 0, Ayr 0.
Airdrieonians 1, Celtic 1.
Clydebank 1, Hibernian 1.
Dundee 1, Raith 1.
Falkirk 1, Aberdeen 1.
Hearts 1, Rangers 1.
Kilmarnock 1, Motherwell 1.
Leith 1, St. Mirren 1.
Morton 1, Clyde 1.
Partick 1, St. Bernard's 1.
Third Lanark 1, Dundee 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Albion 1, Dumbarton 1.
Arbroath 1, Bathgate 1.
Clydebank 1, Dunfermline 1.
Cowdenbeath 1, Bo'ness 1.
Dundee H. L. 1, Clydebank 1.
Forfar 1, Leith A. 1.
Hamilton 1, Clydebank 1.
Leith A. 1, Dundee H. L. 1.
Raith 1, Dundee 1.
Vale of Leven 1, Arbroath 1.

MORE TIME FOR DOG SHOW ENTRIES

Westminster Kennel Club Extends Closing Date to Feb. 2—Other Notes.

Because of the rush of late entries, the Dog Show Committee of the Westminster Kennel Club has extended the closing date to next Friday, Feb. 2, for the forty-seventh annual exhibition to be held in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 22, 23 and 24. Superintendent George W. Cull's office at 49 West Fourth Street has been almost swamped with belated exhibitors anxious to make certain that their dogs will be housed and with late mail probably of entry blanks.

Latest indications show a total entry in the vicinity of 2,200, which indicates that to date between 1,800 and 1,900 individual specimens of all breeds have been entered. These totals will be largely augmented by the extension of the closing date. This accordingly, included 243 shepherd dogs, which is considerably more than were shown at the Garden last year. This indicates that the shepherds, as anticipated, will top all other breeds this year by a wide margin.

Pet owners will enjoy one of the biggest prizes ever offered for the best dog in the show, under the new rulings of the American Kennel Club, and the state of the various breeds will then be estimated with the blue ribbon in their mind. The Dalmatian, which will be judged for the championship of the Dalmatian Club of America, will be judged for the championship of the Dalmatian Club of America, and will be judged for the championship of the Dalmatian Club of America, and will be judged for the championship of the Dalmatian Club of America, and

ROWING SEASON HAS PROMISING OUTLOOK

Twelve Varsity Events Are on Schedule for Campaign Which Starts on April 21.

TRIANGULAR RACES POPULAR

Several Three-Cornered Regattas Arranged to Replace Dual Contests of Other Years.

Twelve varsity events, ranging from the great regattas to the popular dual races, crowd the following-of-rowing this season. They will begin on April 21 and end on June 23—more than two months of a feast of heavy and competitive and corresponding. In all essentials regards the complete schedule for 1923 is little changed from those of past years, but there are one or two new features that will help to distinguish the coming season from its predecessors.

Chief of these is an unmistakable and inward triangular regatta, a movement that began several years ago and is steadily increasing in popular favor. This year we find Columbia and Pennsylvania and Yale arranging their final three and combining, among the last, a three-cornered affair that will be held on the Housatonic River at Derby, Conn., on Saturday, May 5. Last year saw the same trio before Penn and Yale and Yale and Columbia, but dual races are beginning to lose some of the popularity. Never that they are, for the three universities will get together on the same river on the same occasion, and then and there settle the argument.

Earlier than usual this year will be the Childs Cup race, the daddy of the triangular regattas. It was the event which opened this lively annual that seems to be attracting of other colleges and emulate the three-ply venture. This season it will be a week before the Columbia-Penn-Yale affair, on the preceding Saturday as the latter event. Navy, on Lake Carnegie, May 5, therefore, will have days of great regattas.

There will be still a fourth triangular race, that annual contest among Cornell and Penn and Yale on Cayuga Lake, Ithaca, Saturday, May 19. Incidentally it will be the third three-cornered regatta for Pennsylvania. The Quakers have abandoned as dual races at all best and seem to be distinction that they hold alone in this field.

Three to Meet Yale and Harvard.

Pennsylvania, as usual, will meet both its Big Three rivals—Yale and Harvard—before the curtain is rung down on June 23. The Quakers will meet the Crimson's crew in the race on Lake Carnegie May 5. In the triangular race at Ithaca on May 19 Yale will be an opponent, so on that date the Big Three crews ought to be settled beyond dispute. Yale, of course, Harvard or Yale should beat the Quaker, in which case it would be for the Yale-Harvard classic on June 23 to decide the question of supremacy.

Changing the list, both in time and in relative importance, is the Poughkeepsie regatta, which was rowed last year Saturday, June 23, six days after the Yale-Harvard race at New London. This great regatta, the only definitely set for that date, the Northern championship.

Four crews are certain to battle down the Hudson for the Onion Trophy, the Poughkeepsie regatta. They are Cornell, Syracuse, Penn and Columbia. The winners of the Pacific Coast title race will probably attend, and that is a serious blow to the hopes of the boards. They have hoped either California or Washington, but there is little prospect that a substitute for the Navy will be found.

Unless the Poughkeepsie crowds change their date, the Yale-Harvard crew will be the only favorite race of the season. As a rule Yale's crew will be the most popular of the season, and the Yale-Harvard race on June 23, and the Yale-Navy race on June 21, to be delayed, but not lessened in the interest of alumni, are on the evening before the regatta. In point of age the Yale-Harvard race is the most famous in great crew, back to 1852. Every year before Poughkeepsie carried overtime, and it is still going strong.

Two Regattas on May 30.

The American Henley, at Philadelphia, on May 30, will have several college crews in its big feature race, the Henley Grand Challenge Cup event. The 150-pound crew may well be a great attraction and the Junior varsities will have their inning. Henley, there will be a number-eight contest on the same day, for Harvard and Cornell will stage a final race in the Charles River basin at Boston, and as a part of this regatta the 150-pound crews of Yale, Harvard and Princeton will battle to the death. The four-mile race is a brand-new attack. It is meant to give the lightweight eights a chance to test before the end of the season, so that the crews may get a chance to show their great potential material in three hours. Henley, on the 30th, the Yale and Harvard freshmen 150-pounders will meet in another race that has been scheduled for the first time.

Pennsylvania and the Navy, rowing at Annapolis on April 21, in varsity and freshman races, will have the honor of opening the season. A week later will come the Childs Cup classic, at Philadelphia, rowed in the only place in the country that is the middle ground of Blue Varsity, Junior varsity and freshman eights of Columbia, Pennsylvania and Navy will compete in the Independence race.

On May 5 come the two triangular regattas mentioned above, the Harvard and N. I. T. junior varsities will race the Charles May 12. The Cornell-Lehigh triangular race with Columbia and Penn and Yale will come on the 19th, and also the annual Navy-Syracuse varsity and freshman broad at Annapolis. On the same Saturday of the same is New York—the Columbia-N. I. T. race on the Harlem. Providing this will be a race between the Columbia and Penn 150-pound eights, with the Blue and White freshmen as another added starter.

Of the Harvard crews, Syracuse will row through the lightest schedule. Coach Ten Eyck's crew will continue the Cornell-Lehigh race, the Navy dual race and the Poughkeepsie regatta. Of the three Poughkeepsie crews Cornell will have two, Syracuse and Penn, Columbia and Penn. Four crews are certain to battle down the Hudson for the Onion Trophy, the Poughkeepsie regatta. They are Cornell, Syracuse, Penn and Columbia. The winners of the Pacific Coast title race will probably attend, and that is a serious blow to the hopes of the boards. They have hoped either California or Washington, but there is little prospect that a substitute for the Navy will be found.

Unless the Poughkeepsie crowds change their date, the Yale-Harvard race

KLAN TO WAGE BITTER POLITICAL BATTLE

Enraged at Mer Rouge Revelations, Will Seek to Control Louisiana Offices.

FOES PREPARE CAMPAIGN

Formation of Secret Group Within Order and Suppression of Publicity Are Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 27.—The fiercest political battle ever staged in Louisiana is in prospect in the next State campaign, with the Ku Klux Klan and the foes of the hooded fraternity lined up for a desperate struggle. Leaders of the members of the "Invisible Empire" are determined that no important office shall be permitted to go to a candidate opposing the principles of the Klan. Realizing that the organization will make a strenuous struggle to put one of its members or sympathizers in the gubernatorial chair when Governor John M. Parker steps out (under the law he cannot run for office again), anti-Klansmen have perfected a questionnaire which will be put up to candidates for all offices.

This course was adopted when it became known that R. V. Taylor, formerly Acting Imperial Wizard of the Klan, had sent out a secret statement to a selected few Louisiana politicians who are members of the order, inviting them to join a political Klan within the Ku Klux Klan. The invitation caused at least one prominent Klansman to renounce the order and make public the Klan within a Klan scheme.

Clarke's statement reveals the purpose of the political Klan, or Imperial Klan, as it is known officially at Klan headquarters, to take in Congressmen, Senators, Governors, Judges and others of political prominence, who are to form with their circle and whose membership is not to be revealed to the other members of the Invisible Empire. The officers are to be delegates at your chamber meeting of the Klan by Imperial authority from headquarters.

Secret Klan Within Klan.

The closing paragraph of the Clarke statement shows that the group of men composing the "Imperial Klan" are to dictate the political policy of the masked organization and that the local members are expected to obey orders from headquarters without question. Clarke's statement in part follows:

"We are going to deal with the opportunity of bringing into the organization men of large type but men whose identity we want to absolutely conceal from even their local Klan—the Klan which is based where they live. For instance, Congressmen, Senators, Governors, Judges and others whom you can line up as real Klansmen, but whom it would be best for them and for us that their identity to be completely and absolutely concealed.

"These men can be passed upon by the Imperial Klan and put upon the roster of the Imperial Klan, and then, the Imperial passport to enter their local Klan at anytime it was thought best to let them go there and uncover their identity as Klansmen. I believe this feature of the Imperial Klan's possibilities alone justifies its establishment at this time.

"It will not be long before Klans in all parts of the nation will begin to send in petitions of various kinds to be filed by the Imperial Klan. Problems of local character, problems of national character, will come before this body to be discussed by the head of the governing forces of the organization and the actions taken will be passed down to the field to all of the Klans throughout the nation. I think we have made a forward step and I am heartily in favor of it."

The former Klansman from whom the statement was obtained said:

"This is an attempt to create a secret political oligarchy in Louisiana. If these secret political leaders should by some chance get in power, conditions for worse than those of the reconstruction period will result. The shocking troubles in Mer Rouge Parish would be duplicated in many other parishes and we would have anarchy. No man's life would be safe. The State of Louisiana would become an armed camp. I do not believe the people will take any chances. Klansmen will be the principal issue in the coming campaign and the Klan will be moved under."

Questionnaire for Candidates.

A sample of the questionnaire candidates will be asked to fill out follows:

"1. Are you, or have you ever been, naturalized as a citizen of the Invisible Empire, commonly known as the Ku Klux Klan?

"2. Which do you consider the worst sound of outlaw, the oath you take while qualifying for office or that of any secret organization under the sun?

"3. Do you believe in the right to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience, the absolute separation of Church and State and that all religious denominations should be protected as long as they comply with the written laws of the land and do not menace the liberties of our citizens?

"4. If elected will you absolutely refrain from affiliating with any and all secret organizations which conceal their membership by permitting perjury and concealing their identity behind white and black masks?"

A. E. Fielland, Chief of the Department of Justice agents engaged in the investigation of the Klan outrages in Morehouse Parish, left here for Washington tonight, where he will make an exhaustive report on Klan conditions in Louisiana to the highest officials of the bureau. It is thought probable that President Harding will ask for a full report on the Morehouse investigation, and the Attorney General's office believes that a Federal drive of nation-wide proportions will be begun against the Klan when the Morehouse Grand Jury takes final action on the cases growing out of the kidnapping and murder of Watt Daniel and Thomas F. Richards on Aug. 24.

It was made known tonight that the Federal authorities will not only receive a full report on the situation in Morehouse Parish, but will also have access to a large amount of information which has come to Governor Parker since the beginning of the hostility in Louisiana. Much of this information was furnished to the Governor voluntarily. Much of it was gathered under the direction of the State authorities, aided by the Federal agents. All of it would have a bearing on a nation-wide drive against the Invisible Empire under the auspices of the United States Department of Justice.

Plot to Foil Publicity.

Among facts not shown at the Bastrop hearing but which have been well established by the investigators is that the National Council of the Klan followed closely the proceedings of the open hearing and have promised moral and financial support to Klansmen accused by Mer Rouge people. Captain Shipsith's statement to the contrary, however, it is now asserted that the national leaders of the Ku Klux Klan, intimidated by the wide publicity given to the proceedings at Bastrop, are determined to pursue a policy different from that with a view to recruiting the green. The plan calls for the enlistment of employes of newspapers, telegraph operators and others engaged in the distribution of news of national importance, and the adoption of methods which would remind people of the tricks of the I. W. W. and Communists in blocking unfavorable publicity.

Efforts to Governor Parker indicate that the Klan, from a country-wide standpoint, is making a stump in its campaign for new members, but even the efforts of the considerably withdrawing and is now forced to appeal to the large majority of the population.

Leading officials here have been informed that if Baton Rouge City or Klan, strong enough but fail to defeat in his own

[illegible] of the State, Governor Parker, A. E. Fielland, who left with agents for Bastrop tonight, stated that the evidence uncovered by the agents, embracing the property, embracing the attitude of Judge Bryan, Catahoula and Concordia Parishes, and ordered to Washington to-day, on Grand Jury duty, in bringing from Bastrop Mer Rouge. The evidence which stood up for the original prosecution of the Klan, that is, prosecution of Jones, Columbia and others, has strengthened a remarkable extent, forces in the American Legion and with a number of men, and a different course, in bringing the battle formally undertaken by the national Ku Klux Klan.

At a meeting held opening tomorrow in Anderson, Ohio, Klan forces are to make stand the Klan is said to be greatly doubled in the meantime. In Arkansas with the Government forces in readiness to aid the Klan, the State Legislature has started an investigation of Klan lawlessness in Harrison, Boone County, and that the fight started by Governor Henry J. Allen, who has been succeeded by a Democrat, has virtually disbanded the "invisible empire" from that State.

Even in the Morehouse Parish, where there were 500 men citizens, 300 of them Klansmen, before the murders of Aug. 24, the Klan, it is freely predicted, will number more than six months. There are Klansmen there who are quietly leaving the Klan. This has been learned by Federal officials in Louisiana. It is probable that there will be a drive for a new Cyclops, and it is freely predicted that there will not be a man in Morehouse Parish willing to accept the responsibility.

Without Shipsith, there can be no Klan in Morehouse Parish, according to Bastrop leaders, and with the chief of the aged Cyclops the only ambition, it is believed, would be the dissolution of the Morehouse Klan chapter altogether.

With Attorney General Coco meeting at his home at Marseille, his headquarters in New Orleans only this afternoon began the transcription of the huge volume of testimony taken at the Bastrop hearing.

While the Attorney General's force moved much of this evidence before the recent Grand Jury, enough testimony was gathered at the open hearing, they admit, to make it reasonably certain that charges of murder will be preferred against Captain J. K. Shipsith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan; R. N. Cheek, Grand Giant, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and prosperous farmer; Oliver Shipsith, a son of Captain J. K. Shipsith, and Seth Stevens, who was identified as the driver of the truck on which Daniel and Richards were carried through Bastrop on their way to the place of execution.

Among others who will be charged with murder are four Klansmen from Ashley County, Ark., two of whom, it was admitted tonight, have been examined by Secret Service agents.

Shipsith Orders Klan to Be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 27.—Captain J. K. Shipsith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, sent word down the line to all of his followers today that a single infraction of the law would not be tolerated by the Klan or by the Exalted Cyclops himself.

"I have given my promise to Attorney General Coco as a Southern gentleman that I would do all that I could to keep down any trouble in Morehouse Parish until the Grand Jury is convened on the first Monday in March," said Shipsith tonight. "I thought this would be sufficient, but I have been again that some persons thought I was jubilant. And I believe it may be necessary for me to repeat that so far as I am concerned I do not want any monkey business."

Shipsith is back in Bastrop after a trip to Monroe, where, he said, he was advised by high Klan officials that it would be a further in the cap of the Morehouse Klan if Morehouse Parish made a record for law observance until after the Grand Jury session in March. Shipsith was asked tonight if he had any more information concerning his announced theory that Thomas F. Richards is still alive.

"I am not giving out any interviews any more," he replied. "I have always believed Richards to alive. I think we have proved that he never went out of the country after he told all he knew about Daniel. Richards was afraid of Daniel and he wanted to get. I am willing to tell all I know to the Morehouse Grand Jury. I have always been willing to tell all I know when the proper time comes, but not before. The Attorney General's staff is apparently trying to probe me out, but I will say that when I get ready to tell what I know I will tell it."

Want Deputation Your New Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 27.—Harvill Deputation, the missing witness for whom the police of many cities and a score of Department of Justice agents and other Mer Rouge investigators have been searching for a month, was believed to have been seen near Shreveport, a New Orleans suburb, late this afternoon. Secret Service men dashed out in an automobile and combed the roads leading north from Shreveport in an effort to find the man suspected of being the friend of Jeff Burnett, whose testimony, it is believed, will prove a big help in bringing to justice the hooded men who slew Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards.

A strange looking hobo tramped and walking with a limp and who in every way resembled photographs and the description of Deputation hailed the car of William Krebs near Shreveport and asked "the nearest route north."

"Where do you want to go?" asked Krebs, who was struck by the vagrant's striking resemblance to Deputation.

"Oh, North," was the reply. "I want to get to Canada, but I've got to walk it."

Krebs pointed out the Jefferson Highway and then telephoned to the Department of Justice. Flyers were sent out to all towns and villages on the highway and to the hobo's home in Texas, whose description has been widely published. Department of Justice operatives believe Deputation has been sheltered by the Klan and hope to get on the witness stand and tell what he knows.

Just beyond Shreveport residents had seen the stranger leave the highway and go into a thicket. The thicket was searched without avail.

YONKERS KLAN CYCLOPS QUESTIONED BY POLICE

Says Organization Is Growing and That Prominent Men Are Members.

The Ku Klux Klan has been actively recruiting members in Yonkers for a year and has 800 members in Yonkers and 15,000 in Westchester County, according to a statement made yesterday to Captain Dennis A. Cooper of the Yonkers Detective Bureau and Public Safety Commissioner Thomas W. Tibbs by Herbert Stevens of 237 Elm Street, Yonkers, Exalted Cyclops of the Klan.

Stevens, who is an importer in the Yonkers plant of the Otis Elevator Company, was questioned by the authorities for an hour yesterday, but no charges were preferred against him. The police said that some Klan literature was found in his room.

Stevens told the police that the Klan was within the law and said he believed it had the same right to organize as the Knights of Columbus or the various Jewish organizations. He said it was not a political organization, but voted only for "the best men." He believed our good government, he declared, and is trying to get it, not by force or mob violence but by exerting proper pressure on the officials.

He admitted he owned when the Klan held its weekly meetings, but declared that none of the prominent residents of Yonkers were members and that one minister had joined the organization. Stevens said that 250 new members are to be initiated next Friday night. The Yonkers Chapter, he said, is operating under a charter granted by the New York Chapter, but when it has 2,000 members it will have a permanent charter of its own.

Stevens was handed by the police, who ignored the warrant of instructions sent to Yonkers residents to join the Klan. Among those who received instructions were Corporation Counsel James Taylor Lewis and Dr. Leroy Burr of 2 Hudson Street.

KLAN TO MAKE FIGHT ON CHICAGO FIREMAN

Suspended City Employe Repudiates Resignation From the Order and Demands Trial.

SEES NATIONAL OFFICIALS

Imperial Wizard Evans Says Alleged Brooklyn Klansmen Should Be Punished if Guilty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The selection of Chicago as the scene for a trial of the Ku Klux Klan before the bar of public opinion and a judicial body was indicated here today by developments since the arrival of Imperial officers of the organization.

William H. Green, whose suspension from the Fire Department for his alleged Klan membership brought the officers here to challenge the action, yesterday repudiated former statements that he had resigned from the order. He admitted his membership and asserted he wished to stand trial for suspension before the Chicago Civil Service Commission on that ground.

"We have decided to make an issue of this case to prove to the world that the Ku Klux Klan is a law-abiding and legal organization and to prove that any city employe has a perfectly legal right to belong to it if he wants to join," Green said.

Although he declined to say whether he had been requested to make that statement by the Imperial officers, it was known that Green had been in conference with them.

At Green's suggestion Fire Chief Seyfferth drew a charge against him for prosecution to the Civil Service Commission, which, in part, reads as follows:

"That the said William H. Green, fireman, is an admitted member of the Ku Klux Klan and that he has subscribed to an oath of the said organization which is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America and which is evidence of his unfitness to remain in the service of the City of Chicago."

The Civil Service Commission said the charge would come before it for hearing Feb. 7, when a date for Green's trial probably would be set.

Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard, of Atlanta, stated today that he was working with Imperial the attorney in Brooklyn, N. Y., where alleged members of the Klan were charged with blackjacks and figure in a police raid in which they were arrested. If the charges should be proved, he said, such Klansmen should be punished the same as any citizen. Meanwhile he was awaiting fuller information.

He refused to say whether he would appear at the hearing on Feb. 2 in the case of Green. "They say that they will produce a Klan oath at this hearing," said the Wizard. "The Klan also will produce its oath. If the oath differ from the oath I will fall flat."

MAGISTRATES WITH DALE ON KLAN FIAT

Rayfield and Elkpatrick Approve Ultimatum to Leave Brooklyn, Brown Incommunicado.

Approval of Magistrate Harry Howard Dale's ultimatum that actual and prospective members of the Ku Klux Klan had better get out of Brooklyn was expressed yesterday by several other Brooklyn Magistrates, while others maintained a non-committal attitude concerning methods that should be taken to combat the Klan. Magistrate Dale's statement was made upon the arraignment before him of eight alleged Klansmen, arrested after a Klan meeting in Brooklyn on Thursday night. The Magistrate's arraignment of the Klan was attacked as a usurpation of the power of banishment, by Malvine Mathson, attorney for the prisoners.

"I have no comment to make upon the statement made by Mr. McGuire," said Magistrate Dale, "except to say that I never said the membership in the Klan was unlawful. I merely said, as a citizen, that there is no room for the Ku Klux Klan in Brooklyn. I stand on that statement.

"I agree with Magistrate Dale that the commonwealth's Klan has no place in Brooklyn," said Magistrate Hilbert Rayfield, who was sitting in the Fifth Avenue Court. "There is no place in the United States, for midnight flight-green parachutes. I deny the Klan's claim to patriotism and charge that, if capable of conducting the Community and preventing disruption, I deny its claim that its members are good Christians. I charge that its methods of creating disruption are not in accord with the tenets of Christ, who preached the universal brotherhood of man. The country is now convalescing from a complication of diseases, of which the Klan is the most malignant. But the wounds will heal and the cancer of the Klan will be purged."

"I am entirely in accord with what Magistrate Dale said about the Ku Klux Klan," said Magistrate Jacob Elkpatrick, who was sitting in the Adams Street Court. "Generally speaking, I have no patience with such an organization, and I am certain that the people of Brooklyn will not tolerate the Klan. I have no use for hoods and men who flatter secrecy and violence."

Magistrate Kortlever S. Brown, sitting in the Bridge Plaza Court, declined to make any positive statement concerning the Klan, saying that for a Magistrate to do so would be to prejudice himself. "I don't know what the Ku Klux Klan is all about, except what I have read in the newspapers," he said. "If any are brought before me and I find that he has violated the law, I shall deal with him in the proper way, but I do not believe that I ought to comment before I know the evidence."

Robert Fisher, 20, a student at Pratt Institute, one of the eight prisoners arraigned before the Klan meeting was released today when bail was furnished by Dardit Land and his wife, who presented after the Klan meeting was to charged with disorderly conduct and the unlawful possession of a bottle of whisky.

ASKS RELIEF FOR GERMANY.

Central Committee Has Cable Telling Distress of Children.

The Central Committee for the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria, 38 East Forty-second Street, received this cable yesterday:

"German women assembled in National Council of Women of Germany send thanks for relief to hundreds of mothers and children by American friends. Future success of charity work of German Kriegsmutterdienst very much endangered by outstanding claim of prices of all foodstuffs as result of occupation of Ruhr district. Requisition of foodstuffs means great scarcity of milk. Further help to save German children in distress very urgently requested."

The committee has begun a campaign for paid membership.

The campaign is under way in Chicago, where it was said the first contributor was United States Senator McCormick.

STATE'S EVIDENCE ON MER ROUGE CRIME

Summary of Testimony Involving Clansmen in Kidnapping and Murder at Hearing.

WILL GO TO GRAND JURY

Witnesses Told of Reign of Terror, and Ignoring of Authorities by Hooded Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

BASTROP, La., Jan. 26.—A summary of the evidence adduced by witnesses for the State at the open hearing here, which ended last Wednesday after two weeks, brings out the following salient features which will be submitted to a Morehouse Parish Grand Jury in March, when Attorney General Coco asks for the indictment of the alleged torturers and slayers of Watt Daniel and Thomas C. Richards.

The movement of the hooded mob which kidnapped and murdered Daniel and Richards was traced from the Mer Rouge-Bastrop road, where the kidnapping took place, to Lake La Fourche, where their bodies were found after an explosion of dynamite.

Identification of the bodies of Daniel and Richards by clothing and other articles was positive. Every man that was identified as a member of the mob that kidnapped the two men was proved to be a Klansman.

The testimony of pathologists showed that before death the two men had been tortured by some machine which crushed their heads and bones and that an operation had been performed on Daniel.

Klan Members Identified.

T. J. Burnett, E. X. Gray, Smith Stephenson and a Mackenzie named Smith were identified as members of the hooded mob that kidnapped the two men.

Among the Klansmen identified as having been in a previous band that kidnapped Richards and held up others were J. K. Shipsith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Klan, and Dr. R. K. McKoin, now under bail on a charge of complicity in the murder of Daniel and Richards.

W. H. Fitzpatrick, a Klansman, and Dr. McKoin were identified as members of a band that took Addie May Hamilton from her home at Mer Rouge and deported her to Little Rock, Ark. Subsequently Captain Shipsith and other members of the Klan agreed to allow her to return.

The truck used to transport Daniel and Richards to their death was identified as the property of Smith Stephenson. Cyclops Shipsith was identified as a man who had been mustered at the forks of the Bastrop-Collinston roads on the day of the murder, as one who pointed out Daniel and Richards to visiting Klansmen on the Court House ground in Bastrop on the morning of the murder, as one who ordered the woman telephone operator at Bastrop not to send or receive any messages from Mer Rouge on the night of the murder.

Evidence revealed that the bury found on the banks of Lake La Fourche following the dynamite explosion that brought the bodies to the surface fitted locks of buildings at the plant of the Southern Carbon Company, where Jeff Burnett, charged with the murder of Daniel, before one of the wagons, and Harold Tregeskiss, timekeeper, were employed. Tregeskiss disappeared after a midnight visit from two men in an automobile, and an officer of the company testified that the bands had been tampered with, apparently in an effort to support Burnett's assertion that he was working at the plant on the night of the killings.

Klan Raids Confiscated by Shipsith.

Kelly Berry refused to testify about any of the Klan secrets unless authorized to do so by Captain Shipsith. A. L. Smith, President of the Ouachita Parish School Board, said any evidence against the Klan would have to be "dragged out of him."

J. L. Daniel and W. C. Andrews were whipped by the same mob that kidnapped Daniel and Richards. Hugo Dauzat, A. C. Whipple, Walter Campbell and Thomas Milner of Mer Rouge were ordered to leave the community by Cyclops Shipsith.

Sheriff Carpenter, a Klansman, saw the first kidnapping of Richards, and when a citizen called his attention to it told him to keep his mouth shut. All Klan raids were ordered and generally personally conducted by Shipsith.

The hooded mob that kidnapped Daniel and Richards threatened to hang W. C. Andrews, brother of the men kidnapped, unless he told of an alleged attempt to kill Dr. McKoin. Witnesses testified they believed Dr. McKoin shot into his own car. W. C. Andrews testified that the man who captured him were Klansmen.

J. T. Ramsworthy, former Captain of the Klan, quit the organization when he was ordered by Shipsith to whip two men and drive them out of the State. His testimony also involved Larry Calhoun, a Deputy Sheriff; A. L. Smith, Ouachita Parish planter, and Dr. McKoin. The black hood worn by the kidnapper was positively identified by Ramsworthy as a part of the Klan paraphernalia in his possession.

Burt Daniel told his father, J. L. Daniel, after the first kidnapping on the Collins Road, that he recognized Captain J. K. Shipsith, Larry Calhoun and Dr. R. K. McKoin.

A Ku Klux committee gathered information about residents of the parish who had gathered the ill-will of the Klan and reported its findings to Shipsith, who issued orders for the disposition of the case and what punishment should be meted out. Violations were reported to the Cyclops instead of the Sheriff.

Klan Council Judge of Terror.

Terror bands or raiding parties shown to be Klan offshoots operated under different names in different communities, being known as vigilance committees, citizens' committees and law enforcement leagues. They were black and white masks, but never the Ku Klux hoods. They always were directed by the Cyclops of the Klan.

Klansmen do not consider it perjury to testify under oath that they are not members of the organization.

The towns of Bastrop and Mer Rouge were in a state of terror for months over the activities of the Klan. Morehouse was a peaceful community until it was sent asunder by the activities of the Klan, which supervaded the county. Now families are divided and churches and lodges are split, as a spirit of distrust has spread through Klan activities.

Arkansas Klansmen were in Morehouse on the afternoon and night of the murder of Daniel and Richards.

The home of Alonzo Braddock was raided by Klansmen acting as Deputy Sheriffs. They got their search warrant on the day after the raid, the Sheriff testified.

Daniel and Richards were seen seated in a truck guarded by black-hooded men going toward Lake La Fourche by two witnesses about half a mile from the ferry landing. Soon afterward the truck returned without them and still carrying a black-hooded band.

NOTED PAINTER IN DANGER.

Alyn Williams, English Artist, Imperiled by Baltimore Studio Fire.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—Alyn Williams of England, President of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, and a noted painter, narrowly escaped asphyxiation today by fire in a single in Mount Vernon Place, where some fine paintings were in danger.

Mr. Williams, who has been in Baltimore about a month, was awakened by smoke that filled the place in dense volumes. With difficulty, he fought his way to a window and called for help.

Firemen responding to the alarm turned in by a passer-by, extinguished the blaze before it reached paintings which were on exhibition in the apartment. Mr. Williams thinks the fire was caused by a defective flue.

DOUBT A JAPANESE APPEAL.

Washington Officials Don't Expect Reopening of Immigration Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Despite the recent statement of Foreign Minister Uchida at Tokio that Mamoru Hanihara, the new Ambassador to the United States, was under instructions to resume negotiations on the immigration problem, it was stated at the State Department today that there was no expectation that the subject would be reopened in the immediate future.

It is the belief in Washington that the Foreign Minister's statement was made in answering questions put by the Opposition leaders and was framed to defend the Government from charges of weakness in caring for Japan's interests rather than with the intention of making the immigration question the primary object of the new Ambassador's mission here. The matter is not regarded here as of an emergency character, in view of the present satisfactory relations with Japan.

Although the Supreme Court recently decided one of the cases arising under the California Webb law adversely to Japan, there are three other cases involving other features of that law awaiting decision. Any one of these some officials think, might serve to develop that will enable some of the Japanese contentions and invalidate the law to some extent. Therefore, it is believed here that no matter what may be the ultimate views of Japan's Foreign Office, no effort is likely to be made to do more than formally reopen negotiations, so as to keep them alive technically until the Japanese have exhausted all of their legal remedies.

LOST REFUGEE SHIP SMALL.

All Other Anti-Soviet Vessels Are Making for the Philippines.

MANILA, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—It is reported here today that the one ship of the Russian refugee fleet reported wrecked off Formosa yesterday was small, but it is not known how many persons were aboard. All other vessels of the fleet either are in quarantine at Mariveles, Philippine Islands, or else are reported enroute from Formosa.

Admiral Stark, Commander of the cruiser, said the four ships presumably on their way here should arrive in the next few days unless stormy weather compels them to take refuge at some sheltered port. He added that he had confidence in the officers of these four vessels and believed that none had deserted.

Governor General Wood questioned Admiral Stark today regarding the title of the refugees to their ships. The Admiral said they had belonged to the Kolchak regime, the last Russian Government which the refugees recognized. He declared that his men were holding the vessels in trust for such stable government as might finally be established in Russia. He explained that the Vladivostok exiles refused to recognize the Soviet Government.

According to the Russian officer there is about $10,000 in American gold aboard the ships.

Governor General Wood, on his return to Manila from Mariveles, said he would ask the Government at Washington to allot part of the Russian relief fund for the refugees here. He added that nothing had been determined regarding their final disposition.

Bodies Taken From Burned Tanker.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Jan. 27.—Ten bodies have been recovered from the wreckage of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company's tank steamer San Leonardo, which was almost destroyed by fire after an explosion at the company's dock in the lower Panuco River on Thursday night. Twelve others of the crew of forty-five, all of them Mexicans, are still missing.

JAPANESE ARRIVE FOR SILK EXHIBIT

Commission Brings Specimens of Work for Booths at Exposition Here Feb. 5-15.

TWO WOMEN DELEGATES

Misses Satoh and Okazaki Like Natural Wonders of America, but Admire Clothes the Most.

The Japanese delegation to the Second International Silk Exposition, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace Feb. 5 to 15, arrived in New York yesterday. The group represents commercial and financial interests of Japan. Among the visitors are two women, Miss Iyo Satoh and Miss Eiri Okazaki, who will act as demonstrators during the exposition and will give examples of the silk work done in their country. They were chosen among the thousands of women now working in the silk industry.

The two women were greatly interested in Niagara Falls. But they showed an even greater interest in American clothes which they had bought in San Francisco. They are quite enthusiastic over American ways, they explained through an interpreter, and are eager to adopt our customs, learning, perhaps—bobbed hair. They pointed out, however, that even this fad was known among them, for three women in Tokio have bobbed their hair since Miyo Kobashi, the Columbia student, who was the first woman editor of a woman's page in Japan, introduced the style to the country a few years ago. Although these newly arrived visitors consider themselves to be thoroughly modern, they do not approve of short hair and say they do not contemplate joining the ranks of bobbed-haired maidens. They were amused at the queries regarding their use of cosmetics, for they declared that facial adornment was an age-old custom in their land. They like our food, they say, particularly our roast beef, apple pie and candy.

Three per cent of the women of Japan are now engaged in business, they say. They very much resent the fact that women are not paid as much as men for their services and a movement is now on foot in Japan to have the wage scale uniform for men and women. Only one per cent of the women there have college educations.

Miss Satoh and Miss Okazaki, whose ages are 23 and 22, respectively, have taught for several years in the Tokio teachers' Seminary School. They spent three years studying to become reading experts and did practical work in their line for some time.

The delegation has brought an extensive collection of embroideries, obi silks and tapestries for the decoration of booths at the exposition. Jensoke Kido, President of the Yokohama Filature, is the chief of the Commissioners.

Included in the commission are the following: Kiichiro Hatohani, Vice Chief of the Commissioners; Shunzo Oura, Vice Chief of the Commissioners; Tsyugiro Aoiko, Kentaro Hirata, Shunsburo Shoshino, Ryuzo Ishikawa, Tiyo Ishikawa, Seichiri Kashiura, Naofu Katsikura, Tafuo Koshi, Setsumon Koyama, Rinsko Kido, Asajiu Oguchi, Kingo Oguchi, Mizuo Sigetomi, Yohko Takatori, Torao Sugiyama, Genichi Wakayamaki, Kizuo Watanabe and Ortaro Yamada.

SUN'S CANTON RULER SEIZED BY HIS RIVALS

Other Faction Heads Also Are Taken by Kwangsi Leader—Sun Cancels Trip to Capital.

CANTON, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Political chaos here, which has attended the struggle of the Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Yunan factions for control of the city and Government since the retirement of Chen Chiung-ming, several days ago, came to a head last night when Hu Hanmin, Sun Yatsen's appointee to the Civil Governorship, was arrested together with Chan Lan, another fractional chieftain and Wei Pangping, head of the Kwangtung troops.

At a meeting of the various leaders disagreements arose, fighting began and Wei Pangping's bodyguard was killed. The three leaders mentioned were taken prisoner by their opponents and Hu and Chan later were released but Wei was held. Wei was forced to send a letter to his 18,000 Kwangtung troops to offer no resistance if attacked by Kwangsi forces. Later he instructed his men to turn over their arms to the Yunan and Kwangsi factions and negotiations to this end are proceeding with the understanding that when the arms are transferred Wei is to be released.

Dispatches last night from Shanghai stated that Sun Yat-sen, former President of the South China Republic, who had intended to sail for Canton today, had cancelled his steamer reservations at the last minute on receipt of word of disorders at Canton. The Shanghai advices from Canton said that Wei Pangping had been assassinated, but the above dispatch direct from Canton indicates that it was his bodyguard who fell in the fighting.

Militarists Divided in Peking.

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

PEKING, Jan. 27.—Having established a Cabinet, military influences are now concentrating on selecting Tuan Kun, the Chihli War Lord, as President of China immediately after the near year. The move, however, is meeting opposition, the chief of which is from Li Yuanhung, who is making definite progress toward the reunification of the nation.

The republication of Alfred Sze for the Foreign Office, while a blow to the so-called diplomatic clique, was really in response to a demand that foreign influence be kept from dominating China.

Having entrenched themselves, the reactionaries are preparing to assume control, but President Li is receiving aid from unexpected quarters. General Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian War Lord, has announced his opposition to electing a President until the new Constitution has been adopted, thus taking sides with General Wu Pei-fu, his late foe, against Tuan-kun.

Sun Yat-sen, Southern Chinese leader, is favorable to the President's proposal for the disbandment of the surplus troops, and while setting up the affairs of his Canton Government will not harass the Peking administration's project for reunion.

Parliament also admits the necessity of disbanding the troops as a preliminary to financial reorganization, a leading member pointing out that China had 140 divisions costing $222,000,000, while its income is only $180,000,000.

AUSTRIA'S EXPORTS GAIN.

Marked Improvement Shown in the Country's Economic Situation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—A marked improvement in the economic situation in Austria is indicated by figures made public today by the Department of Commerce.

For the third quarter of 1922 the ratio of export values to import values was $26,000,000 to $74,000,000, compared to a ratio of $36,000,000 to $139,000,000 for the first six months of the year. The chief gains in export values were in lumber, magnesite and industrial manufactures.

ALLIANCE PREDICTED OF RUSSIA AND CHINA

Aid to Sun Yat-sen Declares His Leader Has an Understanding With Moscow.

FORESEES THEM DOMINANT

And Overcoming Present "Anglo-Latin Cordon" Which Isolates Them—Tokio May Bar Joffe.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Growth of a powerful alliance between Soviet Russia and the southern faction of China headed by Sun Yat-sen is seen in an editorial today in which Eugene Chen, personal secretary and righthand man to Dr. Sun, discusses the cordial conference yesterday between the Canton leader and A. A. Joffe, Envoy Extraordinary from Moscow to China.

"Russia," he writes, "shares with China a strain of blood high in Asia. Scratch the Muscovite and it is said you find a Tartar. Is it this call of blood that has turned the face of Russia toward China? We can leave this thought to the attention of the post-war policy of the Anglo-Latin conquerors, for it is to Clemenceau's cordon sanitaire and its Caesarian implications that one must assign the presence of Russia at Angora, Teheran and Cabul in sight of the roads to India, and the diplomacy of the old Mandarin capital sending the revolutionary heir of old Russia, but there is a possibility that the orientation now has disappeared through the intervention of Sun Yat-sen.

"This is one meaning of the conversations between Sun Yat-sen and Joffe. There are other meanings. The nationalizing secession movement tearing the outer Mongolian body has been arrested and the same may be said of a parallel development in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway, which appeared to threaten complications that could await only in war for the three nations in Northern Manchuria.

"There is a suggestion that the alternate outcome of the policy underlying the conversations depends on the attitude of the great powers toward Russia and toward Sun Yat-sen. That outcome might be the contemplation of Russia and China in making available their resources to the uses of humanity, or a continued hostility to Russia, and which appears like hostility to Sun Yat-sen on the part of certain great powers might forge an iron alliance between China and Russia directed to other ends.

"It is clear that the conversations necessarily alter the international rating of Sun Yat-sen, and he emerges a world force. The support of Russia seems pledged idol.

"Despite the economic blockade, Russia actually is a great power and potentially perhaps the greatest power of tomorrow. Russia must soon re-enter the economic life of the world through recognition long overdue, and immediately her transport system is set in order she will re-emerge powerful and decisive in the affairs of nations. And this resurgent Russia will be the friend and ally of Sun Yat-sen."

TOKIO, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—The newspaper Hochi says the foreign office is discouraging the contemplated visit to Tokio of A. A. Joffe, special envoy from the Moscow Soviet to the Far East.

Joffe is said to have been invited privately by Mayor Goto of Tokio. Joffe is in Shanghai at present.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

LOS ANGELES

Day by day in every way Los Angeles grows bigger and bigger. Population one million July, 1924.

Completes a house every fourteen minutes during the working hour. Building permits for 1922, $122,000,000.

Los Angeles Harbor, the largest lumber and oil port in the United States. 4,000 manufacturing plants.

Los Angeles County, first in soil products in the United States.

For facts about Los Angeles—Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Homes—

Address the Secretary,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Los Angeles, California.

TWO DEBUTANTES ARE ENTERTAINED

Mrs. A. Fitzroy Hyde Gives a Dinner for Her Daughter Sybil at Pierre's.

LUNCHEON FOR MISS SLOANE

Dance for Miss Elizabeth Brooks Hold at Her Home—Mr. and Mrs. James McVickar Hawks.

Mrs. A. Fitzroy Hyde entertained at Pierre's at dinner last evening for her daughter, debutante, Miss Sybil E. Hyde. Among the guests were the Misses Eleanor King, Barbara Ehrell, Margaret Park, Betty Bostwick, Alexandra Nesbit, Florence Colby and Alexandra Nesbit, Messrs. Robert Colby, John W. E. Bispham, Kermit Roosevelt, Lee Lanier, Robert Lindley Murray, Alexander White, Benjamin Breese, Jacob Chanler, Donald Ogden, Anthony Antolik, Gordon Lee, Richard Barrett, Robert Sturgis and John Hyde.

Mrs. Charles William Sloane gave a luncheon yesterday for her daughter, Miss Charlotte Sloane, at her residence, 680 Park Avenue. The guests included Misses Dorothy Dodge, Ethel Cowles, Dorothy Fox, Ruth Hoyt, Helen Brooks, Marjorie Ellis, Helen Hudson, Katherine Rogers, Margaret Dodge, Charlotte Bigelow, Dorothy Ludlow, Jessica Lindley, Charlotte Bigelow, Dorothy Ely, Betty Cowles, Sarah Ely, Betty Ely, Betty Cowles, Sarah Ely, Betty Ely, Betty Cowles, Sarah Ely, Betty

BEGIN NATION-WIDE STUDY OF RAILROADS

Prominent Executives and Shippers Meet Here to Consider Transportation Problems.

TO PROVIDE FOR EXPANSION

Governmental Regulations, Consolidations and Co-ordination of Motor and Waterway Service to Receive Attention.

A nation-wide study of transportation problems of the United States will be carried on by railroad men and shippers as a result of the meetings held in this city yesterday and Friday under the direction of Julius H. Barnes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Some of the most prominent railroad men in the country took part in the discussions, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, was present.

The conferences were called for the purpose of giving comprehensive consideration to the transportation problems. Since the early days of the World War manufacturers and shippers have been meeting with difficulty in getting their products delivered to their destination. Attention was called to the fact that, considering the various influences which prevented the railroads from meeting all requirements last Fall, when the demand for cars was phenomenal, following the ending of the coal strike, the manner in which the carriers handled the situation was deserving of credit. In spite of this, serious issues still exist, certain sections of industry, particularly agriculture, because of inadequate service to markets.

A statement issued by the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday said:

"There is necessity for the early adoption of a national transportation plan which shall provide for future expansion of commerce, for twenty years the railroad ton miles have almost doubled. It is a question as to what the trade trade will do in the next twenty years, and how increasing volume will be cared for. Business men feel that there must be established a proper relation of services between railroads and waterways and motor transport. But beyond that, business men feel there must be developed a national treatment of railroads which will protect a proper public interest and will also return investing confidence by which the means for providing facilities can be provided, and receive in railroads an investment a field which will attract a grade of business ability, which its importance requires.

"Regulation of railroad rates is here to stay. The statement continues, 'but Government regulation should be fair and generous, in the public interest. Government ownership and government operation in countries in Europe, even in our neighbor Canada, have written the clear 'finis' of losses and of restricted commerce for America to contemplate any such adventure. American business public is quick-witted by nature and of American railroad operation as against results of State-owned operation anywhere. However, railroad executives recognize the desirability of studying public improvements in order to the public, and the desirability of presenting the actual facts about transportation to the public through some agency free of the odor of self-interest.

"The Chamber of Commerce points out that, as a result of the resolutions adopted at the national meetings a committee will be appointed by the President to make a thorough investigation of the situation, this committee to consist of members of the various interests represented at the meeting, from the Chamber of Commerce, from state and other helpful bodies, including those in direct contact with the Department of Commerce and the Interstate Commerce Commission. The chief phases of the situation which will receive the attention of the committee will be (a) Governmental relationship to transportation, (b) possible railroad consolidations, (c) possible realignment of relative freight rate schedules, (d) proper co-ordination of motor transport and use of highways, (e) proper co-ordination of waterway service.

"Those who attended the conference included: Carl R. Gray, President, Union Pacific Railway; Samuel Rea, President, Pennsylvania Railroad; A. D. Smith, President, New York Central; Loree, Size Holder, Chairman, Baltimore & Ohio; Hale Holden, Chairman, Burlington; Howard Elliott, representing Northern Pacific and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; C. H. Markham, President, Illinois Central; Daniel Willard, President, Baltimore & Ohio; W. B. Stone, President, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; George S. Pope, Chairman of Railroad Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce; A. J. Brosnan, President, Mark Truck Company, and Director of Chamber of Commerce of the United States; J. Walter Drake, President, Reputable Corporation and Director of Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Albert Bloomfield, President, Packard Motor Car Company; A. B. Stacke, General Motors Corporation; George M. Graham, Vice President, Packard Motor Car Company; W. L. Chase of Pittsburgh, Director of Chamber of Commerce of the United States and Chairman of its Waterway Committee; H. H. Richmond, President, Twin Stream Company, and C. F. Craig, Duluth.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Transferred—Peter H. Troy to Stanley T. Coleman, 40 Exchange; Dorothy C. Broadway Sterling to Alonzo J. Bryant, Sewanhaka-Corcoran; Wirk & Co., Farmingdale, Ohio, George B. Salsbury to Robert S. Worthington, 40 Exchange; Wm. Fine Stone, Charles Arthur Predmore to Norman B. Beswick, 2 S. Steele & Co., 40 Wall Street.

Dissolution of Partnership—On Jan. 26, 1923, Dreyfus & Fisher.

Proposed Dissolution of Partnership—On Jan. 31, 1923, Clement & Whitney.

New Partnership—Effective Feb. 1, Jan. 25, 1923, 40 Wall Street, J. A. Sala, Norris B. Beswick, Wirk & Co., Jan. 27, 1923, Youngstown, Ohio, Robert E. Sanderscombe, Phillip R. Schaff, Robert Cadwaladr, Phillip Wirk.

Proposed New Partnership—Tennant & Whitney, Feb. 1, 1923, 120 Broadway; Stanton Williams, Alex T. Clement, Kenneth B. Gaston, Edward J. Brunner, special, October 2, Thomas Moffatt, Jan. 1, 1923, Clement Shultz & Burr, Feb. 1, 1923, Wolfing, W. Van Hart, Jr., Hubert, David B. Burr, Arthur J. Hall & Co., Feb. 1, 1923, 40 Broadway; Norris S. Hall, Frank J. Hanlon, 44 Beaver; T. Grist, Henry S. Grist.

Proposed Changes in Partnerships—Effective Jan. 31, 1923, Wm. G. Gallagher, to retire Feb. 1, 1923, Wm. W. Lowry, James B. McDonald, to be admitted; Bisanz & Lawrence, Jan. 31, 1923, to be admitted, Lynch, Jan. 31, 1923, Frederick L. Hermann, to be admitted; Sherry Bros., Feb. 1, 1923, Jacob Sherry will become a general partner; Feb. 1, 1923, Otis & Co., Selden E. Kline to be admitted; Redmond & Co., Robert C. Wellington, to be admitted Jan. 31, 1923.

Change in Firm Name—Effective Jan. 31, 1923—Kaufmann & Co. to Kaufmann & Co., New Jersey—Walter Donohue, 2 Rector Street, F. Lawrence Foster, 27 Pine, Walter J. & Co., Samuel Stone, Branch Office—Jack, Cullen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; George C. Ross, manager, Lawrence, Dillon & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., James F. Magill, manager; E. F. Hutton & Co., New York City, N. Y., E. W. Spencer, manager; Logan & Bryan, New York, Corporate Bond Co., Charles S. Fox, manager; Minnig & Wheeler, New York, Philadelphia, Pa., George Bernard, manager; Parker, Inchley & Co., New York, 120 East 42d Street, Samuel W. Corbin, Jr., manager; Harris & Smith, Newburgh, N. Y., Portland, Harris & Smith, Pittsville, Pa., discontinued; Harris & Smith, Dunlap, Pa., discontinued.

Bayuk Bros. to issue New Stock.

The New York Stock Exchange has received official notice from Bayuk Bros., Inc., of its intention to retire the present outstanding preferred stock and the proposed to create a new issue of $750,000 eight per cent. first preferred stock and 75,000 additional shares of common stock.

PLANS 1,400% DIVIDEND.

Utah Oil and Refining Company Proposes Reorganization Scheme.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 27.—The Utah Oil and Refining Company made public today a stock reorganization scheme which, when completed, will amount to the equivalent of a 1,400 per cent. dividend on 300,000 shares of common stock with a par value of $1 per share and 1,000 shares of 7% per cent. cumulative stock with a par value of $100 per share.

Under the arrangement the new capitalization will be $1,300,000, divided into 1,300,000 shares with a par value of $1.

The Utah Oil and Refining Company, under the reorganization, will represent a one-twentieth interest in the Mountain Producers' Corporation, a Wyoming oil concern.

LIVE WEEK IN DRY GOODS.

All Branches of the Trade Showing Better Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade as of today, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods was well ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

"Orders from mail solicitors and mail orders also show a large increase over the same period of 1922.

"There were more customers in the market.

"Collections increased slightly over the corresponding period of a year ago."

MIDCONTINENT CRUDE UP.

Prairie Oil and Gas Announces Advance of 10 Cents a Barrel.

Another advance of 10 cents a barrel in the price of midcontinent crude oil was announced yesterday by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. The largest purchasing company in the Middle Western fields. The new quotations are $1.70 to $2.20 a barrel, according to gravity. An advance of 10 cents a barrel was also announced by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, which affects Arkansas and Louisiana crude.

Prices for midcontinent crude oil, as announced by the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, are as follows:

	New	Old.
Below 28 degrees	$2.20	$2.10
28 to 28.9	2.10	2.00
29 to 29.9	2.00	1.90
30 to 30.9	1.90	1.80
31 to 31.9	1.80	1.70
32 to 32.9	1.70	1.60
33 to 33.9	1.60	1.50
34 to 34.9	1.50	1.40
35 to 36.9	1.40	1.30
37 to 38.9	1.30	1.20
39 and above	1.20	1.10

The advance announced by the Standard of Louisiana brings Caddo, Homer, Haynesville and El Dorado top grades to $1.a barrel, Bull Bayou, $1.60; Delhom, $1.40, De Soto, $1.30; Bellevue and Sarepta-Shreve, $1.20 gravity and Sarepta-Shreve, and Sarepta-Shreve of less than 35 degrees, 90 cents a barrel.

MORE GOLD GOES TO INDIA.

Shipments From Local Banks Last Week Total $9,550,000.

The Farmers Loan and Trust Company yesterday withdrew from the United States Assay Office gold bullion to the amount of $250,000, which it shipped to Bombay, India. In addition to this shipment the following banks have sent gold to India during the last week: Yokohama Specie Bank, $650,000; Sherry & Harman, $500,000, and the National City Bank, $550,000. The last three shipments were booked to go by way of England, on the White Star Line's Celtic, which sailed yesterday.

International Bankers, in commenting on the flow of gold to India at this time, pointed out the fact that the balance of trade is heavily in favor of India with practically all countries. India has imposed embargoes on exports of cotton to Japan, and has been a large shipper of shellac, turmeric and jute to this country in recent months, it was said. No explanation was forthcoming from any of the banks as to the specific purpose of the shipments.

POSTAL SAVINGS STATISTICS

New York First in Total, but Twenty-Fifth in Per Capita.

The relative standing of 120 postal savings depositories located in various sections of the United States is shown in an official statement just issued by the United States Government. The figures presented in the report give the population of the various sections, their foreign born population, the number of depositors, the deposits per capita and the amount of deposit.

New York (Manhattan and the Bronx) leads as to total population, with 7,916,466, of which 1,968,631, or 28.8 per cent, are foreign born. New York, however, ranks seventh as to percentage of foreign-born among the cities the statistics cover. It is first as to the amount on deposit, $66,736,855; fourth as to postal savings per capita of foreign-born population, and twenty-fifth in rank per capita as to total population.

MEET DROP IN SUGAR PRICE.

Leading Refining Companies Announce Reduction to 6½ Cents.

Virtually all of the leading sugar refining companies in the East yesterday followed the price of refined sugar from 6.70 to 6.50 cents a pound, thus meeting the quotations announced by the Revere Sugar Refining Company on Friday. The only one which has not entered the market. The companies which are now quoting 6.50 cents include the Federal, the American Sugar Refining Company, National Sugar Refining Company, Warner Sugar Refining Company and Arbuckle Brothers.

TO GIVE EXTRA DIVIDENDS.

Two Banks Declare Payments as Well as Quarterly Disbursement.

Two banks yesterday declared extra dividends. The Bowery Bank declared an extra dividend of 12 per cent, and the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., both payable Feb. 1. In the previous number an extra disbursement of 7 per cent. was made. The banks closed yesterday and will reopen Feb. 1.

The Twenty-third Ward Bank declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent., and the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 1. Books closed Friday and reopen Feb. 1.

Exchange Committee Changes.

The New York Stock Exchange yesterday announced that R. T. H. Halsey had resigned as Chairman of the Library Committee and would be succeeded by E. H. H. Simmons. Mr. Halsey will continue as a member of the committee. L. Martin Richmond has been elected a member of the Library Committee, to succeed the late William H. Branch.

Metropolitan Stores Sales Gain.

Gross sales of the Metropolitan 5 to 10 Cents Stores, Inc., amounted to $6,284,261 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, against $5,382,859 in the previous year, according to a statement issued yesterday by the company. Sales for December were reported at $1,308,495, against $1,101,449 in the same month in 1921.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Stocks.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am Gas 5% L. and Pr.	100½	100	100½
20	do 4 per cent. pf.	76	76	76
20	Consolidated Gas	79	79	79
10	Consolidated Gas, pref.	79	79	79
10	Fidelity & Mar. Bank	30½	30½	30½
10	Mercantile Bank	70	70	70
10	Mercantile Trust Car	28	28	28
10	New Amsterdam Cas.	28	28	28
10	Northern Central	50	50	50
10	Northern Gas	30½	30½	30½

BONDS.

Sales.	Bonds.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am Gas 5% L. and Pr.	100	100	100
1,000	do 4 per cent.	76	76	76
1,000	Balt. Traction 4s	70	70	70
1,000	Balt. Traction 5

POPE NAMES PATRON FOR NEWSPAPER MEN

St. Francis of Sales Is Proclaimed a Model for Them and All Christian Writers.

URGES READING HIS WORKS

And Says They Show That Sanctity Is Reconcilable With Any Status in Life.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 27.—In the usual encyclical of his pontificate, published today on the eve of the tercentenary of the death of St. Francis of Sales, Pope Pius XI., "after mature deliberation, humbly invokes and confirms" St. Francis as patron saint and protector of Catholic writers and newspaper men.

The Pope holds up St. Francis as an example to all Catholic writers, saying: "From the minute occurrence of the date of the death of St. Francis, advantage should be taken by all Catholics who deal with the publication of newspapers and other writings to illustrate and defend Catholic doctrine.

"It is necessary for them, in their discussions, to indicate and maintain that vigor, with moderation and charity, which was characteristic of St. Francis.

"Above all, let them study with diligence and let them strive at inward knowledge of the Christian doctrine, let them not distort truth, even in avoid giving offense to their adversaries, let them take trouble over the style and elegance of their writing, let them give every effort to expressing their thoughts in such a way that the truth may attract the reader, too, and, finally, if they must fight their adversaries, let them refute their arguments in such a way as to show that they are actuated by gentleness and moved by charity."

The encyclical, which is called "seven section," begins with a reference to the Pope's first encyclical in which it was said that the world could only find peace by a return to Christ through His Holy Church, and again affirming that a lasting peace of nations could only come through the sanctification of individuals.

"One of the means employed by the Church," says today's document, "is to recall those who have strayed the way back to the fold of the faithful. One of such is St. Francis of Sales, who seemed sent by God to refute the opinion that true sanctity either cannot be attained, or can only be attained by a privileged few. In fact, from what we know of the life of St. Francis will find that he wasn't a model of austere and gloomy sanctity, but of lovable sanctity accessible to all.

"It was the gentleness of St. Francis rather more than his zeal, and his strength that rendered him invincible in defending the rights of the Church. His exceptional charity made him a defender of public virtue, an enemy of heresies, and at him never to admit to the non-observance of sacraments, though he always showed himself regretful toward them."

The Pope then reviews the chief works of St. Francis of Sales, calling attention to his "Introduction to a Devout Life," in which the saintly author shows how sanctity is reconcilable with any status in life and teaching the faithful how to perform the most ordinary acts in life in a saintly fashion. "This book," the Pope declares, "is the best fruit of the kind, ever written, and should be perused by all Christians."

The Pope also calls attention to the "Treatise on Godly Love," and others. "His sermons and his instructions are shining examples not only of clear thinking and profound theological learning, but also of a pleasing style and of a wealth of imagery and language which place these writings in a class apart."

Finally, the encyclical calls by granting wide intelligences on the occasion of the celebration which is to be held for the tercentenary of the death of the saint, and especially to pilgrims who go to Annecy, where the saint is buried, or to Thonon, where his heart is preserved.

St. Francis of Sales was born at Sales, near Annecy, Savoy, in 1567, and died at Lyons on Dec. 28, 1622. He was appointed Bishop of Geneva in 1602, and later became one of the founders of the Order of the Visitation. Among his writings the most famous was "Traite de l'amour de Dieu." He is commemorated on Jan. 29.

LANDRU'S STOVE SOLD FOR 4,200 FRANCS

Wild Bidding for the One in Which He Burned Bodies of 11 Victims.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The cooking stove in which Landru is said to have burned eleven victims of his fascination, was today sold at public auction for a greater sum than the Blubeard of Gambais realized from any of his numerous victims.

It was the object of the wildest bidding and was finally knocked down at 4,200 francs to a store on the Grands Boulevards, which will use it as a window attraction.

Since the recent announcement of the auction the officials of the Versailles court have been swamped with letters containing inquiries and offers. Some of these were from Holland, and one Dutch collector made an astounding offer for the amusing object, but neglected to enclose the customary check. For days the stove, which was on view in the same room in which Landru was tried and condemned, attracted a morbidly curious crowd.

During the trial, the smallness of the stove was the subject of Landru's bitterest sarcasm, and in his letters to the State's Attorney he compared it to the devil's stove on which that personage roasts a boy helped his sister to make fun.

TRIAL RUN FOR THE OMAHA.

Scout Cruiser With Huge Power Engines Will Be Tested in Puget Sound Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Navy Trial Board will assemble Tuesday at Bremerton to supervise the preliminary engineering trials of the scout cruiser Omaha.

The Omaha, which was built at the yard of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, is the first of her class of four types to be built for the navy. The trial trips will be over the Puget Island course in Puget Sound and will last six hours.

These new cruisers are comparatively a new type of fast and powerful armored cruiser, and have speed, Scouting fashion, of 35 knots, the displacement of 7,500 tons and the battery of twelve 5-inch guns. They are protected by armor of the Nelson type, with a freeboard of 25 feet amidships, draft of 22 feet 6 inches forward and 23 feet 6 inches aft, over all, giving a ratio of beam to length of one to ten.

A feature of the Omaha is the power of the four turbines that propel her, developing 90,000 horsepower. These will enable her to make 35 knots, but have an economical speed, when battleship or small craft, the turbines of the Omaha are capable of giving 14 knots in the world.

[illegible] 1922 [illegible] 1923 [illegible] 1922 [illegible] 1923 [illegible] 1922 [illegible] 1923 [

The New York Times.

BENCH AND BAR PLAN RELIEF FOR COURTS

Committee of Judges and Lawyers Meets to Consider Clearing Congested Calendars.

27,000 CASES AWAIT TRIAL.

Increase in Litigation Due to Moral Breakdown Following War, Attorney Says.

MORE JUDGES SUGGESTED

Appointments Need Not Be Permanent—Putting Costs on Losing Defendants Is Favored.

Nearly a hundred well-known lawyers met yesterday with a committee of Supreme Court Justices in the ruling room at the County Court House to discuss ways for the relief of the congested Supreme Court calendars, on which 27,000 cases are awaiting trial. At the close of the three-hour discussion the meeting voted to have the Chairman, Justice Robert F. Wagner, appoint a committee of attorneys and Judges to recommend action as a further outcome of the bench and bar.

The resolution adopted was proposed by Edmund L. Mooney, who suggested that it be composed of four lawyers and three Judges, although it was agreed that Chairman Wagner could appoint a large committee if he found it advisable. Justice Wagner said that he would not name the committee until he had discussed the matter with his fellow members of the Judges' Committee, Justice O'Malley, Newburger, Donnelly and Wasservogel, and with other Justice in the First Department.

The speakers generally agreed that more Judges were necessary for the purpose of clearing the present calendars, although there was no general opinion that such appointments should be permanent. Suggestions that the Judges should hold court from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. and should continue the court terms until the middle of July and begin them soon after Labor Day, did not meet general approval. The conclusion was that the congested calendars were due to war conditions and that if the procedure of trials were speeded up and settlements encouraged the calendars would adjust themselves in due time. Proposals that losing defendants in civil cases had to reach should be compelled to shoulder part of the cost of the action were received approvingly.

Courts Have Not Broken Down.

Mr. Mooney said, in outlining his suggestions:

"The public has not lost confidence in the bench and bar. Only some of the public has lost confidence in some of the bench and some of the bar. It is not true that the courts have broken down. The undigested platform of Brigham is a result of the war and war-time conditions without regard to the natural growth of litigation.

"The repudiation of contracts in commercial cases is partly the result of the textile situation. A repudiation to a greater extent in other lines is now creeping to the surface. It is cheaper in litigation than to pay by going to the banks and borrowing the money.

"The number of tort claims on the calendars is astounding, and the outgrowth of careless, reckless conduct traceable to the moral breakdown following this war as it has followed all wars. This will also remedy itself. A great many tort cases are indemnified and the indemnitors will not settle under the present economic conditions because it is cheaper to litigate than to pay to cure."

Mr. Mooney recommended to his brother attorneys the subject of "contingent fees," and said:

"No, fees should be brought to trial when the lawyer knows it is a frivolous business that his client cannot be successful. If lawyers would have the strength of character to advise their clients to settle cases they cannot win, they would cut down the calendars to a very great extent." Justice Dike, head of the Bar Association on the "unassailable party." Something should be done so that the winner will not be the loser and the loser not be the winner.

Henry W. Taft said that probably twenty Judges were needed, but he did not believe this would be the primary remedy, because the fundamental causes for the congested calendars will continue and even more Judges will be required. Mr. Taft said he wondered how many of the 27,000 cases were "dead wood."

Justice Donnelly replied:

"In October we disposed of between 700 and 800 of such cases which had been filed during the Summer. When I was in the City Court we tried sitting in September, but in two weeks we got only one case and finally gave it up. The Judges are willing to sit late, but the lawyers and litigants do not want to do so."

"I think you are right," replied Mr. Taft.

Favors More Judges.

Lyman A. Spalding, who represents many carefully composed and usually opposed to defendants, was asked to address the problem from his standpoint, and said there should be an increase in the number of Judges, and that provision could be made for paying an extra sum to Judges who might be allowed to sit here, because of the expense they are under. He believed that when several years pass before accident cases are tried juries award verdicts and awards the amount of damages that would be given if any few months had passed.

Mr. Spalding said that while he was talking against the interest of many of his clients, he felt that defendants who had no real defense but hope for some bungling for years could be compelled to pay more than the actual damages, because of the delay. In contract cases losing defendants should be compelled to pay more than 6 per cent. interest. An allowance of 25 per cent. might be imposed in addition to the interest, then there would be more settlements, he said.

Joseph M. Proskauer suggested that lawyers in commercial cases should follow the practice in England of having their fees taxed by the Court, instead of by the client. He said that a barrister in England who asked a jury in such a case would lose caste.

J. Noble Brown read figures showing that the actions made by their subscribers in their cases had increased 200 per cent. In a few years and believed that many of these cases were in error. He said the Court of Appeals has the right to impose 10 per cent. cost on the

Continued on Page Two.

Steam Roller and Its Driver Wear Out Together From Age

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 27.—South Orange's steam roller and its prosperous operator have given out at the same time, village authorities have just been notified. The big machine, which has traveled over every street here, was purchased eighteen years ago and has had but one driver in that period, James G. Hughes, now 79 years old.

Because of age, Hughes said, both roller and driver must be replaced. The machine still looks new and shiny. Every night, instead of being parked in a side street, it is run home to its own garage. Hughes was formerly a Lackawanna locomotive engineer. He and Mrs. Hughes will celebrate their golden wedding next year. They have nine children.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS PLANNED

First of Series of Entertainments Wednesday at 69th Regiment Armory.

WOULD CARE FOR 235,000

Championship Boxing Bouts Between Army and Navy to Be Feature of Tri-State Benefit.

The first of a series of entertainments by means of which the Murray Hill Post of the National Disabled Soldiers' League hopes to raise funds for a club home for the 235,000 disabled war veterans in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, will be held Wednesday in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

At least 25,000 of these men are residents of New York City and have to report here frequently on matters pertaining to their compensation claims. They have no quarters where have except the dormitory set extended by the Red Cross, the Salvation Army or some similar organization. Officers of the Murray Hill Post pointed out that most of the men come to New York only occasionally, but many and are often forced to wait about several days while district headquarters struggle with the tangle of red tape attached to their claims. The new clubhouse is to afford them a place to sleep and eat at small cost.

A feature of the initial entertainment will be the first championship boxing bout ever held between the army and the navy, according to the Murray Hill Post, which announces that the light-weight, welter-weight, middle-weight and feather-weight military champions will meet the best boxers in these weights from the naval forces in Brooklyn. Permission from both the Army and Navy Departments at Washington had to be obtained for this contest.

Women were as anxious to attend the bouts as men, then in charge of the sale of tickets say. Tickets may be had at theatrical ticket agencies and hotels.

Billy Burke, boxing promoter, who has volunteered his services to help the benefit along, said:

"I think most women are anxious to attend a real boxing contest, and I can say that this is one, for I have seen most of the men in the bill in action, and they are good. They seem healthy when a professional bill is booked, because it may not be convenient for them to go. But this is a benefit, and just as good to anything they could see for action, and the list of accomplishments is lifted."

The committee in charge reports that the sale of tickets to women has been surprisingly heavy, most of the women having taken seats near the ring, in the box or reserved seat sections. Many army and navy officers will attend.

The disabled soldiers for whom the club house is planned fall under three rough classifications. There are men who have not yet went from the Government recognition of their claims to compensation, these cases being the ones most in need of attention. The officers point out that hundreds of men have been discharged from hospitals in apparently fine health, but their work is beyond them. The men who have received vocational training but who are still finding it hard to get along, and those who are now at work make up the rest of the number.

"We could probably get the help of every member of the 'Four Hundred' if we wanted it," said one of the committee in charge, "but I think we can cook up entertainments that will go across on their own merit. I know that this first one will, because when you get a soldier and a sailor together with a chance to fight, they fight. It happens often enough, when there isn't any ring and when there are no gloves. If they have a little Marquis of Queensbury championship, New York gets something that is real action."

The headquarters for the Club House Committee have been established in Room 807, 25 West Forty-fifth Street.

SEES PERIL IN DELAYING CATTLE INDEMNITIES

Henry Morgenthau Jr. Wants the State to Speed Payments for Condemned Cows.

The failure of New York State to pay indemnities for condemned tuberculous cattle not only retards the elimination of the disease from State herds, but constitutes an actual menace to health conditions in both city and country, according to Henry Morgenthau Jr., who recently urged New York breeders to press the Legislature for long overdue appropriations. Mr. Morgenthau stated that of the 2,000,000 cattle in the State only 300,000 are under Federal supervision.

"The farmers have enough burdens without being forced to wait eighteen months for indemnities on slaughtered cows," said Mr. Morgenthau, who is the owner of a large dairy farm in Dutchess County. "Under the present method of payment it is remarkable that State breeders have made any progress at all in eliminating tuberculosis from their herds.

"This is a question which directly affects city dwellers as well as country people. With more than a million working cows supplying milk for children of the State, the menace of the unsupervised herd is a very real one. The payment of indemnities within thirty days would, I am confident, be sufficiently large every year cattle under supervision will, it would seem, only a few years to go, the whole State will be free of bovine tuberculosis."

FINDS SPIRIT WORLD LAX IN ORTHODOXY

A Happy Heaven for Heretics, Messages Tell the Rev. G. Vale Owen.

WON'T TALK ON DR. GRANT

Spirits Not Definite as to the Degree of Christ's Divinity, Declares Clergyman.

In an interview yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria the Rev. G. Vale Owen, the Church of England clergyman, who arriving from London recently to lecture about his psychic experiences and revelations from the spirit world, gave his conclusions, which commanded attention years ago.

While writing in the vestry of All Hallows Church, Oxford, after the service one evening, Mr. Owen said, he found his hand impelled by some supernatural force, with the result that he received what purported to be a message from the spirit world. This experience was repeated again and again, while the messages became increasingly convincing. Day after day, for more than six years, he continued to receive these messages, usually recording them at the rate of twenty-five words a minute. They came from his mother, who had passed over, and from spirit guides. "Together they constituted a messenger description of conditions in the spirit world, besides giving light upon various religious questions. News of these strange happenings attracted the attention of the late Lord Northcliffe, who offered to publish the messages in the form of his journal, The Weekly Dispatch. Their publication made a sensation.

In speaking of his experiences as an automatic writer, Mr. Owen said:

"It is amazing how little the average person knows of this subject. Even newspaper writers in London, who might be expected to have some superficial knowledge, have asked me whether I went into a trance while recording the messages at Oxford, and had visions of the spirit world. My reply, of course, was that I retained the normal use of my faculties and wrote down the messages just as they were received, my hand being impelled by some invisible force."

Mr. Owen was asked what he thought of the present controversy between the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant and the authorities of the Episcopal Church.

"It would be quite improper for me to make any comment on this matter as a Church of England clergyman," he said.

"What have your messages from the spirit world stated regarding the divinity of Christ and other points that are now under discussion?" he was asked.

"Generally speaking," replied Mr. Owen, "I may state that when I came to talk to my friends in the spirit world I found no support whatever for the traditional orthodoxy which I had been led to believe was such a fine thing. When, for instance, I questioned them about the nature of God, they told me they didn't know. This, of course, was staggering to me. It sounded like agnosticism, almost atheism.

"Then there is the much discussed question of the divinity of Christ. Here the orthodoxy has cut and dried the subject and provided it out in dogmas to be accepted or rejected at our peril. Was He divine or just divine? In such lacing gowns of light which have surrounded the spirit world, the question seems to me somewhat meaningless. In one of my communications the subject was summed up in this way: 'As He is one with the Father, so we are one with Him.' And we dwell in the Father by dwelling in Him, who is the blending of what we call the human and the divine. The Father is greater than He, as He himself once said. But how much greater He did not say. We do not yet have understand that He told us.'

"I find that my spirit friends are not nearly so enamored of the paramount virtue of orthodoxy as our earthly theologians are. They seem to think that there is a happy home in heaven for us, for the benefit, if he is sincere and tries to be good and living and of a humble mind. They seem to be very lax in their orthodoxy and very great on the virtues of wide tolerance and charity to one another."

HEARING OF BANK SUSPECTS

One Man Proves an Alibi in $40,000 Robbery in Ontario.

The hearing before United States Commissioner Hitchcock in the proceedings for the extradition of Lewis Austin and Floyd Nolan to Canada in connection with the robbery of the Royal Bank of Canada at Mount Forest, Ont., of $40,000 in bonds and cash, ended yesterday. Decision was reserved.

Captain Edward J. Smith and Sergeant Albert C. Pradue of the New Orleans police force testified that on December 14, the day before the robbery, they were holding Nolan as a suspect, and did so release him until the following day. This evidence will probably result in the discharge of Nolan.

When Austin and Nolan were arrested in the Pennsylvania Station here on Dec. 27 Austin had $6,000 in cash and $6,700 in war bonds which were said to be part of the stolen property.

SKATING IN PROSPECT PARK.

Lake to Be Open Until 10 P. M. Today if Weather Keeps Cold.

There is skating in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The ice is from three and a half to five and a half inches thick, and is said to provide the best skating surface the park has afforded in several years. Commissioner Harman opened the lake so far as the Terrace bridge yesterday morning, and announced that if the crowd continues to increase the big lake will be open to skaters as far as Duck Island.

If the weather continues cold there will be skating in the park all today until 10 o'clock tonight. Hitherto the park lake has been closed on Sunday evenings, but Commissioner Harman has made special arrangements to keep it open tonight providing the ice remains in good condition.

RESENTED BY LA FOLLETTE.

Senator Opposes Bonfire of Wisconsin University's Recent Robin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 27.—Senator Robert M. La Follette is opposed to the public burning of the "recent robin" signed during the World War by the Faculty of the University of Wisconsin as an attack on his war record. The Madison Capital Times, a La Follette publication, says it learned on unquestionable authority today.

A hearing to discuss of the resolution signed by members of the university faculty is pending in a resolution introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature by Senator Henry Rose of Milwaukee, with the members of Congress, Senators and Representatives.

Mrs. R. M. Smith Paid $2,500,000 for Annuities, In Addition She Left Estate of $2,804,375

The appraisal in the estate of Mrs. Henry M. Smith, widow of William Van Rensselaer Smith, who was a partner in Arbuckle Brothers when the firm dissolved in 1906, was filed yesterday. The report shows that while the taxable estate of Mrs. Smith is fixed at $2,804,375 gross and $2,804,375 net, she had invested $2,500,000 in a series of annuities paying quarterly returns. Three were payable to herself, and upon her death to her son, William E. Smith. One of $500,000 yielded $18,750 quarterly, one of $500,000 gave her $12,750, and one of $500,000 brought her $3,937.

Mrs. Smith had also invested in four other similar annuities, one for $500,000, paying $3,675 quarterly; one for $500,000, paying $7,750; one for $500,000, paying $9,000, and one for $500,000, paying $1,750. Her son gets the payments on all these, and upon his death the payments on all but one of the $500,000 policies go to his estate, while the latter went to Mrs. Beatrice Nugent Trenkman, grand daughter of Mr. Smith. These annuities are not taxable and are not included in the valuation of the estate.

An affidavit of Mr. Smith explaining the purchase by his mother of so many policies of this nature within two years of her death, said that when she bought them she was 80 years old, and was in fair health, but two months before her death she fell and broke her hip, the shock and injury resulting in her death on Aug. 4, 1921. She intended to buy more, he said.

"These purchases were made by the decedent as a good business investment for her funds to avoid the large income and other taxes payable," said the son. "She had in view her expectancy of life for some years at the time of their purchase, and that by outliving the expectancy she would receive more than was paid to the vendor."

The report shows that Mrs. Smith gave a trust fund of $30,000 to Nettie Gale, and a life interest in $65,000 to her nephew, William L. Brainerd. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Trenkman, got a trust fund of $600,000, while the residue of $2,804,375 went to her son, who lives at the Hotel Commodore.

Mrs. Trenkman is now trying to establish her right to half the estate under an alleged agreement with the son by which she kept secret from his mother while she was on her deathbed the fact of his recent marriage.

Mrs. Smith had $127,251 in cash. Her personal effects included a sable coat worth $10,000 and stuff valued at $1,000. She had securities valued at $2,627,000. The more valuable stock holdings were: 700 shares Anchloon preferred, $52,500; 750 Illinois Central, $83,587; 600 Louisville & Nashville, $51,900; 1,750 New York Central, $97,187; 400 Norfolk & Western, $57,200; 600 Reading, $54,900; 207 Central Union Trust Company, $107,900, and 420 Guaranty Trust, $95,400.

Mrs. Smith owned five shares of New York City corporate stock, appraising $27,420, while other large bond holdings were: Providence Securities 4s, $73,500; Big Sandy Railway 4s, $67,750; Rock Island first and refunding 4s, $139,125, and Southern Railway first consolidated 5s, $94,500.

The valuation of the estate does not include Mrs. Smith's interest of 16 per cent. in a ranch of 35,000 acres operated by Arbuckle Bros. in Wyoming.

MAIL BUSINESS HERE DOUBLED SINCE 1912

Total of $56,009,257.19 Taken In by Post Offices of Manhattan and Bronx in 1922.

INCREASE OF $2,733,321.71

Postal Savings for 12 Months Are $43,491,638—Letters Number 1,800,000,000, Parcels 54,000,000.

A total of $56,009,257.19 was taken in over the counters of Post Offices in Manhattan and the Bronx last year, according to figures furnished by the Central Post Office, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, to Tom Evans. The business more than doubled since 1912 and increased $2,733,321.71 over that in 1921.

Postal savings on hand the last of December, 1922, totaled $43,491,638. Other figures for last year are as follows:

[illegible]

Under the heading of domestic mails, there were mailed in the two boroughs last year: 1,800,000,000 [illegible] registered articles, and 900,000,000 checks, with parcel post packages, including insured and C. O. D., handled at Post Offices numbered 54,000,000. Further statistics follows:

Letters delivered	1,200,000,000
Registered letters delivered	10,000,000
Special delivery articles delivered	1,200,000
Letters mailed in transit	300,000,000
Outside other than first-class and mailed	25,000
Letters mailed from City of N. Y.	25,000
Outside other than first-class and mailed	10,000
Letters mailed from district of N. Y.	67,200,000
Sent for distribution in N. Y.	20,000,000
Letters sent to foreign countries	120,000,000
Registered articles sent abroad	8,250,000
Ordinary parcels sent abroad	2,000,000
Insured parcels sent abroad	1,000,000
Newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent abroad	90,000,000

In handling this volume of mail matter and additional matter not listed, 200,000 truck loads of mail were unloaded and loaded last year at the Central Post Office.

ACTOR HELD FOR LARCENY.

Author of Song "Dardanella" Accused of Stealing Woman's Ring.

Advices that he stole a diamond ring, valued by the owner at $600, is alleged to have been made to the Brooklyn police by Felix Bernard of 1164 East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, said to have been one of the authors of the song "Dardanella."

He was arrested Friday night after his engagement as a pianist at Loew's Metropolitan Theatre, Fulton and Smith Streets, Brooklyn. The complainant was Mrs. Elizabeth Brinkman of 139 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. Magistrate Kilpatrick, in Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, held him without bail for extradition to Philadelphia.

Next Sunday

TRAFFIC IN TITLES—P. W. Wilson discusses the pursuers of acute nuisance which upset old England when she allows herself to be reminded of the purchase and sale of titles and honors.

MYSTERIES OF PAPUA—Some facts about this remote section, formerly British New Guinea, with an area of 90,000 odd square miles and less than 1,000 white inhabitants.

RUSSIAN DESIGNS FOR "CZAR FYODOR"—Four designs for the Moscow Art Theatre's production, three by A. Chelgaloff and one by T. Greminiatsky.

BIBLES OF THE CENTURIES—How some of the first Bibles appeared, with a history of various editions.

Page drawing by Eugene M. Frankben, looking across Fifteenth Street, New York, to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The New York Times Magazine

Reserve a copy of The New York Times at your news stand.

BOWMAN TO BUILD BIG HAVANA HOTEL

Sevilla Biltmore Will Be Ten-Story Structure, a Novelty in Cuba.

ARCHITECTS NOW AT WORK

Roof Garden Will Provide Birdseye View of Entire City and Waterfront.

Havana is to have a lofty hotel, the first of its kind to be erected in the Republic of Cuba by Americans.

It will be known as the Sevilla Biltmore, and will be built by John McEntee Bowman, President of the Bowman group of hotels. The structure will conform to the Spanish style of architecture, and furthermore it will surpass the spacious and luxurious appointments of similar structures recently erected on Park Avenue in this city. It will be built as an addition to the present Sevilla which is situated in the business and hotel centre of Havana.

The Sevilla Hotel property was acquired by the Bowman interests a few years ago, and so successful has its operation been that it was found necessary to provide for additional space. Accordingly plans for a new ten-story addition have been prepared by Schultze & Weaver, New York architects, Leonard Schultze of this firm is now in Havana.

The new Sevilla Biltmore will have about 200 guest rooms and baths and will be a thoroughly fireproof structure. The roof garden for afternoon teas and dancing will have a birdseye view of the City of Havana with its parks, picturesque and diverse architecture from the water front on the Gulf through the centre of the city out to Principe Hill.

The building will face the Prado, Saturday's parade ground.

Robert J. Kennedy of the Bowman interests said yesterday: "The Sevilla Biltmore will be unique in the very high character of the materials which will enter into its construction. In solving the problem presented in preparing the plans of the new Sevilla Biltmore, the architects will produce a building which when completed will be found many advanced ideas in the planning of buildings of this character. The erection of the Sevilla Biltmore will add to the progress of Cuba, which is becoming one of the greatest sport centres in the new world.

"In addition to the new Sevilla Biltmore the Bowman interests are building a magnificent hotel in Atlanta, Ga., the Convention City of Dixie," to be ready in a year and a half, costing $6,000,000, and the Los Angeles Biltmore, which is fast nearing completion, at a cost of $7,000,000."

SAYS ONLY AMERICA CAN SAVE EUROPE

Frank A. Vanderlip Declares Moral Intervention Will Prevent Utter Ruin.

DETROIT, Jan. 27.—Only the moral intervention of the United States can save "the decadent civilization of the old countries from utter ruin," Frank A. Vanderlip of New York declared in an address here last night. The key to European peace, he said, was spiritual, rather than political or economic. Mr. Vanderlip criticised the "inactivity of America" in the present crisis.

"My observations have given me a pessimistic view as to the future of Europe," said the speaker, who recently returned from abroad. "These troubles are a state of mind. Political and economic factors are involved, but politicians and economists cannot cure the conditions that have developed. Only a spiritual fellowship, an application of the Golden Rule, can prevent the absolute breakdown threatening the civilization of Europe.

"Europe needs only a simple moral guidance for its salvation, and we, as a nation, should be giving it. The United States today is facing an momentous a decision as when we were debating our entry into the World War. But the debating now is on our part in regard to our entry into the World War. While the world waits for us, I believe we are weak morally, as a nation, and in the eyes of the world we are losing respect. Half of the world is in grave danger and here we are rich, prosperous and secure, vacillating and failing the leadership to make a contribution toward world stability."

Mr. Vanderlip spoke at a meeting called to discuss a proposal to establish an outdoor non-sectarian school of religion at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Charles Foster Kent of Yale was another speaker.

Regent Phone Exchange Opens.

The 194th central office of the city's telephone service, designated Regent, was placed in operation Saturday night. The office will aid in serving the upper east side, now served by the Plaza, Lenox, Rhinelander and Harlem central offices.

BURNS IS EXAMINED ON RAID OF RADICALS

Secretary of Detective Agency Denies "Planting" Red Literature at Meetings.

FEDERAL AGENTS CALLED

Frank P. Walsh Hears Testimony to Be Used at Trial of Michigan Communists.

An "under cover" man for a private detective agency, employes of the Department of Justice and an official of the Burns Detective Agency were examined yesterday by Frank P. Walsh, who is taking depositions of witnesses to be used at the trial of the Communist leaders arrested in the recent raids in Bridgeman, Berrien County, Mich. The examinations were held in Mr. Walsh's office, 35 Liberty Street. The defendants are charged with violating the criminal syndicalism statutes.

Tony Gopelski, who also used the name of Tony Top, said he was employed by the Sherman Detective Agency.

"Did you, while working with the Sherman agency, join any labor organization?" asked Mr. Walsh.

The witness refused to answer, and was informed by Attorney General O. S. Smith of Michigan that he would not be required to answer the question if it would tend to incriminate or degrade him.

"It would not incriminate or degrade me, but it might put me in personal danger," replied the witness.

Mr. Walsh thereupon insisted on an answer, and Gopelski replied that he had joined the Union of Russian Workers. Prior to joining the organization he said he had been a member of the I. W. W. and the Polish section of the Communist Party. Asked what kind of an organization the Union of Russian Workers was, the witness declared that the members were anarchists.

At this point Attorney General Smith interjected: "I think your admission that you joined an anarchist organization makes you liable to arrest in this case, and New York has laws against criminal anarchy."

Subsequently, when the witness was asked about the operations of the radical organizations which he joined, he refused to answer, on the ground that it might tend to incriminate or degrade him.

Federal Agent Is Silent.

Edward J. Brennan, Division Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, refused to answer questions concerning the work of the Department of Justice in connection with the raid last August in the Michigan woods.

Charles J. Scully, special agents of the Department of Justice, was asked if he knew a man named Albert Ballin of Buffalo. He testified that he had assisted in arresting Ballin several years ago, and that Ballin was charged with writing a letter to the Postmaster threatening to blow up the Woolworth Building. He declined to say whether Ballin had any Communist literature in his possession when he was arrested.

"Did your investigation lead you to believe if Ballinow was an employe of the Burns Detective Agency?" asked Mr. Walsh. Scully declined to answer. He was asked about several other persons including Stolensky, Wolf, Shanahan, and Lobel, and said he did not know those names as operatives of the Burns Agency.

W. Sherman Burns, Secretary and Treasurer of the William J. Burns Detective Agency, was questioned concerning Allen O. Meyers. Meyers, he said, was the assistant manager of the New York office of the Burns Agency. He was asked if Meyers was present at the Michigan raids, and replied: "Not with my knowledge."

The Burns Agency, according to the witness, had no separate department to investigate radical activities, but he said that prior to August, 1922, the agency had made an investigation of Communist activities. Meyers was the man in charge of the investigation, he testified.

Talk of Red Literature.

"Did you have in your office prior to August, 1922, Communist literature including the Left Wing manifesto?" asked Mr. Walsh.

"We had Red literature, but, I don't know what it was," replied Burns. He admitted that Albert Ballin had been employed by the Burns agency prior to his arrest, but he did not know whether Ballin was a regular employe or an informant. He explained that an informant was one who gave occasional information, while a regular employe was one on salary.

Ballin, said the witness, had made some investigation for the Burns Agency along the lines of Red activity.

Attorney General Smith asked the witness if the Burns agency had "planted" radical literature at the Michigan Communists' convention, and the witness replied, "No, nor at any other convention, nor at any other place."

Mrs. aMrguerite Tucker of the Joint Amnesty Committee said that R. M. Whitney, a manager man, had told her he was in St. Joseph, Mich., at the time of the raids and that he had examined "barrels of literature," with agents of the Department of Justice. Whitney, who is a director of the American Defense Society, will be examined later. The examination was adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10:30.

BOYS RIFLE MAIL BOXES.

Two Confess and Accuse an Older One Held for Cashing Check.

With the arrest yesterday of three boys police of the East Sixty-seventh Street station believe they have found the solution to the robbing of mail boxes in apartment houses.

The prisoners are Edward Hoffman, 19 years old, of 310 East Seventy-seventh Street, charged with forgery; Paul Tilner, 15 years old, of 444 East Seventy-eighth Street, and William Cronyaler, 15 years old, of 325 East Seventy-seventh Street. They are charged with juvenile delinquency. According to the police the two younger boys confessed that they robbed mail boxes at the Bungalow of Hoffman, who promised to pay them $2 for each letter they brought him containing a check.

The complainant is Mrs. Mary Jones of 310 East Seventy-ninth Street, from whose mail box a letter containing two checks had been stolen. The checks were cashed by Joseph Schmidt of 2 West 126th Street, who described Hoffman to the police as "red-headed and slightly lame." His arrest followed.

Hoffman was arraigned in Harlem Court and held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Edward Wiel for examination on Tuesday.

Engineers to Discuss Expansion.

The annual "operation" industrial report, "review and plans for expansion" in 1923 will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Engineering Foundation Board at the Engineering Societies Building on Feb. 8. Chairman Charles F. Rand will preside.

Prisoner Curses Magistrate; Bail Is Raised to $10,000

When Alphonse Monta, arraigned in New Jersey Avenue Court, Brooklyn, on a charge of burglary, heard Magistrate Short hold him in $5,000 bail yesterday, he protested that he was being persecuted by the police, and finally called a curse upon the Judge, according to the interpretation of court attaches. Magistrate Short ended the incident by raising Monta's bail to $10,000.

Monta served a term in Sing Sing prison for assault and robbery. He told the Magistrate that he had been held since Thursday by the police. He has been trying to "go straight," he said, but the police are "picking on" him. The fact that the Judge ignored his complaints caused Monta to lose his temper.

Tony Biliele of 90 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested with Monta Friday night in connection with the theft of $400 worth of sweaters from Samuel Weinstimmer's Knitting Mills at 1 Watkins Street, Brooklyn.

INDUSTRIES PROVIDE HOME-BUILDING FUND

Eastern Concerns Are Lending Freely to Employes for Purchase of Houses.

REQUIRE BUT SCANT EQUITY

Principal Is Administered by Joint Committee From Workers and Management.

The National Industrial Conference Board in studying the question of the better housing of workers has collected some interesting instances of organized assistance in home-building by large industrial concerns.

In 1919 a housing fund of $100,000 was set aside by the Directors of an Eastern manufacturing company to assist employes in the purchase of homes. The fund is administered by a joint committee from the employes' works committee and the management. No interest is required by the company for the use of this fund, though interest at a present rate of 6 per cent. is charged on all mortgage loans, the money so received going to the credit of the housing fund for future loans.

When the plan was started, according to the board, it was expected that the building of new homes would be stimulated, but high building costs have counteracted its influence and most of the loans made have been to assist in the purchase of homes already built. Up to the end of 1922 fifty-four loans had been made on second mortgages, totaling $75,391. Since 1919 the sum of $10,210 has been repaid from the original loans, and interest amounting to $2,300 has been received. There is no restriction against the building and sale of houses with a part of the $100,000 fund, but investigation has seemed to show that help in the form of second mortgages at reasonable interest rates would furnish the sort of assistance most needed, and so for the present at least that is the understanding between the company and its employes as the way the fund shall be used. These second mortgages are confined to property in the town where the company's plant is located, or to towns immediately adjoining.

"The usual practice," writes a member of the committee, "is to base the amount of the second mortgage on the amount the prospective owner has been able to secure on the first mortgage, which is usually 60 per cent. of the market value of the property. Nevertheless, each piece of property is inspected by representatives of our committee, and if we have any reason to question the market value as indicated by the first mortgage we will correspondingly reduce the amount we are willing to loan on the second mortgage.

"Where the price to be paid is in our estimation, moderate the second mortgage may run as high as 20 per cent., and the purchaser is asked to have at least 10 per cent. equity in the property. Where the price to be paid seems high we ask the purchaser to have an equity of at least 20 per cent. If the property asked seems exorbitant or the property not of a readily salable nature we are very free to advise the employe not to purchase.

"The first mortgage is frequently taken out with a 'co-operative bank,' which, as you may know, in Massachusetts requires monthly payments. In this case, our mortgages are written for one year, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with the understanding that the mortgage will be renewed if desired. When the purchaser's payments to the co-operative bank are sufficient to pay off the second mortgage, we ask him to do so and to refund his loan with the co-operative bank.

"In case the purchaser takes out the mortgage in such a manner that no monthly payments are required, we give him a similar mortgage, but with the requirement that he shall reduce our second mortgage by regular payments, quarterly or annually."

BENJAMIN'S CRITICISM OF CHILDREN ELIMINATED

Order of Probate Will Not Contain Clause Giving Reasons for Cutting Them Off.

Surrogate O'Brien signed an order yesterday declaring the basis of the settlement reached by the children of Park Benjamin, lawyer and naval expert, in their contest with Mrs. Anna Belchi Benjamin, the adopted daughter of the lawyer who got the bulk of the estate, as the result of his wife's death not long after his own.

Mr. Benjamin explained in his will that he made no provision for his children, Mrs. Herbert Darling, Park Benjamin Jr., Mrs. Frederick W. Goddard and Mrs. Marjorie Glenny, other than giving them $1 each, "because of their long continued, persistent, unfruitful and unfilial conduct toward myself."

Surrogate O'Brien's order directing the withdrawal of the objections to the probate of the will and the taking of testimony for the probate of the document, is accompanied by a stipulation that the sixth paragraph of the will, in which the children are criticised, is to be eliminated in the order of probate, although the law requires that the paragraph shall remain in the document itself.

The basis of the settlement was not disclosed although it is understood that the objection of the children was based largely on the "unnatural character" in the will rather than on the financial provision, and for this reason the adopted daughter will get a larger share of the $600,000 estate.

EMPLOYERS EAGER FOR ALIEN LABOR

Manufacturers Want Contract Law Abrogated to Bring In More Immigrants.

OTHER CHANGES ADVOCATED

Representative Cable and Senator Dillingham Favor a Selective Plan.

WOULD EXTEND 3 PER CENT.

More Immigrants From Northern Europe and Fewer From Southern Europe Desired.

Varying views on modification of the immigration laws were expressed yesterday by speakers at the discussion on "The Problems of Immigration" at the weekly luncheon of the National Republican Club. Abrogation of the law prohibiting the importation of labor under contract and the grant of discretionary power to the Commissioner of Labor in the operation of the 3 per cent. restrictive immigration law were suggested by James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, to meet what he said was a serious labor shortage.

Representative John L. Cable of Ohio, a member of the House Committee on Immigration, advocated amendment of the law to make the basis on which the 3 per cent. is calculated the census of 1890 instead of the census of 1910, to admit a larger proportion of immigrants from the nations of Europe, and to restrict further the immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe. Mr. Cable declared that immigration restricted by the percentage method would undoubtedly be the permanent policy of the United States.

United States Senator Charles P. Dillingham of Vermont, author of the law which restricts the annual immigration from any country outside North America to 3 per cent. of persons of that nationality in the country at the time of the 1910 census, said he did not know definitely whether a labor shortage existed. He asserted that the new immigration, as he styled the immigration from Southern and Eastern Europe, had produced a much greater number of people who failed to become American citizens than the older immigration from Western Europe, and said that any future immigration permitted should be selective in character.

Ted Defends Ellis Island.

Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration at New York City, criticised his predecessor, Frederick A. Wallis, for the latter's recent attacks upon the administration of Ellis Island, and suggested, after giving a number of examples of the use of political influence in attempts to bring about the entrance of ineligible aliens, suggested that the interference of Senators and Representatives in immigration matters should be prohibited by law.

Mr. Emery said that the organized industry of this country had no desire to meet economic necessity at the expense of citizenship, and advocated registration of aliens during the period of their allegiance. This registration, he said, would not be for the purpose of espionage, but for the purposes of distribution, education and preparation for citizenship. "If the United States should again have occasion to go to war for the national defense," he said, "it ought to know who its aliens are."

Mr. Emery suggested that control of immigration should be vested in the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce and Agriculture so that the centralized information of the Government might be more properly organized and a national policy formulated. He declared that, because of the stoppage of immigration during the war and the restrictions placed upon it by the 3 per cent. quota law during the last year, there was a shortage of labor, which threatened industry, and which threatened agriculture, from which industry was drawing labor because of its better rewards.

Selective Plan Favored.

Mr. Emery said he agreed with the other speakers as to the desirability of selective immigration and urged legislation to permit American industry to seek the kind of labor it needed in foreign countries and to make contracts with the laborers, something now prevented by the law prohibiting the importation of foreign labor under contract. He also advocated placing in the Commissioner of Labor discretionary power to set aside the provisions of the 3 per cent. quota law, when it could be demonstrated that there was an actual shortage of labor in this country.

"If our increasing need of labor becomes constantly more aggravated, here shall the situation be met unless administrative authority is authorized, upon demonstration of an existing need of a particular type of labor, to permit compliance with and adjustment of it to terms that meet the condition?" Mr. Emery asked.

"Such a proposal means no flood of immigration, for the key of the gate is in the hands of administrative authority. Not only that, but permission to contract limits the flow of immigration, not only in number, but directs it to the point of requirement. If Congress permits no modification of the present inflexible act, then no remedy can be provided, however serious the economic necessity becomes. If the shortage of rough labor is intensified, it necessarily means, as it already demonstrated in many instances, the lessened employment of skilled labor, which cannot perform its operations until the preliminary work of unskilled labor is done. It may mean, further, the steady rise in basic prices. It will inevitably means that construction, improvement in transportation and industrial expansion will be seriously curtailed.

"Administrative admission, under the limited conditions suggested, can have no unfavorable effect upon real wages, since it permits no augmentation of supply except under conditions which control it. On the contrary, more holdings like that withdrawn under war conditions may increase rates, but, as it stands, it expands prices, it creates dissatisfaction rather than content by actually lessening purchasing power.

"It is in the public interest that there shall be reasonable modification of an otherwise inflexible law which, in its present form, makes no provision for emergency conditions, which it

PHONE RATES LOW, SAYS COMMISSION

Charges in Many Other Cities Higher and in None Lower, States Report.

1,125,000 STATIONS HERE

Revenue of Telephone Company for This Year Estimated at $49,250,000.

To show what the new telephone rates in the city will be after March 1 the Public Service Commission, incorporated in its report, a table of the new

City	Business Individual Line Rate per month	Business Party Line Rate per month	Business Average Rate per station per month	Residence Individual Line Rate per month	Residence Party Line Rate per month	Residence Average Rate per station per month
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. City (New Rates)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Median State rates (cities of 1,000 to 5,000).

The subscriber line requirements provide also a minimum—$6 per month.

The report also states that in this city the average number of company stations in service in 1923 will be at least 1,125,000. In 1921 the gross revenues in the city amounted to about $[illegible], and the estimated revenues for the current year are placed at $[illegible]. Of this amount, the net is placed at $[illegible]. Of the expenses, the largest item is traffic, which is expected to cost $[illegible]. Other items of estimated cost are: Current maintenance, $[illegible]; depreciation and amortization, $[illegible]; taxes, $[illegible], and general and miscellaneous, $[illegible]. Uncollectible revenue is estimated at $[illegible].

Concerning its reasons for the allowance it makes to the telephone company, the report reads:

The commission considers a per cent. a fair return on the value of the property of the New York Telephone Company used and useful in rendering service in 1923, and it says it arrives at this conclusion after a consideration of the requirements made that they were necessary not only to correct inequalities existing in the present schedules, but to provide a continuance of service characteristically satisfying to the subscribers, not only in the City of New York but in other communities of the State. The adjustments and revisions which we have made in the subscribers will bring about a better balance in the company's entire territory in the State between the charges and the value of the service, as well as eliminate undue distribution where it exists, and will yield the company a [illegible] per cent. return."

Monthly Rate

Number	Present Rates Bus. Suburbs	Present Rates Res. Suburbs	Proposed Rates Bus. Suburbs	Proposed Rates Res. Suburbs
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Average	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This unit, according to the commission, is much lower than the rate charged in many other cities, and is as low as that charged anywhere in the United States, all things considered. The following table shows rates in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia, compared with the proposed rates here:

City	Business Individual Line Rate per month	Business Party Line Rate per month	Business Average Rate per station per month	Residence Individual Line Rate per month	Residence Party Line Rate per month	Residence Average Rate per station per month
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. City (New Rates)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Median State rates (cities of 1,000 to 5,000).

The subscriber line requirements provide also a minimum—$6 per month.

The report also states that in this city the average number of company stations in service in 1923 will be at least 1,125,000. In 1921 the gross revenues in the city amounted to about $[illegible], and the estimated revenues for the current year are placed at $[illegible]. Of this amount, the net is placed at $[illegible]. Of the expenses, the largest item is traffic, which is expected to cost $[illegible]. Other items of estimated cost are: Current maintenance, $[illegible]; depreciation and amortization, $[illegible]; taxes, $[illegible], and general and miscellaneous, $[illegible]. Uncollectible revenue is estimated at $[illegible].

Concerning its reasons for the allowance it makes to the telephone company, the report reads:

COURIERS OF WAR RECALL EXPLOITS

Facts Concerning the Society of the Silver Greyhounds Revealed.

PRECEDED AMERICAN LEGION

Carried 950,000,000 and Traveled 7,500,000 Miles While in Service.

Facts concerning the members of an organization of veterans of the World War, whose exploits during the war and the armistice period added the allied cause materially, but which are scarcely mentioned in any of the war reports, have been made known as the result of a reunion of the officers of the United States Courier Service at a dinner at the University Club.

The organization, known as the Society of the Silver Greyhounds was the first veteran organization to be formed, and antedates the American Legion by six months. Major Knox J. Prentiss, now a member of the law firm of Prentiss & Compton, who organized the service, met with other officers an hour and fifteen minutes after the guns had ceased firing, and drew up the by-laws of the Society of the Silver Greyhounds.

Major Prentiss, in his speech at the dinner of the University Club, said that the officers were chosen for trustworthiness from the infantry, artillery, engineers, air service and other branches of the overseas service, to carry dispatches, because of the previous showing in the delivery of important documents exchanged between the army heads in France and the department heads in Washington during the war. In some men from northern ranged, including the cities, such as Vienna and Berlin, in advance of any other American troops.

Major Prentiss stated that these couriers, in their work for the army, the American Peace Commission, the American Relief Administration and the American civilians in 1917, 1918, 1919, traveled 7,500,000 miles. The Silver Greyhounds between headquarters in France including all points in France, engaging in Germany and encounters with enemy submarines, were eleven days and eight hours, each Major Prentiss added, of seven days and six hours was made by a courier carrying a message from the Secretary of War to General Pershing on the transport Northern Pacific, which was later sunk. The average time of the dispatch couriers between the courier service was organized was 26 days.

The idea of organizing the courier service came to Major Prentiss, then a captain in the Adjutant General's office in Albany, when he went to France as the representative of Secretary of State Hugh of New York in the Fall of 1917 as Chairman of the New York Election Commission to take the place of the soldiers for the November election.

"The need of the courier service became apparent to me at the time," said Major Prentiss, "and when the suggestion was made to General Pershing he approved it at once. The formation of the service began in November of that year and it was soon on an effective basis. Of the many thousands of dispatches carried and large amounts of cash, exceeding $[illegible], transported by the couriers, not a message nor a dollar was lost up to the end of the war."

Captain Eugene Cotta, who presided at the dinner, carried dispatches most of the time between Paris and Berlin, and when peace was declared he remained in Berlin to practice law as European partner of Major Prentiss. Among the members who attended the dinner were Assistant United States Attorney Harold Corbin, of Brooklyn, Charles Bull, and Commander Joseph P. Shea, cousin of Admiral Shea, retired, H. Harold Hepburn, Donald Kirkpatrick, Lawrence Hampshire, William A. Worth, Edward P. Palmer, Victor Caubert and Edward Lindsay. The members decided to have the next reunion in Philadelphia in the Spring.

Gas Kills Mail Carrier and Mother.

Mrs. Fannie Johnson, aged [illegible], and her son Alfred, aged 38, a letter carrier, were found dead from illuminating gas yesterday in their apartment on the third floor of 117 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn. The discovery was made by Alfred Jonnson Jr. upon his return from work. The police found that a gas jet in Johnson's room was partly open and that the door leading into his mother's room was open. Their bodies, Johnson accidentally failed to turn off the jet.

"Dynamiter" Is Paroled.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Jan. 27.—Sing Sing officials announced today that Andrew Graffino has just been ordered paroled after serving four eight years of a ten to twenty year sentence imposed in Brooklyn. He will be released in a few days. Graffino was convicted in Kings County of "endangering life by maliciously placing explosives near a building."

PLAN TO BROADCAST COLLEGE COURSES

National Radio Chamber of Commerce Is Developing Educational Scheme.

IS SUCCESSFUL ABROAD

Says Several Institutions of Learning Here Have Shown Possibilities.

Throwing millions of listeners, the bulk of them of college age, the National Radio Chamber of Commerce is developing a plan to establish radio education courses in American colleges and universities. In radio education has found a new and powerful ally, said an announcement issued yesterday from the chamber's headquarters, 165 Broadway.

England and Germany are said to be planning to broadcast university extension courses. Several prominent institutions of learning in the United States have made a beginning in this direction. It was stated, and their majority of the encouraging success attending their efforts show to be the possibilities of the new method are not underestimated.

Many other educational institutions are broadcasting educational and musical programs, lectures, sermons, news items, stages and universities. The combined area mentally covered by these institutions has been estimated to be more or eight times the total area of the United States.

The National Radio Chamber of Commerce, which has set out to end confusion in the radio industry by bringing into harmony all its interests, is forming a scheme of practical assistance to educational institutions.

"The importance of radio broadcasting as a means of reaching a large number of listeners is clear," it says. "Information which we have made in the radio schedules will bring about a better balance in the company's entire territory in the State between the charges and the value of the service, as well as eliminate undue distribution where it exists, and will yield the company a [illegible] per cent. return."

Plans for broadcasting college courses in many other cities, and to use low cost, charged anywhere in the United States, all things considered. The following table shows rates in Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Philadelphia, compared with the proposed rates here:

LAY PLANS TO CURE BROADCASTING EVILS

National Radio Chamber of Commerce Announces Nation-Wide Program.

TRIVIAL MESSAGES BANNED

Committee Takes Steps to Save the Industry From Further Injury.

Sweeping reorganization of the National Radio Chamber of Commerce, linking up the various factions of the radio industry and the public, so active workers in a nationwide plan to wipe out the evils of broadcasting and to solve other radio problems, was announced yesterday by President William H. Davis following a meeting of the Board of Governors at the chamber's headquarters, 165 Broadway.

The Governors adopted a new constitution providing for the admission to membership, either directly or through regional chambers of commerce, of individuals, including the architects or the listener, manufacturers, jobbers, dealers, broadcasters, advertisers, the press, and organizations and institutions interested in radio, comprising educational, scientific, religious, civic, political and other bodies.

Interference and the broadcasting of the trivial and the vulgarism have injured the business and unless remedied may ruin it," it was declared in a report of a special committee appointed to conduct a survey of the radio situation and to recommend changes in the organic structure of the chamber, whose membership at the outset consisted entirely of manufacturers.

The committee was composed of Henry T. Hunt, general counsel of the chamber and late member of the Railroad Labor Board, George Lewis, secretary of the chamber, and Ralph C. Wallace, former Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines.

Support and improvement of broadcasting in cooperation with the United States Government and other agencies were said to be main objects of the Chamber.

"The main factors in the situation," according to the report, "are these: The Government of the United States is interested in radio from the standpoint of national defense and public welfare. Furthermore, radio is a public utility of interstate commerce.

"A bill now before the White bill, which gives the Secretary of Commerce power to make regulations controlling broadcasting. This bill may be enacted into law within six months. When the Secretary shall have placed the regulations in effect interference will doubtless be reduced. However, neither the bill nor the regulations contemplated provide any support for broadcasting or any measures to improve its quality.

"The broadcasting class comprises manufacturing companies broadcasting to support and extend their sales of apparatus, department stores broadcasting for advertising and press purposes, schools, colleges and universities broadcasting for the purpose of churches cooperating with broadcasting stations, individuals broadcasting for their own amusement, and the broadcasting activities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company carried on primarily as research and in preparation for whatever the future may develop.

"There are at present ineffective organizations of broadcasters, ostensibly national in scope but not including the principal broadcasters, as, for example, the Radio Broadcasters Association of New York, which includes some thirteen or more small broadcasters. In this field some sort of co-operation is compulsory in the nature of things. Further co-operation has been brought about by the Department of Commerce.

"Under the new constitution both the membership and the aims of the chamber, now organized to function as a great central force in radio control and regulation, are broadened, according to the report issued through President Davis, which said:

"It must be obvious that radio is to become a public service of the highest importance to the nation both in peace and war. Therefore, an organization designed to further the development and co-ordination should be democratic, representative of all branches and representative of each section of the United States.

"A vital element in the Chamber's plans is the establishment of regional radio chambers of commerce in the principal cities to be co-ordinated with the National Chamber in New York and with local chambers."

ENDOWMENT FUND GROWS.

Bishop Lawrence Pleased Over the Raising of $730,000 for School.

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts, announced here yesterday that $730,000 had been raised toward the drive $1,000,000 endowment for the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., for which he is conducting a campaign. The Bishop is national Chairman of the committee in charge. Last evening was the close of the first ten days of the drive.

Bishop Lawrence will preach this morning at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. His topic will be "The Call of the Ministry to Stronger Men."

"The gifts are coming from every part of the country and from all sorts and conditions of men," the Bishop said. "When the campaign is over I am sure that we shall have raised our endowment and that people everywhere will have a new idea of the ministry as a calling which should attract the strongest men and for which they should be prepared through education second to that of no other profession."

CHILDREN QUIT MOVIE FIRE.

Brooklyn Manager Prevents Panic —Blaze Is Slight.

Two hundred persons, most of them children, got safely out of the Commodore Theatre, 329 Broadway, Brooklyn, yesterday, when defective insulation started a fire in a vacant room next to the auditorium. Firemen confined the blaze to the room.

James F. Thom, the manager, discovered the fire. He ordered the operator to stop the picture and turn on the lights. Then he announced that there was a fire "nearby" and asked every one to go out in orderly manner. A dozen or so ran to the exits, but Thom and attaches quieted the others.

EMPRESS RECEIVES WARREN

Expresses Regret at Departure of American Envoy to Japan.

TOKIO, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—The Emperor received today in farewell audience Charles Beecher Warren, the retiring American Ambassador, and Mrs. Warren. She expressed regret at their departure.

Participating as an object of official favorable was Masaru Hatihara, on his way to Washington to become Japanese Ambassador. Large crowds of prominent persons had gathered both in Tokio and Yokohama. Those present included the British Ambassador, the staff of the American Embassy, Foreign Minister Uchida and Prince Tokugawa.

Gigli to Give Sing Sing Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, Jan. 27.—Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, is scheduled to go to Sing Sing Prison tomorrow afternoon and sing for the prisoners.

SAYS COLLEGE LIFE IS LUXURIOUS HERE

Woman Secretary of World Student Group Decries Social System of American Schools.

FINISHES OFFICIAL TOUR

Miss Margaret Wrong Tells of Hardships Suffered by Europeans Who Want Education.

"Getting an education is not a hardship in America. The luxury practiced by our colleges and universities is unknown in Europe. Campus life is so highly organized and goes at such a pace that students often have no time for thought."

Such are some of the observations made by Miss Margaret Wrong, traveling secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. Miss Wrong has been in this country visiting colleges and universities for the past six months. She sailed yesterday on the Celtic.

"Colleges here are far more luxuriously equipped than in Europe," said Miss Wrong. "Your students outrank all others in comfort. Yet, sometimes I noticed that their collections of books and technical equipment did not always match the handsome exteriors. Books apparently are one of your difficulties.

"Another thing that is unknown in Europe is the organized social and athletic life under the control of the Faculty. Here the pace sends breathless. Girls tell me that their so-called free time outside of class periods is so organized and prearranged that they have no time for thought.

"Colleges abroad take no interest in the social life of their students or in the sports which are so engrossing here. Nor have they the credit system so widely practiced here. Students are thrown upon their own resources.

Interested in World.

International questions of war and peace are felt intensely by European students wherever they gather, continued Miss Wrong, who declared that she failed to find the same acute interest here. "Students in European universities feel that it is up to them to take the lead," she said. "They feel that their fellow-students in other countries outside of the war areas are not as developed and are younger in their thinking. In every college that I visited here in the States I found an intellectual group alive to international matters and the problems arising from them.

"These groups were not typical of the undergraduate as a whole, however. I was struck by the fact that my college audiences, while interested, seemed to lack the time to give such problems serious and individual thought.

"Students abroad profess a lively interest in their fellow American students and are anxious to hear what they are think or doing, Miss Wrong declared. "They want light on their racial problems and to know what solutions have been found here."

Another thing that impressed Miss Wrong while on her speaking tour was the youth of the undergraduates. "Economic conditions arising from the war have resulted in a girl abroad not being able to enter college so early," she said. "Years of self-denial often are necessary. If she is to enter college at all. In foreign universities the line of life is entirely different, and a college entrance is many students today is have of all but the most meagre necessities. Yet, despite the suffering, good has grown out of it.

"We haven't material things to dominate us, one group declared to me. 'We are forced to think of the real necessities of life and get down to basic facts.' You feel a freedom from material things in their intellectual life. World problems are real and personal to them."

Educated at Oxford.

Miss Wrong has visited many of the secondary schools for girls in the South and Southwest, as well as colleges and universities. She visited many student Young Women's Christian Associations. In these student associations there is a membership of 92,500 young women undergraduates. Miss Wrong, who was educated at Oxford, is returning to the London and Geneva offices of the Federation. While here she was the guest of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

SPANISH PRISONERS FREED.

Moroccan Rebels Accept Ransom and Repatriates Start Home.

MADRID, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—An official statement issued early this afternoon says the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Moroccan rebels has been effected, and the first detachments of those liberated have been embarked for Spain.

In a telegram received from Alhucemas by the Minister of State, telling of the embarkation of the first repatriates, it was stated that other groups would follow during the day.

The release of the prisoners follows the dispatch yesterday to Alhucemas of the steamships Espana No. 5 and Antonio Lopez, bearing Senor Echevarrieta, a Bilbao banker, and several officials of the Spanish Protectorate, as well as Moorish functionaries and money for the ransom, in silver currency.

The arrangements provide for the exchange of several Moorish prisoners held by the Spaniards.

The Premier received a further dispatch from Melilla, this afternoon confirming the release of the prisoners, who, instead of coming to Malaga, are going first to Melilla, where accommodations for them have been prepared.

Senor Echevarrieta probably will remain at Alhucemas, where he will try to negotiate the conclusion of peace with Abd-el-Krim, the rebel leader.

JUDGE RUNYON SWORN IN.

Defeated Candidate for Governor Governor Takes Seat on Bench.

Former State Senator William N. Runyon of Plainfield, defeated Republican gubernatorial candidate in the election last Fall, was sworn in today as United States District Judge. The place was recently created by Congress, giving New Jersey four district judges. The oath was administered by United States District Judge John Bellstab.

Judge Runyon received the following telegram from Governor Silzer, who defeated him in the election: "May you have a happy and successful career on the bench, and may greater honor well-deserved be conferred upon you."

SPEER ESTATE TO CHILDREN

Mother of Former Circuit Judge Leaves Property to Family.

The will of Mrs. Eleanor Speer, mother of former Circuit Judge William H. Speer, was probated today in Jersey City before Surrogate Norton. She left her home at 300 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, to her daughter, Mrs. Jane B. Renwick, and a house adjoining to another daughter, Mrs. Villard, in Montclair.

Harold D. Speer, her youngest son, received $5,000 and $7,000 was held in trust for life. The remainder of the estate was divided equally among her four children. No valuation of the property was mentioned. Mrs. Speer died on Dec. 24.

BENCH AND BAR PLAN RELIEF FOR COURTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

successful litigants under certain circumstances, but has so far done so in rather rare cases.

I. Maurice Wormser pointed out that the New York County Lawyers' Association has had a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Coffin providing for the Supreme Court, and also gives the adoption of a simple form of pleading, without costs in unsuccessful litigants.

Justice Newburger defended his association, saying that he didn't want it understood that the judges in the Supreme Court calendars alone. He found that the seven Judges in the Federal Court have a calendar of 20,000 cases and there are 40,000 cases pending the Law City Court Judges. He found it would take the Municipal Court circuits two weeks to complete the number of cases in their courts. Justice Newburger also said he had found that the court calendars in other large cities were congested as badly as those in New York.

Former Judge Samuel Seabury approved a suggestion that equity cases be referred to a number of Commissioners. He suggested, and that since there are Judges all here. He also believed that the present conditions are due to the war. He recommended the establishment of five active young attorneys to act as Commissioners to equity cases.

FARMER ILL, IN FIRE PERIL.

Firemen Drench Pneumonia Victim's House as Barn Burns.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—While William Hiff of Hiff Lake lay dangerously ill with pneumonia in his home last night, two companies of firemen played streams on the dwelling to save it from the flames that [illegible] consuming the farmer's large barn. The barn was destroyed, at a loss of about $3,000.

The blaze was caused by an automobile backfiring in the entrance to the barn. Charles Hiff Jr., an employee, got the large barn of oxen and horses of the farmer to safety, but was severely burned on neck, hands and face.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Building Bone

is already as important as building flesh. Foods that assist Nature, fat free in the human diet are essential.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure vitamine-bearing cod liver oil contains, in abundance, elements that energize the body and assist in the formation of strong bones and sound teeth

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 22-26

New Pants for Old!

Trousers to Match Your Coat and Vest

"Transformer" pants, vest and coat, fast or regular, made to order, in a new, pure-wool worsted fabric, or rather tailored to measure. Bring your vest or sample of cloth. We should appreciate your visit. Illustrated Booklet, Transformer Suits, Dept. 11

National Woolen Exchange

160-W. 42nd St. New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALESMEN WANTED

An old-established business has opening for two or three men with selling ability. Previous experience in the line not necessary. Selling in New York and environs on liberal commissions, good salesmen can earn large incomes. In replying give references and previous selling experience. Address Box M 82 Times.

IMPORTANT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALES

OF ART AND LITERARY PROPERTIES

At The American Art Galleries

THE BLOCK OF MADISON AVENUE, 56TH TO 57TH STREET
ENTRANCE 30 EAST 57TH STREET

FREE VIEW TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
2 TO 5 P. M.
CONTINUING UNTIL DATE OF SALE

To Be Sold THIS Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Afternoon and Evening at 2:15 & 8:30

A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

BOOKS, MANUSCRIPTS AND DRAWINGS

Many Superb Bindings by Master-Binders

INCLUDING THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF THE LATE
GEORGE B. BAKER of PATERSON, N. J.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRIVATE LIBRARY OF
MR. CHARLES F. KENNEDY
OF BREWER, ME.

Manuscripts by
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

"One of the Most Important Book Sales of the Season."

Among the more important items will be found superb collections of original drawings by Abbey, Boutelle, H. Cruikshank; rare Americana, including a set of Du Bry's Voyages; Shakespeare (superbly extra-illustrated); Eliot, Indian Tracts, etc.; Americana findings from the Library of Queen Elizabeth, Henry IV., Louis XIII., Madame Pompadour, Charles II. and many others of great interest.

A Remarkable Collection of Books bound by Le Gascon (many with Original Sketches), Roger Payne, Bauzonnet, Hardy, illustrated by William Blake, Cruikshank, Bewick, Rowlandson, Egan and other Illustrators; Original Author's Manuscripts of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (25, including "Rodney Stone," "The Refugees," "Irish Clerke" and others; Manuscripts by Irving, "Legends of the Conquest of Spain," and "Sketch Book"; the two most important Irving Manuscripts ever offered for sale; the Famous Mark Willis Collection of Manuscripts relating to Napoleon, including the original St. Helena Signal Book.

A Superbly Extra-Illustrated Life of George Washington, in which Important Autograph Letters by him; a Remarkable Collection of Original Proofs with Author's corrections by William M. Thackeray; Sets of Standard Authors, many in fine bindings, including many published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, as well as an extensive series of the Riverside Press Publications.

Illuminated Manuscripts, some of great rarity; Collected Sets of First Editions of the more prominent Authors, including Hardy, Lover, Barrow, Fielding, Cervantes and others; La Bonde, Choix de Chansons, Original Edition, and other; Francis Bacon's "Of Gardens," Bacon's Works, a vols., with superb paintings on the fore-edges by Edwards of Halifax.

Original Manuscript of George Moore's Latest Work, "In Single Strictness"; Three Important Autograph Letters by Abraham Lincoln and one by Edgar Allan Poe; Cowell's Life of Julius Caesar, First Edition, Extra-Illustrated; Second, Third and Fourth Folio Shakespeares; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," First Issue, Original Parts (exceedingly fine copy); also First Issue of his "Second Funeral of Napoleon," original wrappers; and other rare and important books and sets.

, Illustrated catalogue containing valuable biographical information mailed on receipt of one dollar.

ON FREE VIEW
BEGINNING SATURDAY, FEB. 3rd
CONTINUING UNTIL DATE OF SALE

To be sold by order of Horace T. Fogg and William A. Burton, acting as trustees, and as individuals representing Mr. Thomas W. Lawson.

THE PRIVATE LIBRARY

FORMED BY

THOMAS W. LAWSON
OF "DREAMWOLD," EGYPT, SCITUATE, MASS.

COMPRISING A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF SPORTING AND EQUESTRIAN LITERATURE

Sets and fine editions of English, American and French authors. Cruikshankiana, colored plate books by Alken and Rowlandson, rare Americana, Ornithology, Art, Architecture, Gardening, many in sumptuous bindings.

TO BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th

, Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar

— ALSO —

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S ART COLLECTION

WHICH INCLUDES

A Remarkable Gathering of MODERN BRONZES

Including over one hundred Elephants from diminutive to very large size.

Groups and Single Figures, by Miss Hyatt, Solon H. & Gutzon Borglum, MacNeil, Gerome, Potter and Bonheur.

MASSIVE SILVER TROPHIES

And Oil Paintings by Muccini, Gerome, Wardel and others

TO BE SOLD
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 8th.

, Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of 25 Cents

FREE VIEW TO-DAY (SUNDAY)
2 TO 5 P. M.
CONTINUING UNTIL DATE OF SALE

THE REMARKABLE COLLECTION

OF

STIEGEL, WISTARBERG, JERSEY

AND OTHER

RARE EARLY AMERICAN GLASS

FORMED BY THE CONNOISSEUR

MR. HERBERT LAWTON

OF BOSTON

"His collection is beyond all question the purest—that is to say the most intelligently selected and the most rigorously censored—that has ever been placed on public view anywhere."
—J. B. KERFOOT.

TO BE SOLD THURSDAY & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS OF THIS WEEK, FEB. 1st and 2nd,
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK

"DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE WITH INTRODUCTORY BY MR. J. B. KERFOOT WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 75 CENTS.

ALSO ON FREE VIEW
TO-DAY (SUNDAY) 2 TO 5 P. M.
CONTINUING UNTIL DATE OF SALE

"The most important collection of Zorn's since the sale of the Rosenstamm Collection."

NOTABLE ETCHINGS BY ANDERS ZORN

FROM THE COLLECTION OF

MR. JOSEF JONSSON

OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF MR. JOSEF JONSSON

ON THIS THURSDAY EVENING AT 8:15 O'CLOCK

, Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of 50 Cents

ON FREE VIEW
BEGINNING SATURDAY, FEB. 3rd
CONTINUING UNTIL DATE OF SALE

An Important Collection of

AMERICAN PAINTINGS

INCLUDING FINE EXAMPLES OF

Inness, Wyant, Murphy, Davies, Dewing, Hassam, Homer, La Farge, Luks, Thayer, Tryon, Twachtman, Walker, Weir and Other Eminent Artists.

SELECTED BY AND TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR

MR. N. E. MONTROSS

OF THIS CITY

ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 8th, AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

, A Descriptive Illustrated Catalogue by Hilliard Bridgeford, N. A., Mailed on Receipt of 25 Cents.

— ALSO —

An Unusually Interesting Collection of ANTIQUE ITALIAN FURNITURE,

SCULPTURES, CLOCKS AND CLOCK SETS,

MAJOLICA AND PORCELAINS OF 16TH TO 18TH CENTURIES,

BRONZES, ENAMELS, SUMPTUOUS EMBROIDERED VELVETS,

IMPORTANT BRUSSELS AND FLEMISH TAPESTRIES,

RARE ANTIQUE ISPAHAN AND OTHER RUGS

BELONGING TO AND TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF

MR. CARL WINKLER,

BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

TO BE SOLD
ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 9th, AT 2:15 O'CLOCK

, Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar

The Sales Will Be Conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his associates, MR. OTTO BERNET and MR. H. H. PARKE

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS

BLOCK OF MADISON AVENUE, 56TH TO 57TH STREET.
ENTRANCE NO. 30 EAST 57TH STREET.

THE MUSIC MAN VS. THE ORATOR

Bel Shaw and W. M. Chandler To Contest Congressional Seat in the Nineteenth District.

VACANT BY MANN'S DEATH

Special Election to Be Held on Jan. 30—Shaw Is Tammany's Nominee.

By HENRY HARRIER.

Shaw! Bel Shaw! Bel Shaw! Is the distinctive words of the musical comedy, there is to be a special election in this city on Tuesday, Jan. 30, to choose a Congressman in the Nineteenth District, formerly Mann, the manager-elect, having died before he took his seat.

A special election has always seemed of the character of political surprise, because it takes almost inevitably place in the large number of electors participating, but on the very small number who respond, and the safe forecasting is that by a flip of dice, when it comes to figuring how many votes of each party will stay at home or otherwise the public at a special election.

The two words in a sentence way the public to subject. If the President, of October of a high, cultured or [illegible] Democratic corporation chief, a low-voiced dispatch or a five-line resolution sufficient to gather the electorate. Here is how the Nineteenth District, in which there are 35,000 voters, of whom nearly 1,000 voted March on Congress last year for Mann, not easy to understand.

Walter M. Chandler, the present Congressman from the Nineteenth and Republican candidate at the special election, is a native of the mountains of the South. He was born in Kentucky, educated in another by Professor Allen, in every by John Sharp Williams and is sent by Francis White, Democratic leader, the three things which great Democrats should possess—a long city, a long-shaped head and a pronunciation of white hobbledehoy.

Shaw is a Bronx Shaw, by birth. On the bronx when Vaudeville was in the K. F. E. connection, he is the light of the Bronx and the political leadership and support ability to offer congression, and in Mr. Chandler found it. He came to New York, the Bronx of the quest of every Irish-settled American, by a roundabout way, from Kentucky. Mr. Chandler educated at the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville.

Were you ever in Charlottesville? It is a good old, quiet, old, historic old place, town on the banks of the Rivanna, in the Piedmont district, which was the battlefield of the Civil War, in a sense, in which that horrors are lived and family traditions cherished. It is quite possible, in those days of automobiles, for a man to get to the business of his city, but for long after Lincoln's assassination it was a necessity in the United States and there have expounded by gentlemen the friends of the free families of Virginia. Charlottesville will continue to be a place of conversation in Albemarle and other counties around it.

Thus, Virginia Mr. Chandler went to Michigan, to the university at Ann Arbor, and there, putting the sea between him and the United States, the goal of his political ambitions, to the Republican and Democratic conventions in Germany. The Democratic of Chase, Jerome, Hughes, Root, Cleveland, and Mr. Chandler came to New York and became a lawyer in 1905. He has two qualifications which do not always match. Congressmen expected for the interests of the constituents are individuals and practical or business-ability.

Mr. Shaw.

Bel Shaw, whose loyalty to Tammany is well attested by the support of James A. O'Gorman, Barbaro, Amelia Sisterson, the Baptist, and Joseph A. Fitzpatrick, is the Democratic candidate, the nominee of "The Hall." Mr. Shaw was born in Paris, Mr. Shaw three years ago, one of six children, he is family with Indeed, heavy comforts. His parents lived in San Francisco and Paris, at

[illegible]

TO DEBATE UNIONS' CONTROL

Untermyer and Hillquit Will Meet on Feb. 12.

The merits of Samuel Untermyer's bill to organize labor unions, placed before the Legislature by the Lockwood committee, will be debated Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Untermyer and Morris Hillquit at the Lexington Theatre, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street. The debate is to be held under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades.

Mr. Untermyer will tell why he favors the organization and regulation of unions by the State, and Mr. Hillquit will explain why he believes the State should keep hands from such regulation.

The question is chosen of enough importance to be considered by members of the Legislature to be present. Reserved seats will be placed for them on the stage. Mr. Untermyer is now in Florida, and he will return to this city on Feb. 10 to appear at Albany in behalf of the Lockwood committee's legislative proposals.

EXHIBITION OPEN TO-DAY 1-5 P.M. OF THE

HENRY SYMONS COLLECTIONS

AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

THE UNDERSIGNED SALE CONTINUES DAILY AFTERNOON THIS WEEK

Koch Prices Make Handsome Shopping an Economy

Great Sale of Housewares

Biggest of all Koch Selling Events Scheduled to Begin at 9 o'Clock Monday Morning

125th Street West — KOCH & Co. INC. — 125th Street West

We Are the Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Uptown New York

Tremendous quantities of the best and most favorably known brands—examples of household wares that have won universal endorsement for their purity and serviceability.

Prices Unparalleled for Lowness

Willow Ware

Imported Willow Clothes Hampers; spacious, strong wood bottom; with side handles. Regular $2.49, No. 3, size 69c

Regular $2.95, No. 3, size 85c

Imported Willow Clothes Hampers; spacious, strong wood bottom; with side handles. Regular $2.49, No. 2, size 1.79

Regular $3.49, No. 2, size 2.49

Brooms and Brushes

$2.00 Bo Peep Carpet Sweepers, full size metal frame, revolving brush, rubber tired wheels, adjustable foot pan 1.89

Wood "Good Health" Carpet Sweepers; ball bearing wheels; big brush; adjustable dust pan; rubber tired wheels. 4.50 Reduced from 5.00

Genuine 3-Color Oil Mops; No. 6; triangle shape. 58c 1.00 Value

Square-Day Self-Wringing Mops 1.59

Extra Heavy Brush, 2c Toilet Mops 30c 35c 40c

Public Brooms; made of fine quality corn; size No. 2. 67c Reduced from 85c

Side Flow Brooms; polished block and best quality bait. Reg. $1.20, size 22 77c

Regular $1.35, Size No. 24 95c

Stool Brushes, 7 inch size; best quality bait. 21c Reduced from 29c

Tile Scrub Brushes; size 8 inches; good quality 12c

Soaps, Polishes, Sundries

Babbitt's Best Brown Soap, 6 cakes 30c

White Hearth Soap; small size, 6 cakes for 30c

Babbitt's Cleanser; 2 cans 30c

Gladiator's Washing Powder; 2 pkgs. 30c

Babbitt Household Soap; 2 bars 30c

Mr. Fearon's Household Ammonia; small size, 20-oz. 30c

The medium size, 1-qt. 40c

The large size, 1-qt. 50c

Mr. Fearon's Household Ammonia; small size, 20-oz. 30c

The medium size, 1-qt. 40c

The large size, 1-qt. 50c

Mr. Wright's Silver Cream, 2-oz. size 20c

The 10-oz. size 30c

The Bella Aluminum Cleanser; large size 20c

The Boston Silk Waste, Toilet Paper; 2,000 sheets to the roll, 6 rolls 50c

$1.25 Sash Cord; 100 ft. lengths; No. 7; suitable for clothes lines 89c

Clothes Pins size 6½, 100 for 30c

.49 Shower Sheets, 98c

Size 6x4, made of standard duck.

Wear-Ever Aluminum Ware

Wear-Ever Aluminum Straight Pudding Pans, with cover; 3-qt. capacity 69c Reduced from 1.10

Wear-Ever Aluminum Double Boiler; 3-qt. capacity 1.79 Reduced from 2.75

Wear-Ever Aluminum Covered Saucepan with side handles; 6-qt. capacity 1.69 6-qt., Reg. 1.95 1.79

Wear-Ever Aluminum Covered Stewpan with long handles; 3-qt. capacity 98c Reduced from 1.55

Wear-Ever Aluminum Tea Kettles; 3-qt. capacity 2.39 Reduced from 3.00

Wear-Ever Aluminum Double Boiler; made of hard, thick sheet aluminum; 4-qt. 1.19 Reduced from 2.00

Wear-Ever Aluminum Layer Cake Pans; 9½ in. diameter 29c Reduced from 50c

Pure Aluminum—Heavy Gauge

Pure Aluminum Saucepans; double lip; strong handles; 1, 1½ and 2-qt. capacities. 57c Value 80c

Pure Aluminum Tea Kettles; short dual handle; 4-qt. capacity 1.10 Reduced from 1.60

Pure Aluminum Double Boilers; may be used as two separate vessels; cover fits both; 3-qt. capacity 89c Reduced from 1.25

Pure Aluminum Preserving Kettle; straight shape; hinged cover and charcoal socket; handle; 6-qt. capacity 77c Reduced from 1.00

Pure Aluminum Tested Colanders; 11-in. diameter 73c Reduced from 1.00

Pure Aluminum Graters; Saucepans, with spare and long handles. Reg. $1.00; 4-qt. capacity 79c Reg. $1.25; 4-qt. capacity 89c

Pure Aluminum Colders; Saucepans; cover and two side handles. Reg. $1.00; 4-qt. capacity 79c Reg. $1.25; 4-qt. capacity 89c

Woodenware—Carloads

White Enameled Kitchen Tables; fitted with Tops of Ingraham Richards; strictly first quality; size 24x36 in.; has large size drawer. Reg. $12.00 30x36 in. 9.75 Reg. $14.00 30x60 in. 7.40

Pantry Tables; white enameled finish; fitted with strictly first quality tops; size 25x60 in.; has one large cutlery drawer divided; one flour bin drawer divided. 10.98 Reduced from 13.50

All-Steel Kitchen Tables; white enamel finish with black quality tops; 2 large drawers. 12.98 Reduced from 19.50

White Enameled Kitchen Chairs; wood back, saddle seat, fine quality, well made and strong. 1.95 Reduced from 2.95

Bleaching Cabinet Sale Price; carpeted top 2.19 Reduced from 3.95

Pastry Board; size 24x36 in. 3.65 Reduced from 4.50

Folding Card Tables; mahogany finish, indestructible tops; 2.65 polished corners. Reduced from 3.75

Reversible Clothes Wringer; 10-in. rollers; 5-year guarantee, made by the Lovell Manufacturing Co., $6.50 value 4.79

Folding Ironing Tables; with adjustable iron rests; size 5 feet 1.69 Reduced from 2.25

Kitchen Clocks; natural finish wood back, five spindles 1.25 Reduced from 1.50

Folding Step-Ladder Chairs; spacious seat; all parts screwed. 2.59 Reduced from 3.00

Vollrath White and White Enamel Ware

All white coated and guaranteed first quality; each piece bears the "Vollrath" trade-mark.

Vollrath Enameled Tea Kettles; 3½-qt. capacity 1.79 Reduced from 2.50

Vollrath Enameled Double Boiler; 1½-qt. capacity 1.57 Reduced from 2.00

Vollrath Enameled Stick Strainers 45c Reduced from 60c

Vollrath Enameled Stew Pans; 4-qt. capacity Reduced from 1.35 98c

Vollrath Enameled Oval Dish Pans; 12-qt. capacity 1.45 Reduced from 1.85

Vollrath Enameled Water Pails; 10-qt. capacity Reduced from 1.75 1.29

Vollrath Enameled Colanders 79c Reduced from 1.00

Reg. $1.00 Vollrath Enameled Coffee Pots—2-quart capacity 1.24

Kreamerware—The Quality Tin Ware

Kreamer Wash Boilers; made of extra-heavy charcoal tin; genuine 20-oz. copper bottom.

Reg. $2.50; No. 6 size 2.00

Reg. $4.25; No. 7 size 2.50

Reg. $4.60; No. 8 size 3.00

Reg. $5.20; No. 9 size 3.50

Kreamer Square Bread Boxes; extra heavy charcoal tin; white enameled; size No. 1, 13x8x10 in. 1.63 Reduced from 2.40

Kreamer Japanned Pant Pans, with wire handle 19c Reduced from 25c

Kreamer Roll Top Bread Boxes; extra heavy charcoal tin; white enameled; size No. 1, 15½x11½ in. 2.83 Reduced from 3.50

Kreamer Hanging Salt Boxes; white enameled; with glass insert 98c Reduced from 1.45

Mace Solid Oak Refrigerators

Three-door Side Icing Style 18.95 Reduced from 24.50

Solid oak case with white enameled provision compartments and latest style of insulation. Nickel plated brass locks and hinges.

Height	Width	Depth	Ice Capacity
48 in.	29 in.	15 in.	60 lbs.

40.00 Refrigerators 28.95

Height	Width	Depth	Ice Capacity
48 in.	27½ in.	15 in.	100 lbs.

22.98 Apartment House Style 18.45

Height	Width	Depth	Ice Capacity
46 in.	27½ in.	15 in.	40 lbs.

2.49 Window Refrigerators; made of galvanized steel 1.57

Ash Cans; galvanized, corrugated steel; size No. 9; reinforced top and bottom; side handles 98c Reduced from 1.49

Garbage Cans; galvanized steel; heavy cover; water tight; bail locks the cover.

Reg. 20c, size 1, 20c
Reg. 25c, size 2, 25c
Reg. 30c, size 3, 29c
Reg. 35c, size 4, 29c
Reg. 40c, size 5, 29c
Reg. 45c, size 6, 29c
Reg. 1.25, size 8, 89c

Rotary Ash Sifters; galvanized steel, heavy gauge; fits any size can. 1.89 Reduced from 2.50

Water Pails; galvanized steel—
Reg. 20c, 10-qt. size, 19c
Reg. 25c, 12-qt. size, 23c
Reg. 40c, 14-qt. size, 29c

White Japanned Tinware

Oval Wash Boilers; good quality tin and genuine 20-oz. copper bottoms.

Reg. $2.00; Size No. 7 $1.49
Reg. $2.50; Size No. 8 $1.69
Reg. $2.50; Size No. 9 $1.69

White Enameled Bread Cabinets; sliding door, tray sliding and three compartments; finished with letters. 97c Reduced from 1.49

White Enameled Cabinets daily flour, flour, sugar, coffee and tea canisters. 69c Reduced from 98c

White Enamel Square Bread Boxes; Decalcomania letters. Reg. $1.25; Size No. 1 89c Reg. $1.40; Size No. 2 98c

White Enamel Roll Top Bread Boxes; Decalcomania letters. Reg. $1.35; Size No. 1 98c Reg. $1.40; Size No. 2 1.09 93c

Japanned Metal Cereal Jars; decorated in blue windmill pattern; tea, coffee, rice, oatmeal, barley, sugar and six smaller canisters. 1.65 Reduced from 2.35

White Enameled Six-Piece Kitchen Sets; with heavy gilt stencilled letters; consisting of one square bread box, one round cake box, one flour canister, one sugar canister, one coffee canister and one tea canister. 1.95 Reduced from 2.70

Hoosier—Special Price; Perforated, 0.11 Reserve; No. 20; Jadeite and trimming; one gallon tank 4.75 Reduced from 6.50

Perforated, 0.11 Reserve; No. 40; blue enamel trim; silver trimmings 7.49 Reduced from 10.50

New "Hot Point" Electric Irons; with different shape points; handles have bolts straight through; bell and terminal on cord and plug; weight 6 lbs.; complete with cord and plug 4.79 Reduced from 6.75

$1.50 Little Chef Electric Stoves; for boils, fries, grills or roasts 1.45

Waterman's Gas Ranges; white porcelain door, blue or white enamel, with trimmings; 3-burner 26.98 Reg. $35.50; 4-burner 33.98 Reg. $43.50

Tyson Round Cabinets, with solid brass plated trim. 1.98 Reduced from 2.50

DELIVERIES DURING THE WEEK

China and Glass at Special Prices

10-Piece Breakfast Sets; American porcelain, in border decoration, in colors of blue and red 2.59

10-Piece Dinner Sets; high grade American porcelain, in large decorations of roses with gold lines and edges 11.95

10-Piece Dinner Sets; High-grade American porcelain; border decorations of roses with gold lines and edges; a complete service for 12 persons 25.00 Reduced from 35.00

10-Piece Dinner Sets; American porcelain, border decorations with gold lines 6.75

10-Piece French China Dinner Sets; pretty floral rose spray decoration with Moss gold handles 39.00 Reduced from 55.00

10-Piece Imported China Dinner Sets; Decalcomania quality; dainty spray pattern with gold lines 40.00 Reduced from 60.00

Dinner Knives; high grade and heavy 1.00 Reduced from 1.75

10-Piece Dinner Sets; American porcelain, in border pattern with gold line; complete service for 12 persons, Set 13.50 Reduced from 22.00

10-Piece Dinner Sets; Imported English porcelain, three patterns to select from; rich border design with gold lines on plates and handles 39.00 Reduced from 49.00

Glassware

Kitchen Sets; consisting of 1 water jug, 2 bowls, 1 butter tub, 1 tumbler, 1 salt, 1 lemon squeezer; 7 pcs. 1.00 Reduced from 1.50

Genuine Leaf Olives; Golden, thin brown; oz. 19c Reduced from 40c

White Stem Water Tumblers in good quality of glass; doz. 60c Reduced from 90c

Imported Porcelain Cereal Sets

10 pieces; consisting of 4 bowls, 1 small jug, 1 salt box, 1 oil bottle and 1 vinegar bottle 5.95 Reduced from 7.50

Tetley Whisky Bottles; 5 lb a set; 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 lb. size 79c Reduced from 1.35

American Porcelain Tea Cups and Saucers, in a gold festoon decoration; cup and saucer 19c Reduced from 40c

A people starving slowly to death

A Movement National In Scope For the Relief of Distress in Germany and Austria

by the

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Inc.

National Campaign Headquarters
50 East 42nd St. New York

A workingman in the German steel industry earns 5,000 marks daily or 30,000 marks weekly—$1.44.

LIVING COSTS IN GERMANY:

1 pair of shoes	40,000 Marks
1 Winter overcoat	100,000 Marks
1 pound of butter	4,200 Marks
1 pound of meat	3,500 Marks
1 loaf of bread	1,000 Marks

The average wage of an American workingman amounts to $30.00 a week; in many industries to $50.00 and more.

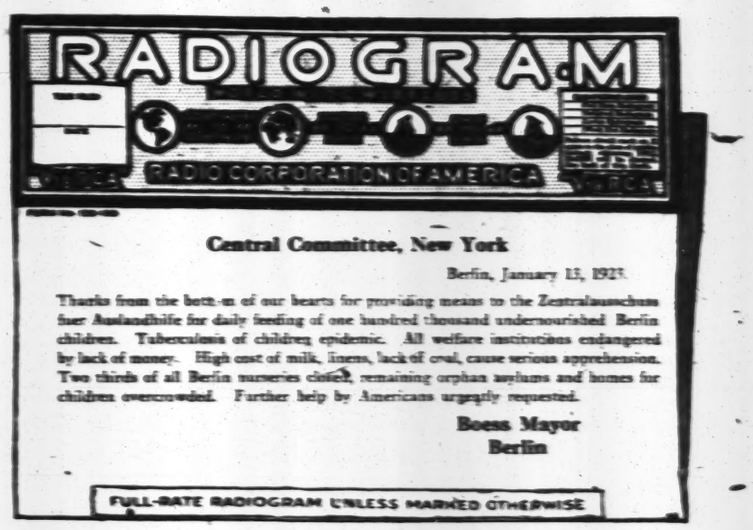
LIVING COSTS IN THE U. S.:

1 pair of shoes	$4.00
1 Winter overcoat	30.00
1 pound of butter	.60
1 pound of meat	.40
1 loaf of bread	.10

Hundreds of Thousands Are Doomed to Die of Starvation

The German workingman who earns 30,000 Marks weekly, is considered comparatively prosperous. There are millions of Germans who, forced to get along with much smaller incomes, are slowly but surely perishing.

The death rate is increasing alarmingly!


RADIOGRAM
RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Central Committee, New York

Berlin, January 13, 1923.

Thanks from the bottom of our hearts for providing means to the Zentralausschuss fuer Auslandhilfe for daily feeding of one hundred thousand undernourished Berlin children. Tuberculosis of children epidemic. All welfare institutions endangered by lack of money. High cost of milk, linens, lack of coal, cause serious apprehension. Two thirds of all Berlin nurseries closed, remaining orphan asylums and homes for children overcrowded. Further help by Americans urgently requested.

Boess Mayor
Berlin

FULL-RATE RADIOGRAM UNLESS MARKED OTHERWISE

Conditions similar to those described in the radiogram sent by the mayor of Berlin, printed in an adjoining column, prevail everywhere in Germany and Austria. Despite valiant efforts from the outside world, these conditions are growing worse. The children, the sick and the aged, are always the first victims of cruel circumstances, and yet, hundreds of others with small fixed incomes face an appalling death rate, if not total extinction, because of the prohibitive costs of food of any kind.

WHAT THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE DOES

The Central Committee is an organization devoted to the sole purpose of aiding the helpless sufferers in Germany and Austria. It seeks to vanquish HUNGER, forestall FAMINE and render more remote that awful spectre of revolutionary starvation that haunts the minds of those who have the vision to see beyond the horizon.

The Central Committee concentrates its energies on those who inevitably suffer most. Its funds are aimed at four purposes:

(a) To finance the German and Austrian Mass Child Feeding Programs, continuing the great work inaugurated two years ago by the Quakers. At the present time 500,000 children who would otherwise go hungry or unfed are supplied with food irrespective of religious or political adherence. It is the Committee's desire to increase this number to two million a day.

(b) To provide clothing for the wan bodies of the neediest children.

(c) To come to the aid of Hospitals, Public Homes and similar institutions by providing food, linens, laundry materials and other equipment so that their vital work may not be shut off by added handicaps.

(d) To inaugurate a large-scale program of middle-class and individual relief.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICAN CHARITY HAS NEVER BEEN IN VAIN.

The Central Committee solicits *YOUR* membership ***for three years.*** Will you help to save hundreds of thousands of innocent children in Germany and Austria who are doomed to die from starvation, unless American charity comes to their rescue?

The reason for a THREE YEAR MEMBERSHIP appeal is based on the cold, indisputable fact that Germany and Austria will be forced to depend upon American help for at least three years.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY FOR RENDERING AID IS AT HAND.

The need is most emphatically present. Our own national good fortune makes the crying needs of Central Europe even more apparent.

Since the Mayor of Berlin cabled to the Central Committee, the Mark has dropped 1,000 points—and 10,000 more babies whimper for food.

CAN YOU SHUT YOUR EARS TO THEIR FRIGHTENED PLEADING?

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Hon. Charles Nagel, St. Louis, Mo.
National President

Ferdinand Thun, Reading, Pa.
Chairman Executive Committee

Henry Heide, New York
National Vice-President

George D. Herst, Reading, Pa.
National Vice-President

Carl E. Schmidt, Detroit, Mich.
National Vice-President

Max L. Teich, Chicago, Ill.
National Vice-President

Dr. E. H. Arnold, New Haven, Conn.
National Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

Hon. Vice Chairmen
Hon. Alfred E. Smith
Hon. Royal S. Copeland
Hon. James W. Wadsworth
Hon. John F. Hylan

August Heckscher ..... Chairman
James Speyer ..... Vice-Chairman
Eugene Hemingway ..... Vice-Chairman
Albert Tag ..... Treasurer
Herbert H. Schmidt ..... Secretary

Borough Chairmen
Hon. Peter A. Harting ..... Bronx
Ludwig Nissen ..... Brooklyn
Julius Fraenkel ..... Manhattan
Hermann Koch ..... Queens
Robert Rolling ..... Richmond

William P. Alnath
Dr. E. Baruch
Paul A. Bauer
Oskar Daeuler
Alfred DeLinger
Rudolph Edelsch
Henry Goldman
Henry Heide
Franz H. Hirschland
Herman Kind
Adolf Kornoff
Thos. H. Lamprecht
Herman A. Metz
Julius P. Meyer
Rudolph Pagenstecher
Adolf Pavenstedt
Leopold Plaut
Thomas Prehn
Victor F. Ridder
Otto von Schrenk
George Sealer
Max Steeler
Paul M. Warburg

This Space Contributed by Friends of the Cause.

Series A

Cut out and mail this Coupon to

CENTRAL COMMITTEE, INC.
50 East 42nd St., New York City

( ) **Member** ..... $ 5.00
( ) **Subscriber** ... 10.00
( ) **Sustainer** 25.00
( ) **Contributor** .. 50.00
( ) **Protector** 100.00
( ) **Donor** 250.00
( ) **Patron** 500.00
( ) **Fellow** 1000.00

I choose the membership indicated by a cross and I agree to pay annually for three years the sum of ..... dollars.

First year's payment to be made at signing; second payment on or before January 1, 1924; third payment on or before January 1, 1925; to the Central Committee, Inc., at 50 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Enclosed find my check for ..... *Dollars.*

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... Date .....

(Make all checks payable to Central Committee, Inc., Membership Fund.)

HOLLAND SOCIETY ON MANHATTAN DATE

Favors 1925 for Celebration of the Tercentenary of Settlement by the Dutch.

OLD RECORDS ARE CITED

Mohicans Here Before 1626, but That Was the Year Indians Sold the Island.

The Holland Society of New York has issued a memorandum on the subject of the proper date for the tercentenary celebration of the settlement of Manhattan Island. Inasmuch as there is a dispute as to when the first settlement occurred, the Executive-Committee of the Tercentenary Commission is prepared to celebrate in 1923 the arrival of the ship The Nederland, the authorities of the Holland Society are emphatic in their view that the appropriate year in which to celebrate is 1925, for it was in 1625 that Peter Minuit bought the Island from the Indians for the worth of bedlinen and trinkets. The statement of the society made in part as follows:

In September, 1609, the Nederland ship, the Half Moon, flying the colors of the Dutch Republic, the United States of the Netherlands, discovered the Great River of the Mountains, later called the River Mauritius, after the Prince of Orange, and anchored off Manhattan, now a part of New York City. The very first year after the Half Moon had returned to Holland a Dutch ship, name unknown, arrived with Walloons, and must therefore be called Fort, not Ship.

Settlement in Manhattan at this time was not so highly favored as at other points on the Great River, like Fort Orange (Albany). But in 1623 Adriaen Jorisz Thienpont, the Dutch skipper, reported the Dutch settled at Manhattan with four habitations already established, which little settlement he found on his return, and which he left behind when he sailed away after a few days' stay.

Dirk Explores the Sound.

By this time other ships had arrived from the Netherlands at Manhattan, and in that year Adriaen Dirk built there the first ship, Gerrit the Horse-Herd, with which he explored Long Island Sound and the coast the past Cape Cod and as far as the present site of Salem, Mass. In this year Walloons from Wallonia had returned to Manhattan. In commemoration of which settlement on Manhattan the Holland Society of New York erected a tablet some years ago on the lower part of Broadway.

In 1624 an English captain, Dermer, on his voyage from the north to Virginia, passed through Long Island Sound and by Manhattan, and reported that the Dutch had settled there. In 1624, when the English Pilgrims sailed from Holland for America, an ship of Dutch Huguenot refugees, they sailed to South Manhattan, where the Dutch were, but received scant attention at Cape Cod and there remained.

In 1625 we have an authentic account of a Dutch ship at Manhattan. Pieter Bondecker, the Dutch skipper, reported, as appears by the affidavit of Cornelis Tiel, clerk of Jacob de Rasiere, whose daughter Sarah was the first white female child, if not the first white child, about which we have authentic records, born in New Netherland.

Although no accurate record has been found of the number of Netherland citizens who were not there temporarily for trades, but had settled permanently at Manhattan and elsewhere in New Netherland during all those years down to 1626, one record, in their present condition, that the authorities must, then have numbered more than 300 souls.

A more important and systematic colonization by Netherlanders in America began after the organization of the West India Company, in 1623, the ship New Netherland bringing over to Manhattan, consisting of whom, Walloons or Flemish or of French blood, and most of them, no doubt, Huguenot born, and "from this time on more Netherlanders arrived at Manhattan and the Great River of the Mountains."

In 1626, May 24, Peter Minuit, the Director, with the Councillors and magistrates of Amsterdam, bought of the Indians, which were Jroquois Indians, and then transferred to Manhattan, Fort Orange had been imported by previous ships.

Purchase of the Island.

In 1626, May 24, Peter Minuit, the third Director (or Governor, as later English records call him), of the West India Company of the Dutch Republic, made the formal purchase from the Indians of Manhattan Island. The Indians who made the sale were inhabitants of the tribe then subjugating on Long Island and their claim to any such title to all of Manhattan Island was never contested, since it appears to be true that at the time the Indians were living on Manhattan or using it even as a hunting ground. It was the general use of trinkets and money, swaps and goods with struggle, returns, and to and was first used by the Dutch. However, the purchase was a binding and diplomatic formality which served to give the Netherlanders concept as a color of possession, which possession by mere and present without reference to the validity of the title to the particular tribe of Indians who were eager to make the sale for the consideration paid.

On the whole, although it is historically clear that actual settlements with Netherlanders on Manhattan Island were made by the Dutch as early as 1623 and 1624, and increased thereafter year by year and in the years 1625, 1626 and 1628 many Walloons and people of French blood, came with the Netherland born, till the purchase of Manhattan by P. Minuit, the third Director, in 1626, from an important historic date for a celebration in 1926—not indeed of the first settlement on Manhattan, but of its permanent acquisition by deed of purchase from the Indians who claimed the title.

The special celebration of a multiplicity of tercentenary celebrations proper [illegible] 1925 [illegible] to the Holland [illegible] in view and proportion of its size and dignity, as well as the [illegible] necessary to have one celebration in 1926 to which the guests of New York by Netherlanders of all blood, [illegible] that at that time the Dutch [illegible] of the Netherlands consisted of a people descended from many [illegible], could be commemorated with the account of all."

WILL HELP EMPLOYES.

New York University Adopts Health and Welfare Course.

[illegible] and well satisfied in the hands of a new course [illegible] to the curriculum of the [illegible] Management of the Washington Square center of New York University.

The course will be known as "Labor and Employment Management," and will be inserted under the direction of J. D. Hackett for 2h. the time of the spring semester beginning Feb. 5. Among the points to be covered are accidents and their prevention, the organization of a medical department, the use of emergency hospitals, fitness provisions in industrial plants, plant hygiene and sanitation, heating, ventilation, lighting and heating, fatigue, lunch rooms and food for workers, wages and wage systems, employment, [illegible] health insurance and life insurance.

In the Current Week

[illegible]

STROBEL FURNITURE

SECOND FEBRUARY SALE IN 70 YEARS

REDUCTIONS FROM 25% to 33⅓%

Save Hundreds of Dollars

DINING ROOM and BEDROOM SUITES

Authentic reproductions of charming period styles. The dining room suites are composed of 10 pieces and the bedroom suites 7 pieces with full size bed and 8 pieces with twin beds. Each suite plainly marked with the regular price and the reduced sale price.

DINING ROOM SUITES	Reg.	Sale	BEDROOM SUITES	Reg.	Sale
Amer. Walnut Suite	404	$333	Walnut (Full size bed)	357	$238
Amer. Walnut Suite	500	$375	Walnut (Twin Beds)	492	$369
Brown Mahog. Suite	600	$450	Mahog. (Full size bed)	639	$426
Amer. Walnut Suite	800	$600	Walnut (Full size bed)	724	$543

The above items are a few of our reductions. Many suites are marked under $400.00.

FREE METROPOLITAN DELIVERY Complete Suites Only WILL HOLD FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc.

Established 1866

53 and 55 Elizabeth St. (½ block north of Canal St.) New York City

Entrance—3 and 47 Elizabeth Street.

Motor down by way of Lafayette St. to Canal, east on Canal St. to Elizabeth St., or by 3rd Ave. Elevated, Lexington Ave. or B. R. T. Subway to Canal St. Station.

Open Until 5 P. M. Daily Open Until 3 P. M. Saturday

FORE !!!

Golf School

WE HAVE OPENED the most modernly equipped Indoor Golf Courts in the City, under the personal supervision of the well known Instructor and Professional, Mr. William Small.

Now is the time to learn the game if you are a beginner, or to improve it if you have played before.

The charge for tuition is most moderate. Courts open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. except Sunday. Telephone Circle 5092.

A complete assortment of the better kind of golf supplies at prices that will save you money will be found in conjunction with the Golf School, our policy being to name the same low prices on golf goods that have made for us more than one million steady and satisfied customers for automobile supplies.

Look for the opening of sporting goods and sports wear departments in our branch stores shortly.

An inspection and test of our Golf Courts is invited.

Times Square Auto Supply Co., Inc.

GOLF SCHOOL

BROADWAY at 50th STREET Telephone Circle 5092

School open from 9.00 A. M. to 7.00 P. M.

Entrance to School—220 West 50th Street—Take Elevator.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

America's Greatest Furniture House

Store Hours 9 to 5.30

Ludwig Baumann & Co.

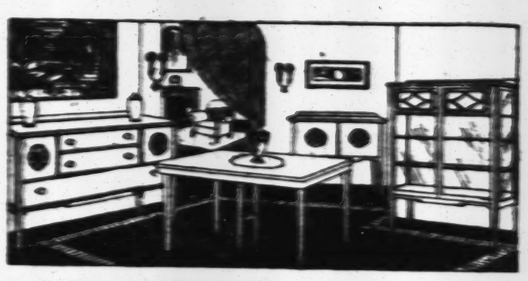
A Department Store of Housefurnishings

Open Saturday Evenings Until 8.30

144-146 West 125 St. 35 to 36 St. Block 8th Ave. Newark, N. J., 49-51 Market St.

To-morrow—We Start Our Greatest FEBRUARY SALE

Entire Stock Reduced 20 to 50%!

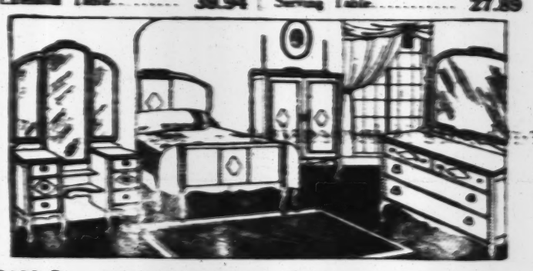


$225 Adam Dining Room Suits (3 pieces)

Walnut Combination—Consists of Buffet, China Closet and Extension Table. (Sold separately if desired.)

Reduced to **129.98** Cash or Credit

Buffet	$49.58	China Closet	$40.46
Extension Table	38.94	Serving Table	27.89



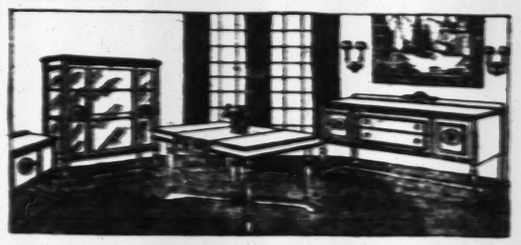
$400 Queen Anne Bedroom Suits (4 pieces)

Walnut Combination—Consists of Dresser, Chiffonde, Bow-end Bed and Vanity. (Sold separately if desired.)

Reduced to **298.89** Cash or Credit

Dresser	$83.49	Bow-end Bed	$74.98
Chiffonde	60.44	Vanity	79.89

Bedroom and Living Room Suits in over 375 styles from $98.95 to $1350.00.



$350 Italian Renaissance Dining Suits (4 pcs.)

This handsome suit of a beautiful walnut combination consists of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table and Serving Table. (Sold separately if desired.) Chairs to match, have tapestry seats.

Reduced to **229.75** Cash or Credit

Buffet	$65.67	China Closet	$59.75
Extension Table	55.49	Serving Table	48.84

Hundreds of Other Suits for the Dining Room Included in This Great February Sale. Prices range from $129.50 to $1100.00.

February Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

OUR February Sale of Oriental Rugs is always eagerly anticipated by thousands of people who appreciate the real merit of an Oriental Rug and the unequalled values of a Ludwig Baumann Sale. We have included our entire stock of Oriental Floor Coverings in this remarkable event. Chinese, Persian and Turkish Rugs in Scatter and Room Sizes. Buy an Oriental Rug in this Sale on our liberal credit terms.

A Few of the Outstanding Values

Mosul Rugs, averaging 3.2x6.6	$35.50	to	$85.00
Hamadan Rugs, averaging 2.6x4.1	33.50	to	47.50
Bokharas Rugs, averaging 3.4x6.2	39.00	to	69.50
Chinese Rugs, averaging 2.6x5 and 3x6	25.00	to	39.00
Persian Dozar Rugs, averaging 5.6x8	110.00	to	125.00
Persian Sarouk Rugs, averaging 4.4x6.10			145.00
Kashan Rugs, averaging 4.3x7.3			250.00
Kashan Rugs, averaging 4.4x6.11			275.00

This Sale Also Includes Our Entire Line of Room Size Orientals, Persian and Chinese, ranging in size from 4x6 to 9x12, at exceptional reductions.

For Our Sale of Wilton and Axminster Rugs, Linoleum, Etc. See the Advertisement in Today's Auction.

Write for Our New Book "The Home Beautiful"

It tells you how to furnish your home tastefully, economically and inexpensively. Includes photographs, values, by rooms, home and color schemes, for every room. Absolutely FREE! Write for it. Send your name and address to Dept. T. 28, Ludwig Baumann & Co.

February Sale

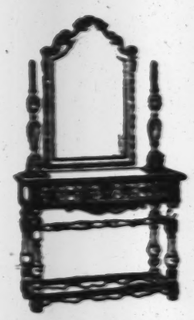
ARDSLEIGH

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Fine Furniture

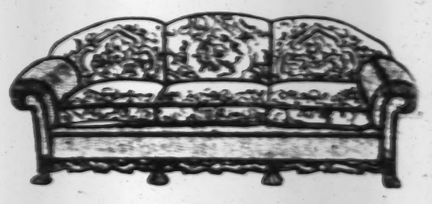
76 Period Suits and 879 Single Pieces of this famous furniture have been included in this great sale. Every desirable period design is represented in the newest design, finish and shade.

Ardsleigh Products May Be Purchased On Our Usual Liberal Credit Term.



$275 Console Table, Mirror and Candlestick made of solid antique mahogany, carved by hand in the round; in polychrome or antique mahogany finish 159.75

$185 Chippendale Chair, covered in finest tapestry. Mahogany frame; may be had in polychrome, antique walnut or antique mahogany combination. 98.5



$700 Chippendale Suite, consisting of Sofa, Master Chair and graceful Low-Backed-Arm Chair. May be had in taupe or blue figured mohair. Loose Cushions, reversible seats, spring arms $550

Note the elaborate carving of the frame. The upholstery in this suit is of the most luxurious type.

Ludwig Baumann Gives the Most Liberal Credit!

A small deposit secures the immediate delivery of your entire purchase. You need make no other outlay of Cash and may take a year and a half to pay the balance. We gladly open accounts from $5 to $5,000!

Our Schedule of Deposits

$5 Delivers	$100
Smaller Deposits on Smaller Purchases	
$15 delivers	$300
$20 delivers	$400
$30 delivers	$600
$40 delivers	$800
$50 delivers	$1,000

Our Liberal Credit Terms

On $10 Purchase		$1 a Week	
On $25	"	$1.50 a	"
On $100	"	$2.50 a	"
On $200	"	$3.00 a	"
On $300	"	$4.00 a	"

Larger Amounts in Proportion. You can pay monthly.

No Interest Added

Free Motor Delivery Anywhere Within 100 Miles of New York.

The New York Times

"All the news that's fit to print."

Established Every Day for the Year by The New York Times Company.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
R. C. FRANCIS, Secretary.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Subject to service-charge until further notice.)
[illegible]

SUBSCRIBERS' RATES
[illegible]

AUXILIARY PUBLICATIONS
[illegible]

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication, of all news dispatches credited to it, or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein. All rights of republication of all other matter herein are reserved.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923.

LOWDEN ON ISOLATION.

Former Governor LOWDEN would probably not be classified as a "dirt farmer," though he was born on a farm in Iowa, endured the hardships of primitive farm life in his youth and now lives on a farm in Illinois. He knows as well as any man in public life farm conditions in the Middle West and the farmers' problems. Moreover, he has an unusual acquaintance with national affairs through his Congressional and Gubernatorial experience. He was once even in sight of a Republican Presidential nomination. But he has also lately observed conditions at first hand in Europe. In his address last Friday night before the Foreign Relations Council he spoke as an Illinois farmer, but as one who has looked beyond his prairie horizon. It would be a fortunate thing for America if our present Senators and Representatives could see as far as Governor LOWDEN.

The price that we should have to pay for isolation, he reminds us, ought to be taken into the reckoning: 20 per cent. of our wheat fields reverting to an untilled state; 20 per cent. of our corn fields no longer producing corn because there would be no market abroad for it, and 50 per cent. of our cotton fields going back to forest and log; the closing up of some of our copper mines, and the complete revolution of our industry and commerce. Like old Atlas, standing at the western edge of the ancient world, the American farmer has taken the globe upon his shoulders and he can't get rid of it. If he doesn't hold it up, it will fall upon him and crush him. It is a good thing for the world that he has been under it, but it is a good thing for him, too.

Even Senator BRUKHART of Iowa (but here in Missouri), speaking with Governor LOWDEN at the same dinner, expressed himself as in favor of international co-operation. He proposed a particular kind of co-operation which does not seem to be practicable, soon enough, if at all, to cope with the present situation. Governor LOWDEN, regretting that we have hauled down our flag in the Rhineland because the people of Europe will think that we have lost faith in them, would renew co-operation by taking full official membership in the Reparation Commission as the first step. We cannot improve upon the able representative whom we have unofficially there, but we can give him a voice to speak there for America as well as for himself. It is cheering that there is such a Republican voice as LOWDEN's speaking here in America for co-operation and against isolation.

FATHER OF STRASBOURG PIE.

Epicurites may frown on the practice of Strasbourg and Toulouse in stuffing geese and duck till they get enlargement of the liver; but it is to be remembered that in Morocco the admired ample beauty is often artificially fattened by a similar process. Anyway, the epicure's tongue moistens at the thought of these diminutively lovely little bevines and their delicious contents. Who first gave pâté de foie gras to the world of gourmets? A Strasbourg scholar, M. SCHMIDER, has studied thoroughly this vexed question.

It is a tradition of historians of the culinary art that the first Strasbourg pie was fashioned in the kitchen of the Marshal DE CONTADES by one CLOTZ, said to be a Norman. M. SCHMIDER has established from the record that Pierre CLOTZ, or CLOTZ, was a cooper of Lorraine, born in 1737, who died in 1827. He has established, what is more important, the fact that this Lorraine didn't blow unnoticed with Strasbourg pie in the delectable form and composition which now endears it to cultivated palates. The Clotz, Clotze or Claude pie was excellent in itself, a combination of goose liver, spices and stuffings; but, just as Cyrano's Tower is "vanishing still the story of the spire," so this gastronomic blundering pie received the new touch of civilization and perfection; the indispensable truffle.

Truffledom Strasbourg pie! As will imagine a wonderful world. The truffle lover who was to add the truffle, was Nicolas Francois Doyen, a Parisian, of course. Born in 1768, he reached Hyge at Strasbourg, whence, wandering to Perigord, he learned to know and love truffles. Returning to Strasbourg, the gallic thought came to him of enriching, lengthening and perfecting the original Strasbourg pie with truffles. He opened a pastry cook's shop, where, it is pleasant to know, he did a rushing business. His immense improvement was instantly appreciated. Honor the lofty port of Strasbourg, NICOLAS FRANCOIS DOYEN!

NATIONS AS CORPORATIONS.

Senator BORAH has announced that he will renew his resolution authorizing and requesting President HARDING to call a world economic conference in Washington. It is to be hoped that the Senator will take pains to avoid even the appearance of interfering with any plans that the Administration may have formed. He should also be particularly careful not to take a position certain to antagonize Great Britain and inflame France. As the aim is to invite all the leading countries to the conference, an essential preliminary is to cultivate their good-will and make them predisposed to accept the invitation. Otherwise, the movement would fall before it got going. It would be a help, also, if Senator BORAH were able to indicate a program much more precise than any which he has previously laid down. If, for example, he intends to imply that Congress is to recede from its extreme demands concerning the payment of the war debts owing to the United States, that ought to be explicitly stated.

Support for some such general scheme as that urged by Senator BORAH is given by Judge GARY in today's New YORK TIMES. He holds that the United States could not wave itself from European economic problems even if we wanted to, and that the time has come when our Government should take the honest interest and display every activity possible in helping to settle the controversies which continue to vex the whole world. It is Judge GARY's conviction that much could be done by an early conference between the nations, at which representatives willing to deal with the whole matter in a large and international spirit could discover lasting solutions of many difficulties.

Judge GARY speaks out of his own experience as an industrial leader. In 1921 he himself called an international conference of iron and steel manufacturers. At the meetings which it held in Brussels a fine temper of conciliation and adjustment was shown, with the result that the industry throughout the world reaped considerable benefit. If corporations could do this, asks Judge GARY, why cannot nations? He believes they can, and that they ought to meet and discuss the big questions which confront them, just as successful and progressive business men would do. The analogy which Judge GARY brings forward may not be altogether palatable to Senator BORAH, but it is in any event highly suggestive. Anybody who argues that the idea cannot be made to work would really be arguing that nations are less capable and well-meaning than corporations.

TO SAVE THE BOBOLINK.

The bobolink, "gayest songster of the Spring," which BRYANT, LOWELL, WILSON FLAGG, THOMAS BELL and hosts of lesser poets have sung, will be restored to the protected list at the present session of the New Jersey Legislature if the State Audubon Society can prevail upon members from the rural parts. After five years of uphill work the society induced the Legislature of 1921 to save this joyous minstrel from the pot-hunters. The vote to protect him was almost unanimous. In the year following the law-makers took a sudden and mysterious dislike to Robert of Lincoln, and again he was proscribed as the enemy of agriculture and consigned to extinction—there is no other way of putting the matter, for bobolinks were becoming almost as rare as bluebirds in New Jersey and the game of the pot-hunter is bagom. Of the repeal of the protective law the Audubon Society said:

> The society does not hesitate to state that there is no better apparent reason for the repeal of bobolink protection than that some of Senator ALLEN's constituents, and probably a few of those of some other Senators, desire to shoot bobolinks. The New Jersey Senate has robbed the farmer of a valuable agricultural aid and the native-loving people of the State of a source of enjoyment.

Perhaps it is presumptuous to differ with the Audubon Society, but, as the farmers of New Jersey are inclined to regard the bobolink as a marauder and thief, it may be ventured that agriculture and not "sport" made the sign of thumbs down for the little troubadour from the South. In the rice fields of the Carolinas there may be a case against him when he returns from his Northern vacation, although one would like to know whether he cannot claim a set-off of insect pest destruction about the time the dogwood breaks into flower and the magnolia begins to bloom. However that may be, rice does not grow in the North, and the Audubon Society is prepared to prove that the bobolink is the New Jersey farmers' friend, joining with other migrants in exterminating the parasites that devour his seeds and damage his crops. As a matter of fact, there are very few birds that should be put upon the black list. Every farmer ought to have a copy of W. L. MCATEE's article, "Local Suppression of Agricultural Pests by Birds," which was carefully edited to the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1920. The author was attached to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. He collected a great deal of valuable testimony about the ravaging of crops by birds. Even the English sparrow and the starling received certificates of character. As an bird is, supposed to be more influence than this species of sparrow, which really originated on the Continent of Europe. It may be noted that among the pests he finds so vexatiously are the cicada, the asparagus beetle, the locust leaf-miner, the forest tent-caterpillar, the cankerworm, the army worm and the drop worm. In a single season birds eat many times their weight in insects. A large flock will clear a garden patch in short order. Intelligent farmers wrote many letters to Mr. MCATEE about their indebtedness to the birds. One, from S. E. GUNSMAN of Nebraska, may be quoted:

> Every farmer that shoots birds must be a fool. I had wheat this last Spring on new breaking. The grasshoppers came out apparently as thick as the wheat itself, and, indeed, much thicker. I gave up that field for lost. Just then great numbers of plover came, and flocks of blackbirds and some quail, and commenced feeding on this field. They cleaned out the locusts so well that I had at least three-quarters of a crop, and I know that without the birds I would not have had any.

That the farmer suffers loss from the depredations of birds is doubtless true, but they pay their hand-bill over and over again by destroying insect pests. After the farmers of New Jersey hear what the Audubon Society has to say for the bobolink, let them turn to their wives and children for the decisive vote. High Spring without his rejuvenating rhapsody it is hard to think of.

THE ROMANCE OF ENERGY.

The concern felt throughout the world over the exhaustion of our basic supplies of energy has been reflected in the eagerness to secure new oil fields. We have made lavish expenditure of the energy conserved in geologic times in the form of coal and petroleum. The United States is the largest producer, as well as the largest consumer, of both coal and oil. Our coal resources are ample for our needs for many years to come, but this cannot be said of our oil reserves. Experts tell us that, at the present rate of consumption, they will hardly suffice for more than seventy years. These facts have spurred scientists to the discovery of new sources of energy.

Attention has been given to the utilization of the power of winds, tides; to vegetable, fish and animal oils; to the sunlight, the heat of the earth and other sources. No practical means for general releasing of the energy of these forces has been found. Alcohol is considered the best substitute for petroleum. It can be made by distilling organic matter and by the fermentation and distillation of most kinds of vegetable matter. Yet the known methods of alcohol production do not yield a practicable substitute for mineral oils.

Attempts have been made to develop solar heat. Many distinguished scientists have made long voyages through hard seas of thought, vainly endeavoring to find the key which would release for the service of mankind the immense amount of energy constantly radiated to our planet. Even now, chemists are giving attention to ways and means for utilizing solar energy in a manner similar to Nature's wasteful chemical process carried on in the leaves of growing plants. The energy in the winds and tides is immense but fitful. It has been proposed to have deeply into the ground, fill the bore with water, and utilize the generated steam for power purposes. In certain parts of the world hot springs and water bores have been actually used in this manner on a small scale, and in some localities it might be possible to tap auxiliary power supplies by using subterranean steam generation.

The hydraulic generation of energy is the most valuable adjunct to coal and oil that we at present possess. Hydroelectric power is secured on the American and Canadian sides of Niagara Falls for the manufacture of carborundum, aluminum, calcium carbide, alkali, the smelting of metals and other purposes. Powerful plants for generating electrical power exist at Muscle Shoals. Several large hydraulic plants on the Kern River, and at other places on the Pacific Coast, supply electric power to distant cities; and in Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, and other parts of Europe, a large number of important chemical, engineering and metallurgical industries are supported by hydroelectric energy. Yet, owing to the limited areas that can be supplied, hydroelectric power can be looked upon only as a minor source of energy.

Romantic researches are being made into the internal energy of an atom. These are yielding immerable facts from which some of the most brilliant fairy tales of science are gathered. Scientists are finding the secrets of the movements in atoms and are discovering that they occur everywhere. They produce magnetism and the principal chemical reactions. The growth of plants and the energy stored in coal, and possibly in some of the oil deposits, are partly due to radio-activity. Numerous lower plants secure their carbon by the reduction of carbonic acid without the presence of light. But in the higher plants, heat, light and material catalysts are needed to make the carbon. It is calculated that to convert a single molecule of carbonic acid into formaldehyde more than 150,000 calories are necessary. The radio-activities which further these chemical processes in growing plants were closely done the sun and other celestial bodies. No doubt, however, it is not forthcoming in the practical question: "How can the radio-energy of the "atom, or the atomic processes of organization, be utilized for the energy-day "needs of man so as to take the place of "coal and oil?"

Until there is a satisfactory reply, even those who do not possess the scientific imagination must watch with increasing anxiety the prodigiate dissipation of our such immense stores of energy. While watching the fascinating discoveries of the scientific students of atomic energy, we must cling tightly to those sources which have hitherto so magnificently served our needs.

THE FIRST LABOR CORPORATION.

Labor banks have ceased to be a novelty, but there is only a single labor corporation—the Beach Grove Union Corporation. This shows that American labor is thinking along capitalist lines. Some are proposing the compulsory incorporation of unions and their statutory regulation. But the path of permission is the path of least resistance. The inducement of profit for labor by incorporation remains to be demonstrated, but at least a beginning is made by the first labor corporation.

The corporation undertaken by its charter, constitution and by-laws:

> To promote a greater efficiency of the individual workman.
>
> To increase the daily output of the individual.
>
> To increase the total production of the shop.
>
> To increase the profits of the employer.
>
> To establish a flexible plan for determining wages, on a basis which adjusts the earnings of both the employer and employee to the number of units of output rather than length of time worked.
>
> To increase the individual earnings of employes by first raising the efficiency of the whole organization and reducing the production cost per unit of output.

Capital could not propose that program to labor, but may welcome it from labor. This is the first admission by labor that wages do not come from profits. If wages come from capital there is a limit to their increase, and they cease altogether when capital is expropriated. There is such a potential capacity of increased production from good-will co-operation between labor and capital that it is the world's surest hope that it can earn itself out from its debts and despair in that manner. The negation of that hope lies in the exercise of either labor or capital. The fortification of the rights of the worker in the most sacred of property rights—that of the individual in his work capacity—is the complement of the right of capital to its profits.

Labor can increase its share in the universal dividend of goods through quantity production by working with capital better than by fighting capital. The benefit lies not merely in incorporation but in the principles avowed. There are particular benefits to labor through incorporation. Trade unions now accumulate funds by millions, which are used without the responsibility and safety afforded by corporation methods. This pioneer corporation has realized for its members better wages than the Railroad Labor Board could allow to unions, and has done so by increasing shop efficiency 25 per cent., and thus reducing unit costs.

SOUTHERN CULTURE.

THE TIMES has spoken in praise of those admirable periodicals, The Reviewer of Richmond and The Double Dealer of New Orleans. While hospitable to Northern writers, they have the larger merit of bringing out a native and original talent. They are part of a literary and artistic renaissance that is going on in many Southern States. The Poetry Society of Texas is a strong co-operator in this revival. Savannah, Jacksonville and some other cities have poetry societies whose intelligent activity and influence are acknowledged. These people are no dabblers and poetasters. They are producing high and serious work, much of it of undeniable beauty and felicity.

The Year Book of the Poetry Society of South Carolina, founded in 1920, records a real achievement not only in poetry but in all the sister arts. In Charleston the Carolina Art Association, which has a beautiful building of studios and galleries, conducts a successful Winter art school. To this association is due the All-Southern Exhibition of Paintings, which has become a highly regarded experiment in American artistic life. A year or two ago Miss ALICE R. HUGER SMITH's water colors of the Carolina "low country," shown in various cities, at once interested critics in Charleston art. The Charleston Museum, through its children's classes in printing, modeling, and so on, is hastening the revival and preparing it for the next generation. The Charleston Musical Society and the Musical Art Club bring the famous Symphony Orchestra and concert performers to that city every year.

Two colleges of the State held annual musical festivals. Original with Charleston was the

> large negro gathering for the purpose of preserving and preserving racial "spirituals" and folk-songs. Through the co-operation of both races, large choruses were drilled in the city and quartets and soloists assembled from the Sea Islands and great country. This concert, which was widely attended by students and lovers of folk-lore, as well as of music, was an inspiring success. It is hoped that the movement will result in an annual folk-song convention.

South Carolina has its "little theatre," the Town Theatre of Columbia. We [illegible] the composition of the truth, Columbia's daily newspaper, with the history, the life of an community [illegible] Sea Islands, we believe, [illegible] other similar movement in America. The plan which has been evolved is lovely title: The State offers substantial prizes to winners in drama contest. The winning plays are produced at the Town Theatre by cast of "student actors" who are given professional instruction in acting. The plays are then taken on tour to towns within the State. The author receives the customary royalties for such performances, and at the same time contract co-operation from various types of audiences. Thus the play is written, produced and published before several audiences, with a commercial step in the process, while there nothing to the chance of actors are given an opportunity to secure training and actual experience of dramatic life at no expense to themselves. The Town Theatre is also ready to welcome poets, musicians and lecturers on the arts, and acts as a centre of art for Columbia and the surrounding country.

This is only a little of the fruitful effort of the Poetry Society and the other workers for cultivation in the arts. The society offers prizes for poetry. In this Year Book are included poems, some of them by distinguished Northerners, some of them signed by famous Palmetto names, PINCKNEY, RUTLEDGE; one prize poem by a RAVENEL. A few chair of young, genuine South Carolina "makers and singers" is heard. Yet a little while ago we Northern folks thought of HENRY TIMROD and PAUL HAYNE as the only South Carolina poets; and knew them usually only as names. The literary and artistic revival in the South has come swiftly. It is unforced, spontaneous, strong, and gathering strength.

NITTI ON EUROPE.

The diamond-studded belt for the heavyweight gloom championship of the world must be awarded to Dr. FRANCESCO SAVERIO NITTI, whose recent book on The Decadence of Europe, reviewed in today's section of THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW, was too much even for Mr. MAYNARD KEYNES. No doubt since the book was written this Lucifugous ex-Premier has become glummer still, under the menace of the Fascist castor-oil bottle. Like most of the forward-looking, he groans and screws over France's iniquity.

> The illusion (he says) that while France should exact indemnities from Germany by means of armies of occupation, Great Britain and America should remit debts owed to them, is both damaging and immoral. In the United States the entire body of public opinion would rise against this offense against morals and international harmony.

Perhaps. But it is an equally damaging and immoral illusion that, while the United States should exact payment of the French debt in full, France should remit (also in full, as NITTI seems to think) the reparations due from Germany. Probably it would be harder to convince "the entire body of public opinion in the United States" of this, but they see it in France. NITTI's formula for the restoration of peace and prosperity is simple. No more armies of occupation, no more interference, no more indemnities, no more allied debts. Let England and America pay for the war; they can afford it. And he hopes that "the America of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN" will see the beauty of this and hasten to take up the white man's burden.

LEADING ARCHAEOLOGICALLY.

America, as the article in today's TIMES states, is "in the lead archaeologically." We have scientific recoverers out in Memphis, Thebes, Palestine and Ur of the Chaldees on one side and from China to Peru on the other. It was an American who found the sarcophagus of a cousin of HENRY the Great, reposing in a city called the "place of quiet," along the way between Jerusalem and Damascus. We are more than observers at the tomb of TUTANKHAMEN, for an American, whose name has suddenly become known outside of archaeological circles, led the expedition into the desert that took captive this last fortress of an ancient King. It was an American archaeologist who, following in the path of CYRUS the Great, again took Sardis and brought forth the coins of CRESSUS minted in the sixth century B. C. They were Americans who, with caravans of Tibetan camels and American automobiles, traveled around the Mongolian desert and brought back the bones of beasts that the earth which bred them has turned to stone, seemingly just to keep them from being entirely forgotten by those who have come after them.

American geologists, archaeologists, geographers, botanists, are not only co-operating with scientists of other lands, but in some of the notable expeditions are leading them in trying to find out whence we came and what happened to mankind along the way. Our Government has even demanded, as in the case of Turkey, that we be permitted to continue our excavations in certain places, continuing that the earth's past does not belong exclusively to those who happen to be occupying any particular patch of it at the moment.

What about the future? We who are so much concerned with the past of the whole earth from across the hundreds of thousands of years, unraveling the history of the race, seeing how it was knitted by time, shall we have no co-operating concern for the future of that race outside of our own land? Shall we send no explorers with others into the thousands of years to come? Shall we, with blind indifference, withdraw even our "observers," our "listeners-in"? We are in the land archaeologically. Ought we not to think of the possibilities of leading teleologically—that is, in working out the complete design?

BY-PRODUCTS

The wages of sin is death, but the wages of heresy is free publicity.

This dampening is not, down merely as a statement of fact, and not as an expression of preference by the supplementary between Dr. Percy Grant and his Bishop, which is causing so much excitement among elderly rectors and young intellectuals. Without endeavoring to map deadlines who think that Washington Heights has a divine consolation to regulate the opinions of Washington Square, it may be observed that now, as always, Dr. Grant is a little unhappy in his supporters. Most of them would do anything for him, except go to church.

This is the ill-fortune of an earnest and well-intentioned man, who even yet doesn't seem to understand the temper of the community. When Dr. Grant used to preside over his turbulent Sunday night forum he was zealous for democracy—democracy in politics and industry, and democracy on the speaking floor where he wanted every man to get a fair hearing and none to talk too long. But democracy was the last thing that most of his amateur orators wanted. Their idea of a fair hearing was to talk till they were tired out, and then howl down the speakers for the opposition.

Dr. Grant would wriggle out of a few Epicureanism dogmas that he thinks the modern intellect has outgrown; but he would keep the injunctions to humility and long-suffering, poverty and chastity, fortitude, self-denial and brotherly love—everything, in short, which makes Christianity difficult and unpopular.

Gentlemen now experimenting a novel co-Christian for religion think that Dr. Grant has done a great thing in getting the Church on the front page. But Dr. Hall of New Brunswick did that; even in more properly sensational fields, Bill Sunday did it. It isn't hard to get the Church on the front page; nor is it certain that the front page is the Church's best field of usefulness. One sees much excitement over religion, but few symptoms of the broken and the contrite heart.

Europe in the South, which clings to the older emotional traditions. Two citizens of Morehouse Parish, Louisiana—old friends—take time off from the local industry of regulating the morals of others to go to a colored lady's cabin and there get drunk. In the course of conversation one of them kills the other and when he sobers up his would-to-God-I-had-died-for-thee fills three-quarters of a column.

A gentleman of Memphis shoots his paramour, and tries to throw the blame on his father. "I have been a dog, low down like a dog," he says, enjoying such a conviction of sin as is rarely seen in our time. With these orgies of repentance going on, why doesn't the Church take advantage of them?

Well, the Church must be about its Father's business. Over in Jersey City the clergy are banded together in a Society for the Suppression of Vice and Immorality. They don't seem to be suppressing much vice and immorality, but they have managed to close up the Sunday movies.

Up in Albany the Mayor shuts off the convention of the Birth Control League, "for the best interests of morals and the good of the city."

What has this incident in Albany to do with the Church or churches? Well, Albany reports say that the meeting was stopped "largely because of criticism based on the local administration by clergymen and civic societies"—about the birth control conference? Not at all. "Over the manner in which blind tigers, questionable resorts and gambling houses are allowed to operate." Something had to be done to conciliate the moral element; and it was cheaper to suppress the birth control conference than to put the lid on blind tigers and questionable resorts.

For birth control is one of the few subjects on which the Catholics and the Ku Klux Klan are in agreement. The Mayor of Albany knows how to feed two birds with one caraway seed.

Lines on Reading Mr. Belasco's Letter to "My Dear Morris."

Said David Belasco to Morris Gest,
"Of all producers you're the best."
"You're as good a critic as Burton Rascoe,"
Said Morris Gest to David Belasco.

The home life and expenditures of all prohibition agents are to be investigated by a force of super-agents, to find out how many of them are getting rich on their percentage collected from the trade. Obviously the regular agents will have to give up part of their plunder to buy off these investigators, the cost being passed on to the ultimate consumer. No wonder the price of liquor is high.

There is some consolation in the thought that prohibition agents who "pry into the home life" of the rest of the community are to have their own home life pried into; but who will assume the sacred duty of prying into the home life of the super-pryers? Somebody will. We are becoming a nation of great fleas with little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em, little fleas with lesser fleas, &c. Before long the overhead of espionage will exceed the national income; or, to put it more cheerfully, we shall all be able to live by blackmailing each other.

Souvenir of a Chief of Staff.

From Count von Moltke's Letters.

July 1, 1887.

This annual cruise in Norway with the Kaiser is not very appealing. I can no longer fall in so easily with the café atmosphere, to which I have grown unaccustomed. Besides, I have a bad conscience when I think of the valuable time which I shall have to foul away. However, this too is active service for the Fatherland.

Reporters for The Tribune, making the rounds of various fashionable churches to shake active, complain that sometimes they are received with an air of It-is-our-Christian-duty-to-bid-you-welcome-but-what-are-you-here-for? Yet some justification for this appears from the reporters' confessions that they would never have gone to church if the city editor hadn't sent them, in the line of duty.

Out in Oregon (and it is probably only an accident that this happens in a State denaturized by the Ku Klux Klan) they are discussing the ethics of spanking. The Portland Oregonian lately proposed a National Spank Week for the benefit of the younger generation. A reader, recalling that in the whalloped old days when as well as children stayed the hand of the house, proposed to extend the privilege of spanking to all husbands. Thereupon the editor, becoming confused, took refuge in vague generalities about giving this right to "the interested one" in the household.

This, of course, is sheer anarchy. The moral benefit of spanking depends on an implied social contract which leads the spanked one to blow the red. Journalists who want to extend the practice ought to remember that in those same joyous old days a good many rightness editors got their exercise by whipping the editor.

Some harsh things have been said against the Anti-Saloon League, but nobody ever accused it of sounding the ox that treadeth out the corn.

A PROBLEM PLAY.

Shaw's Dramatic Presentation of a Story That Does Not End With the Curtain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a sympathetic playgoer and one who responds to the best in our theatre, I cannot fail to note the novel play by George Bernard Shaw, adapted from the original of Siegfried Trebitsch, at the Comedy Theatre.

"Jitta's Atonement" is so thoroughly modern in construction and atmosphere that it may be taken as a notable example of certain original characteristics of the drama of today and of tendencies that a critical mind can by no means neglect. Whatever Shakespeare's tragedy closes the stage of all the other participants and starts the gossips of the world astray, the present authors hold that in reality a tragic incident is most likely to leave most of the interested parties still trying to confront problems growing out of what has happened. The usual outcome, then, is not unbearable and unmixed gloom; there is grief, indeed, but also absurdity and even merriment. Here is true tragi-comedy—not the clown to spike a laugh between weeps, but an horrible failure resulting from misunderstandings and cross-purposes on the part of personalities, each of whom has a scheme into which the others refuse to fit.

Such is the atmosphere of "Jitta's Atonement." The construction is, of necessity, a reversal of that to which we have been accustomed. There is a tragic beginning, while at the end the ordinary train of life is resumed. The atonement is not a romantic reconciliation and self-torment continued through years, but a practical attempt to restore to their normal course the relations upset by the fault. The romantic, indeed, is not treated as a permanent condition, but its resistance is soon overcome and it is absorbed in the things of every day.

The character of Jitta offers an interesting subject for speculation and discussion. Having seen a fragment of her life, we are left to infer the future. We can hardly avoid the query: How are she and her husband going to get on together? For the husband, if ill-matched with her, is no negligible personage. An artistic question, too, presents itself, as so often when we are dealing with Mr. Shaw. Had the dramatist put in a felicitous touch, or is it a touch of nature?

Such doubt cannot interfere with the interest in the conduct of the story and the uncommon vividness and entertaining quality of the dialogue. At the end of the first act we cannot guess what is to ensue; at the end of Act II. there seem so many possibilities that we are eager for a continuation of the action; and when the final curtain falls the spectator will be apt to exact in "the theatre under his own hat" a series of subsequent scenes, in which, however, the talk is not likely to be as sparkling as that provided by the playwright, and in which the character of Jitta will doubtless be but a faint reflection of the expert dramatic creation of Nina Kalich.

LEWIS F. MOTT.

College of the City of New York, New York, Jan. 27, 1923.

COUEISM IN THEOLOGY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How amused M. Coué must be to see his formula of "day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better," become the slogan and distinguishing characteristic of the theology of "those moderists! Can any one doubt this, when we hear these self-styled "illuminati" again and again proclaiming that each and every successive generation of theologians must necessarily know more than, and improve upon, the theology of all their predecessors—including even the Apostles themselves? Here is a sample of their silly tommy-rot:

"He (the modernist) takes cognizance of the fact that with the passing of the ages man has been better equipped to understand. Compared with the Christian of earlier days, he is a modern, with a modern understanding and a modern outlook. Therefore what satisfied the more primitively functioning mind will not satisfy him. And by the same token he recognizes that what he postulates may well be inadequate to later thinkers."

How comforting this! These Simplicuti, to whom we must look for light, frankly tell us that we are not safe in accepting as true their teaching, because it may well be that it will turn out to be false. Then, "to whom, Lord, shall we go"? Surely not to these self-confessed unreliable guides, nor to "the faith once for all delivered to the saints," because, they tell us, if we rely upon that faith as settled and final, truth we are doomed to hopeless decay: "When you get to finality you have an end of growth and therefore decay!"

Surely we are justified in applying to this theological Couéism that other formula of his, "Ça passe! Ça passe!"

REV. PHILIP W. FAUNTLEROY.

Lake Mahopac, Jan. 26, 1923.

JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excerpt from The American Hebrew in Sunday's edition of THE TIMES, headed "Looking Toward a Universal Religion," should be an inspiration to men of good-will everywhere. How petty and pitiful the squabbles over doctrine and the quarrels about alleged heresies and the boasting of supposed "fundamentals" when contrasted with the splendid program of the embassies of a purified Judaism and the purified Christianity as set forth in the above-mentioned article!

The spiritual and eternal truths of the parent Judaism and its offspring Christianity will indeed be found to coincide, and the absence of coincidence in any particular case will be the indubitable mark that the matter in question is a non-essential.

But does it not seem lamentable that when, for instance, the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati is preparing to include the study of the Greek New Testament in its curriculum, thus developing its splendid program of making that institution "the house of Bible study for all peoples," the Christian seminaries, so many of them—even, alas! the Union Theological Seminary, famous so long for its devotion to the original languages of the Bible—have lowered the standard regarding the Old Testament, so that they no longer require the study of Hebrew; and the great majority of their graduates go out into the ministry with not even a smattering of the language in which the prophets spoke.

CHARLES F. FAGNANI.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

THE GHOST.

My lady on the stairway,
Pray, who may you be,
With sweet face set like stone,
And soft feet that flee?
Your eyes from a strange past
Their cold challenge fling
To the new home we make,
The new life we bring.

My lady on the stairway,
Whence'er you be,
You are of a vast race,
The lands of memory;
Leave me the house a while
To people it anew
With another shadowy horde
That shall pass, like you.

The house keeps watch and ward,
Brooding silently
Over all that has been lived,
All that yet shall be.
My lady on the stairway!
Pledge me for the dayle
When I too may wander here,
Haunting old-time ways.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

WASHINGTON WAITS A RUHR SOLUTION

Feeling Growing That France Has Erred in Judging German Psychology.

SEES THREAT EASTWARD

Does Not Underestimate Communist Capacity for Mischief But Believes the World Will Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Whatever diplomacy and diplomacy meet in Washington the situation in the Ruhr is the single topic of discussion, and the general view is that developments to date have been taking the course that was generally expected, outside of France.

While the movement into the Ruhr began the plan undoubtedly was to extend out on a moderate scale. To this end other Governments were definite assurances were given by France that the so-called productive guarantees would take the form of any military movement against Germany. Even the Italian Government is known to have believed, up to the very moment that France moved, the venture into the Ruhr was intended to take the shape of civil occupation, of that industrial area by French forces.

Based upon information received in Washington, it is generally felt that any occupation of the Ruhr would meet with real but passive resistance from the Germans. Moreover, the passive resistance would be not in a mode exceedingly unpleasant for the French Government, which has made it, as some have, that France has failed to realize her gage by her military advisers, that France would be fighting her grip for by what was originally intended. In other words, the body of Germans would simply stand there. As the matter now stands, events and their consequences, rather than the opinions of officers, are influencing and may be expected to influence the situation.

The Ruhr is in Washington as it appears to be to Paris, and indeed throughout the world, a problem. Whether the unavoidable trend of events may have been the ruling factor in a decision changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that even the Administration has appeared in the Administration's view, or not, what is now and what may yet question, details of the Ruhr following the situation has now in fact, certainly observers in Washington and this view is shared in Lausanne, developments scarcely could have followed the course expected by France.

Has Failed to Cow Germany.

The idea of France was that Germany would be cowed into submission through the seizure of the Ruhr, and that, with her engines of industry deprived of coal and well-nigh paralyzed by the forcible seizure, Germany must capitulate and accept the dictation of a triumphant France. The general opinion here is that France failed to gauge the German temperament. Washington, with rather exceptional, feel, the political psychology will be just the other way—that the more France tightens her grip on the Ruhr the greater will the resistance and stubbornness of the Germans and further the passive resistance.

Another, and mighty weapon with which to crush and destroy in time of war, or with which to make threats of force, but political students profess to be unable to cite historical examples where military force was capable of creating a volunteer people into willing and energetic society.

It is recognized that there are elements of strength in the French argument. Depending great industries of fuel, which means practically putting a stop to productivity on a large scale, throwing thousands of men out of work and imposing penalties in cold, hunger and suffering that may be more than anything imposed in the Middle ranges of actual warfare. But the result of such suffering may not be what the victors intended.

It is impossible to say, from information at hand here, whether the German people will be able to tide over the situation with existing supplies or by obtaining fuel from sources other than the Ruhr, but if they are not able to do so and both of coal should turn out to be as fruitful a weapon as the French Government wish it to be, there is no question that, instead of making Germany submissive, the further tightening of the French grip will force the German into revolutionary frenzy. There are people in this country, people who are the students in this latter think the world may look forward to a situation where Germany will be able to cope with the foul blockade one way or another, though with incalculable loss and suffering and cry as with one voice against her fate. If Germany endeavors and succeeds either the French, given to their attempt or revolution brings on real chaos.

No Profit Seen by France.

There is strong conviction here that, in either case, there is nothing for France to gain from her venture into the Ruhr. In the situation foreshadowed by the more optimistic, the struggle between France and passive Germany would continue and gain, exposing day by day the futility of the French method of procedure, bringing disfavorment to the French people, a change of public sentiment throughout of the French troops and an ending of military French military occupation. The alternative, which the more pessimistic observers of the situation fear, would be a conflagration in Central Europe, the full scope and untoward consequences of which no one can predict.

Those who apprehend that events foreshadow such an outcome point to the rise in the revolutionary temperament engendered by the activities and propaganda of Moscow. There should be the illusion, they say, about the destruction and realization of the Communists in Moscow to take every advantage of the situation that might further their ends. Also of this view could that it would be a serious mistake to allow lightly over the disturbance of Tuesday and Wednesday or ignore the possibilities likely may be reading with respect to eventual utilization of the Red Army.

Truth About the Red Army.

More dispassionate observers do not agree entirely with these grim forebodings of their pessimistic colleagues. They admit the Red Army of Russia is a comparatively strong military body and that, when imbued with new and strange principles, fed by the continuing energy of allied spirit, it would have sufficient strength and fighting capacity to become a serious factor in any European imbroglio of arms. Nevertheless, the complete disorganization of Russia, as complete as ever, is still an absolute fact. The conclusion generally deduced official circles that with broken down means of transportation, lack of production and a food shortage, no serious or extended military operations can be undertaken by the Moscow Government.

It is known here by the well informed that only a part of the Red Army is composed of devoted Communist members, on which the Moscow center could depend in any eventuality. The larger part is formed of conscript peasants, having little to do with communism or the international aims, and felt only in demobilization and participation in the fighting forces of those which destroyed the fighting forces of the old Czarist armies. It is even conceded that the mere attempt of the Moscow diplomats to engage a general offensive would result in mutinies in Russia. Europe may have been actually threatened with a Bolshevik invasion, but insuperable difficulties by a desire to dispense with all footballs and available resources, will reduce the situation, except for a to formidable disparity of numbers and provision.

There facts will, respect to the Russian situation, have to be considered by those who believe to be greatly distorted, may against Soviet war preparations.

WHY BULGARIANS SEEK QUEEN HERE

With an American as Consort, Boris's Country Would Not Fear Political Complications.

WAR BANISHED BARRIERS

Report Marriages Royal of One Side, Even in Great Britain, Paves Way to Wider Democracy.

By FREDERICK CUMMITS-OGDEN, C. B. E.

Until now there has been but one woman of American birth who has ever been called upon to share a throne and who said heart of having been regaled with sovereign honors or some of the political unpolitical courts of Europe—namely, Miss Allen Blake of New Orleans, daughter of Michael Blake, a well-known banker of the Crescent City, and who, in 1885, accepted from her sweetheart to become the consort of the reigning Prince Albert of Monaco.

But, at the close of some fourteen years, the marriage, which was contracted in a feeling of perfect equality, and in no sense a morganatic union, was dissolved by a decree of the Tribunals of Monaco, the annulment of the couple being subsequently confirmed by the French Courts. The Princess still retains her title as Princess of Monaco, although her allegiance now reigns in his father's stead. But she is no longer accorded the honors due to sovereignty nor even to mere royalty.

Formerly equality of birth was regarded as indispensable to matrimonial alliances contracted by royalty. As the so-Continental Europe was concerned, many unions contracted by royal and imperial personages with women who did not belong by birth to any of the reigning families or "houses" of Europe were regarded as morganatic, the issue from such marriages being barred from inheriting their father's titles and debarred the children from any inheritance thereof.

Peter Broke the Rule.

Peter the Great was the first to break through this rule, and to disregard the dynastic laws of the sovereign houses of Europe, by wedding a kitchen wench of notorious antecedents whom he raised to the throne as Empress Catherine. Then came the great Catherine of Russia, Empress Elizabeth, who after proclaiming herself Empress of the French, married Demetrius de Beauharnais, a fascinating creole from the French West Indies, to be crowned in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris, as his Empress. He likewise conferred the title of Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstadt upon his son, Eugene, and his son-in-law, Marcel, as the Crown of Sweden and of the two Sicilies, and had their respective wives similarly invested with sovereign titles and prerogatives.

William Bonaparte, his youngest brother, King of Westphalia, was married while still a young naval officer, at Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Patterson of that city, the ceremony being performed by the notorious Archbishop Carroll, he despite the French Government to do so, to prevent the union, as legal, on the ground that it had been contracted without his permission, which was a slap gun sun in head of the Bonaparte family.

This followed the case of the seventeen Grand Duke of Baden, who married, morganatically, the daughter of Baron Lando Geyer, the marriage dissolved by act of Legislature to sovereign rank, while her children, although born in morganatic bed, were subsequently raised to the full status of legitimacy and, in default of other heirs of the reigning house, eventually succeeded to the throne.

Queen Charlotte's Views.

Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III. of Great Britain, had very strict and Teutonic ideas about keeping the reigning families free from any mésalliance, and her granddaughter, Queen Victoria, in the early years of her reign shared these ideas, although she was deeply attached to her favorite uncle, the kindly old Duke of Sussex, she would never consent to receive at court and as a princess of the blood, the Duke's wife, a woman of low birth, the daughter of the Earl of Arran, and notwithstanding that she created her Duchess of Inverness she withheld from her the privileges of a royal Duchess of Sussex.

And, strange to say, her first cousin, the real Duke of Cambridge, at one time a suitor for her hand, was morganatically married in London to a popular and talented Dublin actress, Miss Fitzgeorge, the Queen declined to confer the title on valid or to recognize the bride in any way. In fact the Duke of Cambridge's wife remained known until her death, at an advanced age, as Mrs. Fitzgeorge, whereas her children were also barred by her children and never received at court or in society.

But the Queen after the loss of her husband, who as a scion of the German reigning houses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, had recognized her attachment and marriage of people of inferior birth, ended by relenting, and gave her sanction to the marriage of her fair-haired daughter, Louise, to the son and heir of the Duke of Argyll, under circumstances the gracious Royal Clan of Campbell, the hereditary Prime Minister of Scotland, consented to his father's honors, and although he bore one of the latter's subordinate titles as Marquis of Lorne, by courtesy and usage, yet he was in the eyes of the law at the time a mere commoner.

Victoria Favored Love Match.

Again, when her grandchild, the eldest daughter of Edward VII., now Princess Royal, fell in love with the then Lord Fife, in Business in London as one of the principal partners of the London and Westminster Bank, Queen Victoria gave her approval to the marriage and caused it to be solemnized in her presence, at Buckingham Palace, creating Lord Fife Earl Fife, a mere scottish Earl—into a British Peerage with a seat in the House of Lords.

She also sifted and abetted her cousin, the beautiful Princess Frederica of Hanover and Great Britain, to wed a duke of the old German stock, the son of her father's political adviser of the name of Baron Pawel-Rammingen, who had been the most devoted and loyal of the aide-de-camp of her old blind father, the last King of Hanover. Most Americans who have visited Hanover, Berlin and the Palaces and the Rhine have had long talks therefore, have had the opposite of constitutions therefore. It was under their and there that King Alfonso courted the English Princess who is now his Queen.

Queen Victoria, Edward VII. and King George were regarded by the other reigning houses of Europe as far too liberal and progressive in such matters. They were clever enough, however, to see that, but with the ever-rising tide of democracy throughout the world, it would be impossible to dream of enforcing the morganatic feelings of a royal or a figuratively closed princess, in preference to all and of equal birth, and as a male equal from their fellow-countrymen.

Hence princes and princesses of the blood, like the unfortunate and unfortunate of the Hapsburg dynasty, were wont to look upon themselves as the last resort of a sort of Siberia, and to hold themselves and their children, but more so, the children, as morganatic, as more miserable and unfortunate than the poorest peasant of the land. They were not permitted to wed, if not officially, at least tacitly, as the Duke of Cambridge's wife, remained known until her death, at an advanced age, as Mrs. Fitzgeorge, whereas the issue were also barred by her children and never received at court or in society.

But the Queen after the loss of her husband, who as a scion of the German reigning houses of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, had recognized her attachment and marriage of people of inferior birth, ended by relenting, and gave her sanction to the marriage of her fair-haired daughter, Louise, to the son and heir of the Duke of Argyll, under circumstances the gracious Royal Clan of Campbell, the hereditary Prime Minister of Scotland, consented to his father's honors, and although he bore one of the latter's subordinate titles as Marquis of Lorne, by courtesy and usage, yet he was in the eyes of the law at the time a mere commoner.

Victoria Favored Love Match.

Again, when her grandchild, the eldest daughter of Edward VII., now Princess Royal, fell in love with the then Lord Fife, in Business in London as one of the principal partners of the London and Westminster Bank, Queen Victoria gave her approval to the marriage and caused it to be solemnized in her presence, at Buckingham Palace, creating Lord Fife Earl Fife, a mere scottish Earl—into a British Peerage with a seat in the House of Lords.

She also sifted and abetted her cousin, the beautiful Princess Frederica of Hanover and Great Britain, to wed a duke of the old German stock, the son of her father's political adviser of the name of Baron Pawel-Rammingen, who had been the most devoted and loyal of the aide-de-camp of her old blind father, the last King of Hanover. Most Americans who have visited Hanover, Berlin and the Palaces and the Rhine

BOOTLEGGER MUSES ON GLORY TO COME

Suggestion That We Adopt a Great Bringer Rewrite of Baroness Splendor.

OTHERS HAVE LIVED IT DOWN

Why Should Not Mrs Elliott Page Be Called Into Conference, He Wonders.

"Mrs. McLaren Hodge, the speakeasy proprietress, daughter, Mabel Elliott and shared and chid in a low-pitched laughter who, aligned his cocktail chandelier, brought to him by the waiter to his luxuriously upholstered bachelor apartment and between inhalations from his initialed cigarette pondered a spell.

"Have you selected your somewhat boastings, sweet, or finally spoke, he said aloud. "If not, we take pleasure in recommending to you the unusual Elliott shaker for its special fitness to lighten your sensibilities. Some of those Elliott is to use here and we can guarantee that over one you may select will be your worldwide. Many of the Elliotts have been used by the nobility and date as far back as the Norman conquest. As the founder of a company of this of merchant princes you owe it to your descendants and to posterity to have a distinctive mark on your family plate, so that future generations can point with pride to the dents and nicks on the silver of their ancestors, their plate, their silver, their, silverware, cups and mugs. Should we have the privilege of filling your order your name and ancestral heritage will be inscribed in our Department's Nobility Book, which contains the names and pedigrees of our leading commercial patrons.

Is Made President.

"Why not," mused Hodge, as he pondered the designs for coats of arms and noted the mottoes which accompanied them. "Why should not the President of the New York stock exchange and the New York stock exchange be addressable as Baroness and thereby be addressable in the lists of the peerage and thereby be addressable as a duchess rather than as a duchess? Why should not the President of the New York stock exchange be addressable as Baroness Splendor? Why should not the President of the New York stock exchange be addressable as Baroness Splendor? Why should not the President of the New York stock exchange be addressable as Baroness Splendor

Selected List of Investments

Yielding 5.85% to 7%

Sent upon Request

COGGESHALL AND HICKS

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 BROADWAY NEW YORK

The Stock Market's Value as a Barometer to Business Men and Investors.

is discussed in our Letter T-14 which will be sent on request.

McClave & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange

67 Exchange Place, New York

Telephone 3840 Rector

UPTOWN OFFICE
Hotel Astoria, 73d St. & B'way
Telephone 3837 Columbus

Why we recommend Lion Collars & Shirts, Inc.

First Mortg. Bonds Due 1942

Security: Free earnings on all closed issues equal more than $200 for each $100 bond.

Business: Company has in the past year established well in excess of 1,000 retail stores.

Backing: Manufacturer produces of [illegible] quality under the other brand name in America.

Non-Callable for 10 Years

Many other issues are mentioned in our circular describing these bonds.

Price 97.50 to yield 6.75%

P. W. CHAPMAN & CO. INC.

42 Cedar St. New York — 105 So. LaSalle St. Chicago

Odd Lots

By purchasing a diversified list of well-seasoned securities you improve your investment position and increase the margin of safety.

We give the same courteous and painstaking attention to "Odd Lots" as to "Full Lots."

Send for our booklet "Odd Lot Trading"

Please mention T. 26

100 Share Lots

John Muir & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

61 Broadway New York — 25 Court St. Brooklyn

The Expected Rail Market

An analysis of this subject will be mailed to you upon request.

We also solicit inquiries regarding the general financial situation and individual securities.

W. E. HUTTON & CO.

Established 1888.

MEMBERS
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Chicago Stock Exchange
N. Y. Coffee Exchange, Inc.

61 Broadway New York

Telephone Rector 6700
NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregularity and Inactivity in Stocks, Continued Weakness in Foreign Exchange.

The movement of values which attracted the principal attention on yesterday's markets was the renewed decline in the German mark. It had closed on Friday at the low-record price of 49 one-thousandths of a cent, yesterday it fell to 35. It could quite be understood that individuals in such a change may appear to the eye, a massive depreciation in the foreign valuation of the German paper currency amounting to 17½ per cent. in a day, 22 per cent. in a week, and 71 per cent. since the Paris conference assembled.

It is difficult to imagine anything quite for the fall at present values, even with the economic situation in Germany as understood so far by the foreign dollar mind, therefore be matched either to selling by actual foreign holders of paper marks or to the funding of them on the international market by German merchants who have foreign purchases to make. Some difference of opinion exists as to the people concerned, and there are people in touch with financial circles who hold that such action by German individuals who are in want of raw materials these holdings cash is still proceeding on a substantial scale.

Whether because of the fall in the mark or from a common cause, exchange on nearly all other European markets declined. The franc touched 6.39½ cents, a decline of nearly ½ cent during the week, and of 2½ cents since Jan. 2. On the London and Paris markets, French exchange sold at 72.60 to the pound sterling, which is actually the highest point of relative depreciation during or since the war. That comparison is, however, somewhat misleading, because, measured in the American gold dollar, the franc's low price of yesterday, 6.39½ cents, was substantially above both the 6.17 price of last November and the 5.79-cent quotation of November, 1922. The reason why it now stands at its low-record price, measured in British currency, is that the pound sterling itself was far more heavily depreciated at those two dates than now, and therefore commanded a relatively lower premium at Paris.

It could hardly be said that this weakness reflected any change for the worse in the Ruhr situation, which at the end of the week is less disquieting than at the week's beginning, at least to the extent that none of the reports of armed German resistance or interference by England or the United States has been at all fulfilled. But the situation is apparently regarded, from the exchange market's viewpoint, as so far inscrutable as to give free play to sudden speculation.

French Republic 7s declined again, but the 5 per cents stood fairly general. The day's stock and bond market, indeed, presented a wholly different activity in the Ruhr contingency than did foreign exchange rates. At New York stocks largely moved 2, 3, 4 and 5 points, but advance for the week.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

No Stock Exchange call loans reported, trades arranged Friday carrying over week-end. Range for week was 4@5 per cent., which compares with 5@6 previous week. Market was quiet and firm throughout. Time money likewise was steady, with slight hardening in quotations over previous week, though actual business was moderate.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money rates in this week for a series of years:

	High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.	High.	Low.	Ruling Rate.
1923	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Time Loans.

Stock collateral, 60-90 days ..... [illegible]
4, 5 and 6 months ..... [illegible]
All bankable collateral, 60-90 days ..... [illegible]
4, 5 and 6 months ..... [illegible]

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days bankable collateral:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months ..... [illegible]
Other names, 4 to 6 months ..... [illegible]

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days, bankable paper:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rediscount Rates, Federal Reserve Bank.

Commercial paper, 15 days, 4 to 6 months ..... [illegible]

Liberty loans, Victory notes and Treasury certificates of indebtedness, 15 days, 4 to 6 months ..... [illegible]

Rediscount rates at this date in a series of years:

1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances, 6 days ..... [illegible]
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase of indorsement by Federal Reserve Banks, 30 days ..... [illegible]

Dealers' buying rates for prime bankers' acceptances:

	Bid.	Asked.
30 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
60 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
90 days	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 months	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nonmembers and private bankers, 60-90 days ..... [illegible]

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 3½ per cent.; short bills up ⅛ at 3⅞ per cent.; three months' bills up ⅛ at 3⅞ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at the 3[illegible]. Taking the British Mint standard price of £4 per fine ounce as par, the relative value of the yellow metal in London, a gain of 1[illegible] in London. The highest price for the week was 11[illegible], on Jan. 1; highest for this year to date, 11[illegible], on Jan. [illegible]. The highest price for the year (including the gold year) was [illegible], on Feb. 1, 1920; the lowest, 11[illegible], on Dec. 21, 1922.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $[illegible] billion; balances, $[illegible]; Federal Reserve credit balances, $[illegible]; exchanges a year ago, $[illegible].

Total exchanges of checks for the week in New York City as reported by the Clearing House, $[illegible], the previous week and $[illegible] the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1923	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total exchanges of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, were $[illegible], compared with $[illegible] the previous week and $[illegible] the week before. Following is the comparison with corresponding weeks in previous years:

1923	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]

SWEDEN'S EFFORTS TO AVERT GOLD IMPORTS

London Bank Thinks Policy Is Not Justified by the Results.

The monthly review of the London Joint City & Midland Bank refers to the present position of Sweden in the foreign exchange market as most interesting. "Before the war," it points out, "when the exchanges of most countries were based on gold, the par of exchange between Stockholm and London was 18.159 kronor to the pound sterling, and as between Stockholm and New York 3.7304 kronor to the dollar. Early in 1920, in order to check the import of gold in payment of Swedish commodities, and principally with a view to preventing a fall in Swedish prices, the Government suspended the law compelling the Riksbank to pay a fixed price for gold and withdrew the right of free coinage.

"The gold-embargo policy was, however, only partially successful, as by virtue of a voluntary convention between the Swedish Government, the Riksbank and the commercial banks, it was agreed that the Riksbank should sell gold from sufficient quantities to meet the demand for remittances of Swedish commodities. Later, the Riksbank was allowed to sell gold to Swedish nationals for hoarding purposes, and finally gold could be obtained by taking away from the Riksbank and Stockholm gold coins the property of the shareholders in Sweden or legal tender, and the policy of exporting gold from the latter country was finally given up. It is now much open to question whether the gold-embargo policy has been justified by results. Prices in Sweden rose during the latter period of the war and for the first different months after the Armistice, but it proved impossible to check the flow of Swedish commodities to America, which would likely have been the case if the prohibitive [illegible]

[illegible]

REDUCING CURRENCY NOTES.

Authorities Provision for Their Gradual Reduction.

In connection with the decrease in currency note circulation of Great Britain, following the considerable increase during the last weeks of 1922, the authorities provide for the gradual reduction of the currency note issue of the Bank of England. The British Government and the Bank of England have agreed that from a year after the cessation of the Chancery Guarantee to the effect that the maximum paper circulation of the Bank shall be one fifth of the total issue, the fiduciary issue be reduced annually by the equivalent of the bank's rest.

Since the Bank's point received by the Treasury circulation in 1921 was £[illegible],000,000, that was the legal maximum issue for the following year. Similarly, £[illegible],000,000 is the legal maximum for 1922. The fiduciary circulation is that part of the issue covered by a gold reserve.

BANK RATES IN 1922.

A Year of Unusually Widespread Changes, Mostly Downward.

During 1922 bank rates were reduced in chronological order by Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Denmark, Jugoslavia, Spain, Belgium, the United States, Italy, the Netherlands and Finland. The Swiss and Norwegian rates were reduced twice.

Rates were advanced during the year in Germany and Austria. The German rate had been reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. The Reichsbank rate was then advanced and then reduced, ending the year higher than at its beginning.

IMPROVING ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Trade Much Better and Trade Credit Are Largely Liquidated.

Following the financial and commercial condition of India, as indicated in the rise of Calcutta exchange and the large shipments of gold to the ports of India, the monthly review of Barclay's Bank of London points out that "business conditions in India is very different from that existing at the commencement of the year. In Calcutta the feeling is distinctly optimistic, the strength of the jute position being overwhelmingly favorable factor. Bombay has not yet positively recovered from the effects of the recent outbreak of speculation, but the marked industrial depression of the opening months of the year is no longer so apparent and there is a noticeable revival of interest in more than one direction.

"The piece goods situation, although still difficult, has greatly improved. It was picked during 1922 the total of unsold or overdue drafts was estimated at £[illegible],000,000, but during the past twelve months there has been a steady liquidation and a greater readiness to agree to terms at which discounts can be made. One cause of delay in the disposal of overdue bills is the decision of the Privy Council to the effect that post dated bills were payable at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of maturity and not on that of payment. It is the general opinion of merchants and bankers that the equitable rule is that ruling on the date of negotiation and it is hoped that this opinion should be proved to this effect.

"Throughout India the satisfactory harvests and the appreciable fall in the cost of living are reflected in an increased buying trade, which further the substantial fall in the stocks of the trade, which is now in a healthy condition. There is, therefore, every reason to regard the future hopefully."

THE ITALIAN LIRA.

London Opinion on Its Relation to the Country's Situation.

According to the monthly bulletin of Barclay's Bank, much of the opposition in the Italian lira, lowered the end of last year, was "probably due to the action measures taken in Italy by the new Government, but it should be remembered that a recent statement by the Finance Minister foreshadowed a heavy deficit in the budget. The future of the lira must be considered influenced by the eventual solution of the problem of international indebtedness. Italy's debts to Great Britain and the United States being considerable.

"Although the recent tendency of the lira to move independently of other currencies is a good sign, the appreciation of every than 10 per cent. in a little under two months may prove difficult to maintain."

German Government's Floating Debt

The floating debt of the German Government in January, 1923, was 53,[illegible],000,000 marks. By January of 1922 it had risen to 36,[illegible],000,000 and by December of last year had reached 1,[illegible],000,000.

State of the Polish Currency.

By the last return the National Bank of Poland had in circulation [illegible] marks of paper notes, against 22[illegible],000,000 a year ago. In gold, silver and foreign coin it held 20,[illegible],000 marks, against 10,[illegible],000 a year ago.

Fluctuations of Exchange at Brussels

During 1922 the sterling rate at Brussels fluctuated between 28.15 francs per pound in February and 49 in November.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Friday.	Thursday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
342,000	700,452	605,723	245,714	259,445

Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
17,935,569	14,539,737	15,496,124	19,654,316	11,807,141

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stocks and Bonds.	Prev. Close.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Bonds Sales.	Bonds High.	Bonds Low.	Bonds Last.	Net Ch'ge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stocks and Bonds.	Prev. Close.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Bonds Sales.	Bonds High.	Bonds Low.	Bonds Last.	Net Ch'ge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Week-End Irregularity.

Trading on the Stock Exchange during the two hours of business yesterday was on a small scale, and changes of prices in most instances unimportant. Net changes in the more active stocks were irregular, with trend somewhat lower. The irregularity was due mainly to the usual week-end "cleaning up" of accounts by professional traders, who had been operating last week in opposite directions. Public utility issues were firm, although Consolidated Gas eased off a fraction, on profit-taking following the week's sharp rise; there was firmness in the steel shares also. Baltimore & Ohio advanced a point in connection with publication of a favorable earnings statement for December.

Railroad Earnings and Stocks.

Discussion of railway prospects was again stimulated yesterday by the increasing earnings report of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for December and for the full year's operations. An increase of $1,685,304 in net railway operating income during December last, as compared with December of the previous year, brought the total net figure for the year to $23,733,604, an increase of $1,591,458. As late as September this road had been reporting deficits, and the net gain for the year was mostly due to the sharp come-back in the final quarter, when, with labor troubles out of the way, the carrier's full earning power came into play. For the first six months of the year net income was $14,500,250; for the next three months there was a deficit of $2,000,000, and for the last three months net income was $11,183,[illegible], or within $2,500,000 of the figure for the entire first six months.

Tempting Providence.

The Street's biggest speculator is reported to have sold out a long line of cotton, which at one time aggregated 400,000 bales, at a seven-figure profit and to have now staggered the trade by promptly "selling for the decline" almost as much. Most of his friends are said to have shaken their heads, observing that "the market gives, but the market also takes it away."

A Change of Direction.

Despite the Wall Street assertion, made so frequently in the financial district that it has come to be accepted as fact that the "public is not in the market," an analysis of figures of approximately 900 leading banks shows that these institutions have been able to sell to the public on a very large scale their corporate security holdings, at the same time increasing their holdings of Liberty bonds. In the last six months, the analysis of figures from these institutions show, company securities aggregating about $[illegible],000,000 have been liquidated, as compared with an increase of some $[illegible],000,000 in the first six months of the year. At the same time, the increase in Liberty bond holdings has been about $[illegible],000,000 and in Victory notes and Treasury certificates about $[illegible],000,000. The question naturally arose: If the public was not "in the market," then who bought the securities the banks sold?

Reserves of the Federal Banks.

Although the gold holdings reported by the Federal Reserve System last week were not at the maximum recorded figure, the total cash reserves were. They amounted to $[illegible],[illegible],000, whereas the highest of 1922 and of the Reserve System's history, until this week was the $[illegible],[illegible],000 on Oct. 18. But the movement of the gold reserve itself has been rather curiously interesting. On Oct. 11 last year it reached the record of $[illegible],000,000, from which in the next eleven weeks it decreased to the $[illegible],000,000 of the last week of 1922. About $[illegible],000,000 of that $40,000,000 decrease was accounted for by the gold exports of the intervening period, mostly to Canada, but as gold imports for the period exceeded $[illegible],000,000, and there must have been some home production of gold, it would appear that nearly $[illegible],000,000 in gold certificates must have been put into circulation from the reserves of the Federal banks. Since the beginning of 1923, however, their gold holdings have increased nearly $[illegible],000,000, inasmuch as net gold imports thus far in the year have been less than $[illegible],000,000, a substantial return flow of these gold certificates into the Federal Reserve has evidently occurred during the present month.

American International Marine.

International Mercantile Marine preferred went to a new low record yesterday. Trading in the stock, however, was on a small scale. It has been under pressure ever since Directors of the company reduced the annual dividend rate from 6 to 3 per cent., as a result of the depression in the shipping industry. In connection with the decline in the Marine stocks, American International, which has for some time been a heavy holder of the Marine shares, has been selling off in sympathy with the break in the Marine stocks. For some time past, however, reports have been circulated in Wall Street declaring that the International company has been gradually liquidating its holdings of this stock. The securities list published by the company in connection with the 1921 statement showed that the holdings of Marine preferred amounted to 105,000 shares and the same amount of common stock.

Efficiency in Car Loading.

During October and November, when the transportation systems of the nation were endeavoring to move an unprecedented traffic with inadequate equipment, a concerted movement was started with a view to increasing efficiency in loading. For the first time figures have been now made available which show the degree in which the program has succeeded. During April, when the shopmen's strike started, the average load carried by a freight car was 24 tons. During May this figure was increased to 25 tons even. In October, after a notable year of the difficulties, loading efficiency improved to have effect that the average per car amounted to 27.7 tons, an increase of 3.3 tons per car over the April low figure. In November, when the car shortage was most acute, railroads managed to load each car on the average with 28.3 tons, or one-half a ton more than in the month before. This achievement makes the reports of record freight movements during that period appear even more significant. Not only was the total of cars loaded at or around the highest point in railroad history, but each car was loaded to something like maximum capacity.

Gold "Scab" in India.

Recent shipments of gold to India from this country have been accompanied by the statement that sending gold to India is like pouring water into the sand; it slips down slight. Figures compiled by bullion dealers bear out this fact. Gold valued at $[illegible] has been imported into British India from abroad from 1921 to the end of 1922. But even others have produced a further $[illegible] of this year, allowing all before 1921, the gross takings have been $[illegible]. Since 1921 the net absorption has been $[illegible], or $[illegible]. The net absorption of silver, in the same period, has been [illegible] per cent. of the total net absorption of gold, the total net absorption of silver was $[illegible].

Cities Service Co.

5% Per Cent Cumulative

Preferred Stock

Now yielding over 8.35%

Increased Earnings

Net in 1922 ..... $14,205,659
Net in 1921 12,944,715
Gain in 1922 ..... $ 1,260,944

DIVIDENDS WERE EARNED 2.81 TIMES IN THE YEAR 1922. Net earnings of the Public Utility Division for the month of December, 1922, were the largest for any month in the history of Cities Service Company.

Send for Circular B-40

SECURITIES DEPARTMENT

Henry L. Doherty & Company

60 WALL ST. NEW YORK
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Exempt from Federal Income Taxes. Tax Exempt in New York State.

$200,000

Brookhaven, N. Y.

(PATCHOGUE)

Coupon 4½% Bonds

Union Free School District

MATURITIES

$10,000	FEB.	1939
10,000	"	1940
10,000	"	1941
10,000	"	1942
10,000	"	1943
10,000	"	1944
10,000	"	1945
10,000	"	1946
10,000	"	1947
10,000	"	1948
10,000	"	1949

PRICE TO YIELD 4.05%

Legal Investment for New York State Savings Banks.

Purchasers in on Long Island, about 50 miles from New York City.

Send for Circular T-30

Farson, Son & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York

For Sale

100 Shares

Seaboard National Bank Stock

Capital $4,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits:
December 31, 1921 ..... $4,973,739
December 29, 1922 7,079,370
Deposits:
December 31, 1921 48,486,175
December 29, 1922 97,109,602
Book Value:
December 31, 1921 266
December 29, 1922 277
Dividends:
Regular 12%
Extra 2%
Year 1922 ..... 34%

Price on Application

Clinton Gilbert

2 Wall Street

Telephone Rector 4848

A New 40 Page Booklet

"Lagging Securities"

—containing the investment analyses of 20 Listed Stocks.

Some of the Stocks Analyzed

Int. Mer. Marine
American Sumatra
General Asphalt
Royal Dutch
New York Dock
Valvoline
Republic I. & S.
Bethlehem Steel
Mexican Seaboard
Pan-Am
Replogle Steel
Pan-Am

13 stocks for which favorable exchanges may be effected.

7 dividend payers selected as worthy of special note, individually analyzed.

Write for free copy Booklet No. BT-30

SUTRO & KIMBLEY

Members New York Stock Exchange

66 Broadway New York

Earning Prospects of Leading Sugar Stocks

Discussed in Special Letter T-30 Sent on Request

Lamborn & Co.

Seven Wall St. New York

Tel. WHITEHALL 3700

MEMBERS
N. Y. Stock Ex. N. Y. Cotton Ex.
N. Y. Coffee Ex. Chicago Board of Trade
N. Y. Produce and Petroleum Exchanges
London Stock Exchange (Associate)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Pound Sterling in German Marks Carries Them to 28,500 to the Dollar.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

Range of Sterling, Sight Bankers.

[illegible]

CLOSING RATES.

[illegible]

Range.

[illegible]

PARIS STOCK MARKET.

Prices Held Fairly Steady Despite Bear Pressure.

[illegible]

Crude Rubber Price Drops.

[illegible]

To Incorporate Detroit Belt Line.

[illegible]

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

[illegible]

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

[illegible]

BONDS.

[illegible]

Sweden's Note Circulation.

[illegible]

Lima President Gets New Aid.

[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
Day's sales:					
U. S. Government bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other domestic bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year to date:					
U. S. Government bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other domestic bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total all bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC BONDS.

[illegible]

TERMS OF NEW LOAN TO AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

$6,000,000 at 8 Per Cent., Secured on League of Nations Loan and Taxes.

The following formal statement is made in Substantial regarding the status of the new Austrian loan. It is a gold loan, against for subscription up to Jan. 31, running six months, and amounting to 20,000,000, the rate of interest being 8 per cent. Redemption of the loan may be made either in dollars or in exchange bills at the rate of 70,000 Austrian crowns for $1. The loan, whose maturity falls on June 1, 1923, has for its purpose the stabilizing of the Austrian Government finances and the creating of further resources to new issues of paper money.

Under a special guarantee, it is agreed that repayment of the loan shall be effected from the first receipts from the large Austrian loan to be put out under the auspices of the League of Nations. It is also, however, guaranteed by the gross receipts of customs and the tobacco monopoly. Holders of the bonds have the right to choose repayment either in exchange at the rate of 70,000 crowns per dollar or through the medium of a new bonds dollar for dollar, into securities a fifth above-described new loan, which is to be guaranteed by the Governments of England, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Up to Dec. 15 last, the holders of the old gold loan had the right to subscribe to shares of the new Austrian National Bank in the ratio of one share for 500 nominal of holdings in the gold loan. The new Austrian bank shares were placed with complete success. The subscription being effected, either in actual currencies or in foreign bills at the rate of 350,000 for 100 gold crowns.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

[illegible]

Alabama Great Southern

(SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM)

Ordinary Stock

An investment in the Ordinary Stock of The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company receives regular dividends at the rate of 7% per annum and has behind it the remarkable earning power of one of the most important parts of the main lines of the Southern Railway System.

We own and offer, subject to prior sale, a limited amount of the above stock at the market—

To yield about 6.80%

Write for circular No. 1438

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York

Albany Boston Chicago

Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges

WE OFFER

500 Shares (or any part)

Arkansas Light & Power

7% PREFERRED STOCK

@ 84

To yield 8.33%

MACARTNEY & McLEAN

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

52 Broadway New York

Telephone: Broad 7300

SPECIAL EDITION BOOKLET on STANDARD OIL ISSUES

This Booklet, which is now ready for distribution, shows all of the recent changes in capitalization and other matter revised to date.

Copies will be supplied free on request for Booklet E-4.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities

25 Broad Street New York

Phone: Broad 6860-1-2-3-4

DURANT MOTOR

Escrow Certificates

Holders are invited to send for our informative letter No. 225.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

42 Broadway New York

Springfield Body Corporation

Class A Stock

Owing to the continued increasing demand for closed cars, this company has been obliged to greatly augment its production. It has been doing the very highest type of body work for the companies which manufacture the following cars: Rolls Royce, Minerva, Lafayette, Mercedes, Renault, Hudson, Studebaker, Oldsmobile, etc.

Circular giving detailed information regarding this company and the attractive features of this issue sent on request.

Chester B. Cook & Co.

42 Broadway New York

Telephone Broad 3005

BONDS

For Conservative Investors

McCLURE, JONES & REED

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway Phone 1005 Rector

Industrial Public Utility & Municipal Bonds

Write for suggestions.

Ralph W. Voorhees & Co.

115 Broadway Tel. Rector 4197

AN INVESTOR'S CATECHISM

Contains 48 investment questions and answers. Free to those who have from $100 to $100,000 to invest safely. Ask for EC-1.

Lawyers Mortgage Co.

38 Nassau St., 116 Montague St., N. Y.

The Investment House of

Robert C. Mayer & Co.

Rector 0060 New York

FOREIGN

CURRENCIES, EXCHANGES & BANKNOTES

Bought—Sold—Quoted

R. M. Bauer & Co.

39 Broad St. New York

Tel. Broad 6140-6149

7% First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds

Send for booklet R. H. T.

American Bond & Mortgage Co.

345 Madison Ave. New York

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

[illegible]

SHORT TERM NOTES.

[illegible]

SILVER BULLION.

[illegible]

MORE LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS.

Thirty Placed With the American, Ten With Lima, Six With Baldwin.

Several orders for locomotives were reported yesterday, including thirty placed with the American Locomotive Company, ten with the Lima Locomotive Company and six with Baldwin. The Central of Georgia Railway has ordered five mountain type engines, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois ten Mikado type and the Illinois Central fifteen mountain type locomotives, all from the American Locomotive Company. The Central of Georgia has also placed orders for ten Mikados with the Lima Locomotive and the Central of New Jersey has placed six switchers [illegible]

[illegible]

Short-Term Government Obligations.

[illegible]

YOUR MONEY Can Still Earn 7%

If You Invest Now

Interest rates have declined to such an extent that in many quarters the highest yield that can be obtained on absolutely safe bonds is 6%.

However, investors who act promptly can still secure Forman Bonds yielding 7% combined with safety. These bonds have been safeguarded by the same careful methods, which have caused the name of this company to be associated, in banking circles, with the soundest investments and the most attractive yields; the same methods which have enabled us to maintain the unsurpassed record of "38 years without loss to a customer."

All your present liquid capital and the bonds you may have which mature in the near future should be exchanged for Forman Bonds while 7% yields are still possible. When you consider that the difference of 1% between the yield of a 6% bond and a 7% bond really represents an increase in income of over 16%, you will realize that this increase in interest when re-invested several times will amount to a considerable sum. In fact, $1000.00 invested at 7% with interest re-invested will grow to $4,000.00 in 20 years and to $15,000.00 in 40 years. You will agree that it is a great injustice to yourself to be satisfied with 6% when a 7% bond is just as safe.

Get This Guide for Investors FREE

Write today for our free book, "How to Select Safe Bonds." It explains how to select the bonds most suited to your needs. It shows why these high yield bonds are safe. But immediate action is imperative. If you do not delay you still have time to take advantage of this opportunity to secure 7% with safety. Mail the coupon today.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & CO.
105 W. MONROE ST. CHICAGO
34 Years Without Loss to a Customer

George M. Forman & Company
Dept. 223-E, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please send me your booklet, "How to Select Safe Bonds," also your booklet, "7% With Safety" and tell me about your plan for turning funds into safe investments at an attractive yield.
Name
Address

COTTON ON OFFER, BUT WELL ABSORBED

Trade and Speculative Support Appears as Prices Sag to Lower Levels.

A further decline occurred in cotton yesterday, which brought the market to a level where both trade and speculative support increased in volume. A feature of the session was buying of old crop months instead of selling the June put out in October the middle of the week. Several large orders were executed in May below 28 cents, which absorbed contracts sold by bulls in other quarters. Price changes proved frequent and rapid, with demand on decline and cotton for sale on any approachable recovery. It was evident that, for the moment at least, there was no scarcity of contracts. Prices lost 2 to 13 points.

An accumulation of overnight selling orders caused an excited opening, all months coming under pressure. May touched 27½ cents, compared with 28 cents on Wednesday and a figure lower than had been reached during Monday's selling. July went below 27½ cents, a cent and a quarter from high levels of the week, with October below 25½ cents. A rush of large buying orders followed, and within a quarter of an hour after the opening it was estimated that 25,000 to 30,000 bales of May and July had been taken from the ring. Cotton was believed to be purchased by the same interests which started the decline by throwing out bids of October and continuing the pressure until the whole market became unsettled. Buying was so aggressive that May rallied more than 20 cents again. It was understood, however, to obtain contracts necessary to fill these orders than proved to be the case at higher prices, indicating that many holders were disposed to believe there had been some basis for a change of scale hedging on declines, commission house brokers had orders to sell on advances. This revealed the change in attitude which has occurred in many speculative quarters the last few days, resulting in a less one-sided market. It was generally recognized that many important changes in quotations become natural at this altitude, irrespective of future developments.

With trade interests taking more cotton than at any time since the break below 25 cents the first of the week and spot markets here being steadied, the market steadied to 26.50 for May and 25½ cents for October. But the second hour brought a continuation of liquidation so that most of this improvement disappeared before the close. Owing to recent strength in Liverpool there was some doubt about such a decline showing on Monday as would meet the half-cent break here since midday Friday. This reduced ring operations and execution of foreign buying orders near the close caused a 30 to 35 points recovery in showing positions. Several times during the morning March last, January was compared with May and July. The New York running stock to now about 75,000 bales. Though October touched 25.30, a loss of 105 points from the top, demand is not such as to impart confidence in distant months. Final trading disclosed a steady tone, with some satisfaction at a slight loss in quotations on the day.

When prices reached 30½ cents during the early part of November, a reaction of 5½ cents followed. The fact that supplies throughout the world continued in excess of consumption, and a serious financial crisis in Germany had failed to halt consumption brought a resumption of the upward movement the early part of December. With Washington estimating a crop under 10,000,000 bales, confidence in advancing prices spread to all directions. Speculative sentiment, which had been somewhat chilled by the earlier reaction, became aggressively favorable, bringing in sufficient public buying power to take all cotton for sale and much prices ahead for several. The sharp break this week represents the second check of the Winter, and will naturally furnish ground for opinions less one-sided than those quite generally held up to the last few days. A concrete illustration of the off-setting speculative ways that statistics furnish as humanity against losses is likely to be salutary.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
March	27.40	27.50	27.15	27.40-50	27.70
May	27.00	26.60	26.15	26.40-45	27.10
July	26.60	26.60	26.15	26.35-40	26.90
October	25.40	25.40	24.90	25.00-05	25.50
December	25.10	25.20	24.80	24.90-95	25.30

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 2 points declined at 27.00c for middling upland; sales none. Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 27.65c, unchanged; New Orleans, 27.25, 25 points lower; Augusta, 27.50, 25 points decline; Houston, 27.25c, unchanged; Little Rock, 27.00c, unchanged.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as figured by The Financial Chronicle:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	101,000	75,000	72,000
Port stocks	1,470,000	1,470,000	1,270,000
Interior receipts	110,000	101,000	74,000
Interior stocks	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total receipts	1,124,000	1,202,000	1,270,000
Net, brought into sight	101,000	128,000	98,000
Total stocks	2,470,000	2,470,000	2,270,000
Northern spinners' takings	46,000	48,000	30,000
Total stocks	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Exp. to Gt. Brit.	22,000	22,000	1,000
Total exports	900,000	900,000	900,000
Other exports	6,000	6,000	20,000
Total exports	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total supply	3,770,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Total supply, cotton	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Of which American	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	2,400,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Liverpool stocks	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
Continental stocks	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
U. S. stocks	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total visible	2,800,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Total American	2,400,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
Total East India, etc.	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
Liverpool stocks	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
Continental stocks	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
American afloat	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total East India, etc.	400,000	500,000	1,000,000
Total visible	2,800,000	3,000,000	4,000,000

Harry Baile to Retire.

Harry Baile, Chairman of Directors of the Austin Nichols Company, has announced his intention of resigning as of final head of the company. Mr. Baile has been active in the wholesale grocery business for thirty years and is retiring to take a long rest. C. W. Patterson, President, will be in charge of the company's affairs pending the appointment of a successor to Mr. Baile. Mr. Baile's two sons will continue as Vice Presidents of the organization.

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.
America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of N. Y. & B.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Battery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bronx Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bronx Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bronx Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colonial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cosmopolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Ave.	[illegible]	[illegible]
First	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gallatin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harriman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hide & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]
National City	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Side	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prospect	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queensboro	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheridan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yorkville	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trust and Surety Companies.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alliance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Surety	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. T. & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guar. Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fidelity & T.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Title Guar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawyers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Title	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Title & Mtg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Title Guar.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Mtg.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

(In $1,000 lots.)

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETROIT.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Prev. Bid.	Ask.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dead Dollars

In the financial morgues lie the dollars that might have been.

Thanks to the little brown teapot, the ancient mattress and the loose brick in the fireplace, thousands of currency corpses grin at progress—sneer at development—and call themselves "thrift".

After all, the final analysis reveals but two kinds of money. There is no halfway point—your dollars either work or shirk.

Consider then—the financing of worthy projects—particularly the expansion of already existing profitable enterprises—clean, constructive efforts toward the maintenance of progress.

And bond investment in these is of vital importance. Your money works for conservative, safe returns. For security you hold the obligation of an established business,—not a project to be started tomorrow or in the dim, uncertain future,—and tangible, concrete proof of big things accomplished or in the making.

Give your shirking dollars an opportunity to produce

.....and allow us to place at your disposal the services of a keen, highly trained staff that knows Bonds.... Profit Sharing Bonds that yield a fair return with ample security.

Clarence Hodson & Co
ESTABLISHED 1893 — INC
SPECIALIZE IN SOUND BONDS YIELDING ABOVE THE AVERAGE
135 Broadway New York

We have an interesting little booklet for you. Where shall we send it?

American Chicle 6s
Leav. City & Ft. Leav. (All Iss.)
Lawrence Co. Water 5s, 1936
Conn. Water of Utica 5s
Ironwood & Bess. Ry. & Lt. 5s
Eastern Stat. Pub. Ser. 5s & 6s
New York Interurban Water 5s
San Antonio Wat. Sup. 5s, 6s, 8ch.
Depew & Lake Erie Water 5s
Joplin (Mo.) Water 5s & 6s
Birmingham Water Co. 5s
U. S. Light & Heat 6s, 1935
Elmira Water Lt. & R. R. Pfd.
Glenwood Cotton Mills Stock

Specialists in Unlisted and Inactive Securities

H. C. SPILLER & CO., INC.
42 Wall Street, NEW YORK — 17 Water Street, BOSTON

Durant Motors, Inc.
State of Delaware,
If you are a stockholder and neither wish to buy nor sell. If you contemplate selling. For any one contemplating purchase.
Our "Durant Pamphlet" sent upon request, will either make or save you money.
WE BUY
Durant Motors Escrow Ctfs.
Price according to date of "Escrow Maturity."
Specialists in Motor and Tire Stocks
R. B. HATHAWAY & CO.
30 Nassau St., New York.
Beach 3900 Tel. John 3070

Fractional Lots
Your Inquiries Invited
Send for copy of our "Trading Suggestions."
Please Mention A-C14
WILSON & CHARDON
Members Consolidated Stock Exch. of N.Y.
62 Broadway, New York
Telephone Whitehall 3860.

WESTHEIMER & COMPANY
Members New York Stock Exchange
Cincinnati—326 Walnut St.
Baltimore—213 E. Redwood St.

DICKINSON & CHOFFY INC.
BANKERS: STOCKS, BONDS, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, COMMERCIAL INQUIRIES
2 Rector St., N. Y. Tel. Whitehall 8860

Established 1896
FRED'K F. MARQUAND
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange, N. Y.
56-58-60 Broad St., New York
Write for our Financial Record, showing High and Low prices 1906 to date.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
ESTABLISHED CORPORATIONS
Three are qualifications for obtaining new capital.
Established 16 Years. No Advance Fees. Experienced Sales Force. Competent Advice.
I. D. HOLL & CO., Inc.
170 Broadway, New York.

NOTES PURCHASED
LOANS
THEODORE TAYLOR Company, Inc.
RALPH E. TENER, Pres.
30 Broad St., New York
Established 1888 Tel. Broad 8900-1

LOANS
on assignment of rents, Commercial Accounts, Notes, Negotiable Storage Receipts and other Collateral.
ROYAL COMPANY OF NEW YORK
68 Broadway.

We announce the opening of a
BRANCH OFFICE
323 BROADWAY
(GROUND FLOOR)
Telephones Worth 3916 & 3917
Under the management of
MR. FRANK M. DUFFY
Newman Bros. & Worms
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK
MEMBERS OF THE
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
New York Coffee Exchange
New Orleans Cotton Exchange
New York Produce Exchange
New Orleans Board of Trade
N. Orleans Futures Brokers' Ass'n
Chicago Board of Trade
Associate Members of Liverpool Cotton Association
Stocks - Cotton - Bonds - Grain

HOW MONEY IS MADE in the STOCK MARKET

Consistent profits in the stock market are made only by following certain fundamental, yet simple METHODS—methods gleaned from the experiences of those who have succeeded—methods available to every investor.

WHAT THESE METHODS ARE and HOW YOU MAY USE THEM immediately is explained clearly in our FREE 24-page booklet, pictured here.

A few copies are available to you, gratis. Simply ask for Booklet 37-B

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FINANCE
141 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

A BROAD VIEW
of conditions indicates present irregularity will develop into a better market situation.
J. Grant Howell
15-25 Whitehall St., New York

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
FOR YEARS WE HAVE PAID
6% TO SAVERS
on our Systematic Savings Plan. Our 33rd year. Under N. Y. State Banking Supervision. Descriptive Booklet on Request.
BANKERS LOAN & INVESTMENT CO.
A SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Dept. M., 61-63 William St., N. Y.

Values of Cuban Securities

With the thoroughness that has made it a valuable guide to business men who make investments, THE ANNALIST, out tomorrow, takes up the question of the standing of Cuban bond issues, national and industrial.

This is the second of the series of articles on foreign securities, now a permanent and valuable feature, published in THE ANNALIST. The first article, in last week's number, discussed British securities.

The issues of other countries will be taken up, one each week. The articles give full information concerning Cuban properties traded in on the American market, describing and interpreting conditions that bear upon their values.

OUT TOMORROW (MONDAY)

On news stands or by mail 10 cents a copy
By the year (52 numbers) $5.00

THE ANNALIST
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK
Published by The New York Times Co.

CURB MARKET ACTS ON EXCHANGE DROP

Halts Trading in German, Austrian and Russian Bonds Payable in Their Currency.

NO DEMAND FOR ISSUES

Investment of $100 Would Buy Up Funding Debt of Some German Municipalities.

The New York Curb Market Association yesterday ordered brokers not permitted in all Germany, Austrian and Russian bonds traded in on the local Exchange, which are quoted payable in the currency of the countries of issue. This action was taken, it is said, because of the recent sharp depreciation in the currencies of these countries, which made it unprofitable to carry on business in these securities. In order to obviate, it was pointed out, the complaints charged on currency on orders in these issues extended the amount of the transaction.

Prior to the suspension of trading, a broker associated with the New York Curb Market issued a statement declaring that he would no longer execute orders in German municipal bonds for less than $100,000 worth, equivalent at the current rate of exchange, to about $25 in American funds. Because of this and other circumstances surrounding trading in these securities, business in them was virtually at a standstill, and, consequently, the Committee on Listing and Securities decided to suspend them from the list. In the case of some of the securities listed, an investment of $100 to $1,000 would buy up the entire floating debt of some of the German cities.

In connection with the removal of trading in these securities, the Curb Market issued the following statement yesterday:

"The Committee on Listing and Securities have removed from trading and quotation all internal issues of Germany (marks), Austria (kronen), Russia (rubles) which are payable in the currency of the said countries, and which bonds are the following:

Bulgaria 4 per cent. (Sofia), Berlin (German), Bremen (German), Baden (German), Cologne (City of Hamburg) 6 per cent. "A" 1926-42, City of Munich 6% annual (German), Cologne (German), Dresden (German), Dortmund (German), Duisburg (German), Frankfort (German), German General Electric 6% per cent., German Government, Gotha (German), Hessian Mortgage Bonds (German), Hamburg-Bremen 1.5% per cent., Hamburg (German), Leipzig (German), Mannheim (German), Munich (German), North German Lloyd 4% per cent. A-C, Nuremberg (German), Prussian Government, Russian Government, Stuttgart (German), Vienna 4 per cent., 2 per cent., 4% per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. S. Yantscharf & Co. have prepared a new edition of Yantscharf's United States Bond Digest, containing the new tariff act, a complete collection of calls, supplemental revenue act and about 30,000 corrections and to value covering the paragraph of the tariff act and latest decisions of the Treasury Department, Bureau of U. S. Geological Survey and courts thereon.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has opened trading under a membership dated Jan. 1, 1923, of the Clearing House Committee, covering an issue of $1,250,000 of certificates.

Miller & Co. announce the removal of their branch office from 222 Fifth Avenue to 256 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh Street.

W. W. Dowsmith, recently manager of the bond department for Barrett & Smith & Co., has become associated with the Blair Corporation, and has been chosen a vice President of the Hamilton National Bank of New York.

The Alphaphone Tone Company has been formed together for the first publication of par value, convertible stock of the Bush Stabilizer, Coal & Electric Company, consisting of 20,000 shares, par value $100 each, also of 10,000 shares common stock, par value $10, of the same company, and $50,000 shares of common stock of the par value.

Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co. specialists in unlisted and inactive securities, have removed to their offices in 25 Broad Street, new telephone number Broad 3624.

Hayes & Stimson, C. Exchange Place, have issued the distributive a circular on the outlook for cotton prices.

Hamilton A. Gill & Co. have issued a new edition of their circular on the Gulf Coast, dealing principally with the Gulf Coast, Bonds their exchange for bonds selling at a discount.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas & Electric	77	78
American Gas & Electric pf.	97½	98½
American Light & Traction	270	275
American Light & Traction pf.	96	98
American Power & Light	72	74
American Power & Light pf.	93	95
Appalachian Power	85	87
Appalachian Power, new pf.	88	90
Arizona Edison & Power	85	95
Carolina Power & Light	82	84
Cities Service	36	37
Cities Service pf.	89½	90½
Cities Service B	35	36
Cities Service Bankers Shares	34	35½
Colorado Power	75	80
Columbia Electric & Power, com.	7	12
Columbia Electric & Power pf.	40	50
Commonwealth P., Ry. & L.	27	27½
Commonwealth P., Ry. & L. pf.	77	78
Consumers Power pf.	90	92
Cowen & Co.	5	7
Cowen & Co. pf.	25	35
Cumberland Power pf.	90	92
Dallas Power & Light	76	78
Dallas Power & Light pf.	91	93
Detroit Edison	115	116
Eastern Power & Light	8	10
Eastern Power & Light pf.	70	75
Empire Gas & Fuel	85	87
Federal Light & Traction	21	23
Federal Light & Traction pf.	70	72
Georgia Railway & Power	115	118
Georgia Railway & Power pf.	90	92
Great Western Sugar	75	77
Great Western Sugar pf.	90	92
Gulf States Steel	45	50
Gulf States Steel pf.	90	95
Illinois Power & Light pf.	90	92
Indiana Power & Light	8	10
Indiana Power & Light pf.	70	75
Kansas City Power & Light pf.	90	92
Kansas City Power & Light B pf.	90	92
Lone Star Gas	165	170
Lone Star Gas rights	5	6
Long Island Lighting pf.	90	92
Louisville Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Mississippi River Power pf.	90	92
Mississippi River Power, new pf.	90	92
Mobile Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Nashville Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Nashville Gas & Electric B pf.	90	92
Nashville Gas & Electric C pf.	90	92
Nashville Gas & Electric D pf.	90	92
National Power & Light	70	72
National Power & Light pf.	90	92
Northern States Power	90	92
Northern States Power pf.	90	92
Northern States Power B pf.	90	92
Northern States Power C pf.	90	92
North Texas Electric	90	92
North Texas Electric pf.	90	92
Ohio Power & Light	90	92
Ohio Power & Light pf.	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric	90	92
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light	90	92
Pacific Power & Light pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light B pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light C pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light D pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light E pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light F pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light G pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light H pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light I pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light J pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light K pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light L pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light M pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light N pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light O pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light P pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Q pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light R pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light S pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light T pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light U pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light V pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light W pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light X pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Y pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Z pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light A pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light B pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light C pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light D pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light E pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light F pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light G pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light H pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light I pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light J pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light K pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light L pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light M pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light N pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light O pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light P pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Q pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light R pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light S pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light T pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light U pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light V pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light W pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light X pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Y pf.	90	92
Pacific Power & Light Z pf.	90	92

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			10.85	
February	No sales		10.60	10.60
March	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.70
April	No sales		10.80	10.80
May	10.90	10.85	10.90	10.90
June	No sales		10.95	10.95
July	11.00	10.95	11.00	11.00
August	No sales		11.05	11.05
Total sales, 4,300.				

COFFEE.

The coffee market was weak.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	9.00	8.90	8.97	8.97	
March	10.05	10.00	10.07	10.10	8.34
May	10.20	10.00	10.05	10.12	—
July	10.30	10.15	10.25	10.32	—
Sept.	10.35	10.30	10.35	10.42	—

SUGAR.

The raw sugar market was weak.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	3.46	3.42	3.42	3.47	2.38
May	3.55	3.51	3.51	3.56	2.50
July	3.60	3.55	3.55	3.60	2.57
Sept.	3.70	3.70	3.68	3.71	2.71

*Closing bid.

KRESGE SALES INCREASE.

Gross $65,191,452, With Balance of $35.52 a Share, Against $30.25.

The S. S. Kresge Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports gross sales of $65,191,452, against $55,888,222 in the previous year. Net earnings were $3,814,427 after charges and taxes, and after allowing for regular dividends on the preferred stock the balance available for the common stock then outstanding was equal to $35.52 a share. The net for the year before taxes is reported to $5,844,472, from which the profit and loss account is credited $5,000,000. The detailed statement of the company for 1922 and 1921 follows:

	1922.	1921.
Sales	$65,191,452	$55,888,222
Net earnings	5,844,472	1,400,000
Pf. dividends	767,045	767,045
Com. cash div.	1,166,200	466,500
Surplus	$3,911,427	$2,010,500
P. & L. surplus	5,000,000	4,291,455
After providing for Kresge bonus and contingencies.		

GOOD BUYING EARLY, BUT WHEAT DROPS

Week-End Rallying Up Checks Judge of Market's Start and All Prices Decline.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—Good buying of wheat was noted in the trade. Early in the day there was some buying for local traders and a moderate selling developed at early break, but toward the last the weakness coming in wheat in sympathy with the Gulf and Southwest, with plenty of rain, sent. Corn sympathized to considerable extent with wheat and closed lower, while oats were off 1 to 1½ cents and rye 1½ cents.

The Chicago Board of Trade in hedging and cash sales was small with cash wheat dragging on every occasion. Wheat is not for the fact that the producers in the producing belt for sale, probably taking what is held in reserve, as the demand is not sufficient to absorb the cash receipts, but there is no indication of any big movement to market.

There was a big supply of the Western wheat left, but in Western Kansas and Oklahoma drought conditions and the forecast for more bad weather was the feature. This would forecast relief about the beginning of the month.

Receipts were smaller between Chicago and Minneapolis, May in the latter market gained 1 to 3 cents over Chicago at the close, but in the face of prospects that a large quantity would be offered there, it is doubtful if it would be in a position to hold the gain. It is stated that a local professional opened around 2,000,000 bushels between Chicago and Western Friday.

Trade in corn is largely local and is neglected in nearby deferreds. It seems that the bulls intend to wait until nearer when they think, but are unsure of the buying comes it seems quite. The liquidation of half the market is present, but the buying orders are not. Sales were a trifle lower when the Northwest and New York bids for local buyers on grades, being fully lower on the general business situation.

Report and cash demand in Buffalo, but premiums continue to hold up of about 10 cents higher than can be paid at the point of origin. Corn futures drift had had a range of ½ cent, while rye was up in sympathy with wheat.

Primary receipts of wheat today were 1,162,000 bushels, week ago, 1,271,000, year ago, 1,267,000. Shipments were 321,000 bushels, week ago, 464,000, last year, 402,000.

Corn receipts were 1,272,000 bushels, week ago, 1,256,000, last year, 1,192,000, and shipments, 386,000 bushels, week ago, 402,000, last year, 1,192,000.

Today's Chicago price for the principal commodities were as follows:

WHEAT.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROVISIONS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
Jan.	11.25	11.20	11.25	11.30
March	11.30	11.25	11.30	11.37
May	11.47	11.37	11.40	11.50
July	11.52	11.30	11.30	11.42

COMMODITY PRICES

Sugar, Butter and Eggs Drop to New Low Levels for Year.

Changes in yesterday's cash markets were featured by the weakness in three staple products, sugar, butter and eggs, to which declines to new low levels for the year were reported. Other variations included a price of 5 cents for granulated, a new high, while hard wheat and four recorded fractionally lower Friday. Metals as a group were firm and unchanged.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before, and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS.	Jan. 27, 1923.	Jan. 26, 1923.	Jan. 28, 1922.
Corn, No. 2 yellow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, Minn. patents	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, standard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, granulated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, creamery, extra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh-gathered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
METALS.			
Iron, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TEXTILES.			
Cotton, middling, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlap of prices for year to date.			

	High.	Low.
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primebulls	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO SHOWS SHARP GAIN

Report for December Last Gives 35% Increase in Gross Compared With a Year Ago.

NET REVENUE 225% MORE

Figures for Year Exhibit a Moderate Growth in Every Line of Business.

The finance of the railroad reaching reports unusual popularity was the sharp increase in gross revenue and in net operating income shown by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company during December, 1922, as compared with December, 1921. The increase in gross was approximately 35 per cent, while net for the month was about 225, from the net figure for December, 1921. In the full year of 1922 there was a moderate increase in the company's total revenue figure and a sharper increase in net. Reports of other railroad companies continued to the mails to reflect a betterment as compared with the corresponding periods of last year. One of the effects of the reports was evident in stock trading, railroad stocks again becoming relatively active with Baltimore & Ohio stock sending up more than a point in fairly heavy transactions.

Baltimore & Ohio's operating revenues for December, last, totalled $20,940,000 against $15,500,000 in December, 1921, an increase of $5,440,000. The greatest gain was shown in freight traffic, revenue from this source amounting to $[illegible], a gain of $4,940,000. An increase of $[illegible] was shown in revenues from passenger service. Operating expenses totalled $15,500,000 against $12,940,000, an increase of $2,560,000. A decrease of $[illegible] was shown in maintenance of way expenses while maintenance of equipment cost $[illegible] more and the expense item "Transportation" was increased by $1,[illegible].

Net railway operating income was $5,[illegible] against $2,[illegible], an increase of $3,[illegible]. This increase proving sufficient to bring the net figure for the entire year to $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible] over the entire year of 1921. Railway operating revenues for the year totaled $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible], while operating expenses amounted to $[illegible], a decrease of $[illegible]. Decreases of $[illegible] and $[illegible] were reported in maintenance of way expenses and transportation charges respectively, while maintenance of equipment expenses increased $[illegible] during 1922. One of the points to which Wall Street attached particular significance was the reduction of the heavy business done during the Fall months. The upturn in October was quite marked and for the three months ended Dec. 31 net income came within $[illegible] of equalling the figure for the first six months of the year. As late as September this trend was regarding monthly deficits caused by the coal miners' and railroad shopmen's strikes.

Another report which fell in line with the general improvement shown during December was issued by the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company. For December net amounted to $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible], while the operating income was $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible], or over 300 per cent. For the year gross decreased $[illegible] to $[illegible], but earnings in operating results resulted in net income of $[illegible] for the year, bringing total net to $[illegible].

The report of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company showed a fair improvement in gross business, but upper figures in December of last month showed a deficit of $[illegible] from railway operation against net revenue of $[illegible] in December of 1921. After deducting all charges the deficit for the month was $[illegible], against net income of $[illegible] for the year before. For the full year, however, there was a net railway operating income of $[illegible], against $[illegible] for 1921.

MEETINGS ANNOUNCED.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
American Can Co.	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 12
Am. Chicle Co.	Feb. 1	aft. mtg.	Mar. 6
Am. Water Wks. & Elec.	Feb. 1		Feb. 27
Am. Zinc, Lead & Smelting	Jan. 29		Feb. 12
Am. Woolen Co.	Feb. 1		Feb. 27
Am. Wind. Corp. pf.	Feb. 1		Feb. 28
Associated C. W. Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Feb. 28
Atlantic Refin. Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 28
Atlantic Coast Line	Jan. 29		Mar. 1
Atlantic Lum. Wks.	Jan. 29		Mar. 1
Beech Nut Pack.	Jan. 29		Feb. 12
Bethlehem Steel	Jan. 29		Feb. 12
Chi. Cons. & C. Co.	Jan. 29		Feb. 1
Central Leather	Jan. 31		Feb. 28
Chi. & South. R.	Jan. 31		Mar. 1
Colon. Oil Corp.	Jan. 31		Feb. 19
Continental Can Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 12
D. L. & W. R. R.	Feb. 1		Feb. 28
Detroit Edison	Jan. 25	Feb. 6	Feb. 12
Detroit United Ry.	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
E. J. Dodge N.Y. Inc.	Jan. 27	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Eastman Kodak	Jan. 31	Feb. 9	Feb. 9
Gen. Cigar, Inc.			
A. P. Co., Ltd.	Feb. 3		Feb. 6
Gen. Motors (Del.)	Jan. 31	Mar. 6	Mar. 7
Gen. Motors (Del.)	Feb. 15	Feb. 22	Mar. 12
Laclede G. Light Co.	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 12
Mexican Pet.	Feb. 3		Feb. 13
Mid. & Ch. Inc.	Jan. 31		Feb. 6
Midvale S. & O. Co.	Feb. 20	Mar. 22	Mar. 22
Nat. Biscuit Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 12
N. C. & St. L. Ry.	Jan. 31		Mar. 12
National Biscuit	Jan. 31		Feb. 12
National E. & S. Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 20
Nat. Sta. of Mex. Corp.	Jan. 31		Feb. 20
N. Y. Air Brake Co.	Feb. 19		Mar. 12
N. Y. State Rys.	Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
N. Y. Air Brake Co.	Feb. 19		Mar. 12
N. Y. State Rys.	Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Nor. Pac. of Wis. Corp.	Jan. 31		Feb. 20
N. Y. Air Brake Co.	Feb. 19		Mar. 12
N. Y. State Rys.	Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Ohio Fuel Sup. Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 20
Pacific Dev. Corp.			Feb. 20
Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co.	Feb. 23		Mar. 8
Pan. Am. Pet. & Tr. Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 20
Pierce A. & S. Co.	Feb. 2	Feb. 12	Feb. 20
Pierce A. & S. Co.	Jan. 29	Feb. 12	Feb. 20
Pierce Wheels Stores			
Inc. Corp. A	Jan. 27		Feb. 6
Proctor & Gamble Co.	Jan. 31		Feb. 6
St. L.-San F. Ry. Co.	Jan. 31	Feb. 22	Feb. 22
Shell Oil Co.	Feb. 10		Feb. 20
Southern Pacific Co.	Mar. 19		Apr. 3
S. S. T. Co. of Am.			
Jeff. Ry.	Feb. 1	aft. mtg.	Feb. 20
Sterling Prod. Inc.	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Superior Steel Corp.	Feb. 10	Feb. 20	Feb. 20
Texas Pipe Co.	Jan. 31	Mar. 23	Mar. 23
Tol. of St. L. pf.	Jan. 31	Feb. 12	Feb. 20
U. R. of St. L. pf.	Feb. 9	Feb. 19	Feb. 23
U. S. Hoffman M. C.	Jan. 31		Feb. 12
U. S. Steam Co.	Feb. 1		Mar. 2
Tug. T. C. & C. Co.	Mar. 1	Mar. 23	Mar. 23
Westinghouse A. B. Co.			Mar. 7
Wolf Paper & Co.	Jan. 29	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Wolf Paper & Co.	Jan. 29	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
PER BIEMER.			
	Books Closed.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Bigby Edison, Inc.	Jan. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 19
Mid. States Oil C.	Jan. 29	Feb. 8	Feb. 19
North Amer., Cp. B.			June 20
North Amer., Cp. C.			June 20
Pan. Am. S. S.	Jan. 2	Jan. 20	Feb. 15
Wilm. Oil Corp.			Mar. 1
DIVIDEND BILLS.			
Gulf-States-Johnson Corp.	From Jan. 23		until further notice.
Nathan Hanauer Co.	From Nov. 24		until further notice.
National Safety Co.	From Dec. 29		until Jan. 27.
Pan-American Pet. & Trans. Co.			suspended and remains B. from Dec. 29 until further notice.

Where no opening date is shown, books do not close (record of stockholders only).

EARNINGS.

Baltimore & Ohio.

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Dec. gross	$20,940,000	$15,500,000	$[illegible]
Dec. net	1,400,000	430,000	[illegible]
Nov. op. inc.	1,100,000	1,000,000	[illegible]
Nov. net	2,000,000	1,000,000	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 gross	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 net	21,000,000	21,000,000	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 op. inc.	21,000,000	21,000,000	[illegible]

Buffalo.

	1922.	1921.	1920.
New York, Buffalo & Western.			
Dec. gross	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Dec. net	1,000,000	1,000,000	[illegible]
Nov. op. inc.	1,100,000	1,000,000	[illegible]
Nov. net	1,000,000	1,000,000	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 gross	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 net	21,000,000	21,000,000	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 op. inc.	21,000,000	21,000,000	[illegible]

*Deficit.

Buffalo & Susquehanna.

	1922.	1921.	1920.
Dec. gross	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Dec. net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. op. inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 gross	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 op. inc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE BANK RETURN.

(CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS WEEK, BASED ON JAN. 27, 1923.)

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Cash in Vault.	Net Demand Deposits.	Time Deposits.	Bills Payable.	Bills Rediscounted.
Bank of N.Y. & T.Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Manhat. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Metals Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat. Bank of Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chat. & Phen. Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Nat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manufs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Park Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Nat. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Trust Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Greenwich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Title Guar. & Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawyers Title & Tr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Include deposits in foreign branches not included in footings: (a) $[illegible], (b) $[illegible], (c) $[illegible], (d) $[illegible], (e) $[illegible].

Reserves carried in banks in foreign countries as reserve for cash deposits: (a) $[illegible], (b) $[illegible], (c) $[illegible], (d) $[illegible], (e) $[illegible].

*Deposits in foreign branches not included.

†Federal Reserve deposits deducted.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JAN. 27, 1923.
ACTUAL CONDITION, CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Excess reserve	Dec.	$[illegible]
Loans	Dec.	[illegible]
Net demand deposits	Inc.	[illegible]
Net time deposits	Dec.	[illegible]
Cash in vault Federal Reserve members	Dec.	[illegible]
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank, member banks	Dec.	[illegible]
Reserve in vaults, State banks and trust companies	Inc.	[illegible]
Reserve in other depositories, State banks and trust companies	Dec.	[illegible]
Circulation	Dec.	[illegible]

ACTUAL CONDITION, ALL MEMBERS.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Bills pur., coll., except. and other liabil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Time deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve in Fed. Res. Bank, mem. banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Res. in other depos., banks and trust cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in vault, State banks and trust cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aggregate reserve	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Reserve required	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess reserve	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

*Government deposits of $[illegible] deducted. Last week such deposits were $[illegible].

AVERAGE CONDITION, CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Excess reserve	Dec.	$[illegible]
Loans	Dec.	[illegible]
Net demand deposits	Dec.	[illegible]
Net time deposits	Dec.	[illegible]
Cash in vault Federal Reserve members	Dec.	[illegible]
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank, member banks	Dec.	[illegible]
Reserve in vaults, State banks and trust companies	Dec.	[illegible]
Reserve in other depositories, State banks and trust companies	Dec.	[illegible]
Circulation	Dec.	[illegible]

AVERAGE CONDITION, ALL MEMBERS.

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Loans	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Bills pur., coll., except. and other liabil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Demand deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Time deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in vault, Federal Reserve members	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve in Fed. Res. Bank, mem. banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Res. in other depos., banks and trust cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash in vault, State banks and trust cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aggregate reserve	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Reserve required	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess reserve	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

*Government deposits of $[illegible] deducted. Last week such deposits were $[illegible].

INSTITUTIONS NOT IN CLEARING HOUSE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDED WITH CLOSING OF BUSINESS FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS—Average Figures.

| MANHATTAN— | Loans. | Cash. | Other Cash including Res. Dep. | Net Demand. | Net Time. | Due Dep. N.Y. and Elsewhere. | Due Other Banks and

The Merchant's Point of View

So far as merchandising goes, there may be and are doubts as to a number of matters just now, but one thing is certain. This is that the volume of buying in the primary markets is large, whether compared with the months immediately preceding this or with the corresponding period of a year ago. The comparison holds good all the way from construction materials to articles of apparel. Nor is it difficult to discern the reasons for the activity in purchasing. Events have so shaped themselves that distributors are emboldened to proceed with forward ordering to a considerable extent, especially as they see that nothing can be lost while much may be gained by doing so. They are not worrying over any immediate recession of prices. The reverse is more apt to be the case. Then, too, the general outlook is favorable for a fair volume of trade. It does not look bad, for example, when there is so widespread a complaint of a lack of workers to supply the employment demand in many lines of industry. Not so many months ago jobs were scarce. With the ending of the big strikes and the greater employment of labor, the prospects have brightened for buying on a larger scale by the general public. This has been an encouragement to the wholesalers and has sent them to the markets for supplies. Their activity has furnished the spur for greater production by mills and factories. There are occasional evidences that speculators, sensing the conditions, have helped push things by buying for an expected rise in prices.

Trade From the Retail Standpoint.

What is true of the primary markets is reflected more or less in the distributing channels of trade. Retailers all over the country, having completed their inventories, have had impressed on them the need of replenishment, which has been further emphasized by the public response to their January offerings. Their buyers have been coming to this city in larger numbers and, in case of nearby stores, with greater frequency. Resident buyers have also been called upon for assistance for quick purchases by more remote stores. A straw showing which way the mercantile wind blows is found in the advertising columns of Ten Times, wherein the buyers' wants have lately been much more numerous than the offerings. Preparations for Easter and Spring business are well under way, and they are on a more liberal scale than was expected up to a short time ago. Price increases will not be as great as those likely later on in the year, when the advances in the primary markets will be more felt, and so there is not likely to be the resistance of consumers which has been a subject of some disquietude. Then, too, retailers are disposed to restrict margins of profit and rely more on volume of sales. They are also striving to cut the cost of doing business by the aid of more efficient methods of both buying and selling and thus encourage purchases. These are the only methods for preventing too great an advance in prices which, otherwise, the added cost of materials and labor would seem to call for.

As Insurance Men Look at It.

There are many angles from which to judge general conditions. The whole truth is rarely, if ever, discernible from any one of them. Long ago it got to be an axiom that steel was a barometer of trade. But this is only partially, or relatively, true. In almost every calling there is a separate method or indication of prosperity or the reverse. One of these was recently adverted to by a fire insurance company in this State. This company published a chart showing the closeness of the relation between fire losses and business failures during a period of eleven years. At the end of 1914, for example, business failures went above the normal and the fire loss went still further above that point. In the prosperous war years both decreased until they were abnormally low. With deflation came a large crop of failures, accompanied by fire losses even larger in proportion, rising from 40 to 60 per cent. in the course of two years. It is not only, however, a relationship confined to failures. There appears to have been a similar ratio between cotton prices and cotton fires. This was shown in 1915, when cotton sold at 9 cents a pound and the loss ratio was 20 per cent., while later, when cotton went to 30 cents, this ratio dropped to 20 per cent. When, still later, the price of cotton dropped again, the loss ratio went up to 35 per cent. In this, as in the case of the business failures, underwriters have to contend with what is called the moral hazard. It happens just now that this hazard is greater than it should be, and this is a pretty fair indication that matters are not yet normal.

Defects of the Bankruptcy Laws.

A committee of the Merchants' Association of this city is engaged in considering amendments to the bankruptcy laws. Their counsel has recently emphasized the fact that there is no intention of trying to repeal those laws and leave business men to the mercies, or the reverse, of the various State insolvency statutes. The effort is to put the bankruptcy laws, and the procedure under them, in such form as to serve the purposes for which they were intended. These are simple enough. They include not only the removal of a burden of debt from one who has failed in business in order to give him a chance of staying successful, but also the payment to creditors of as large a share of their claims as the debtor's assets will permit. Whatever may be true in practice as to the first of these, it is pretty generally recognized that the second seems to have dropped out of sight in most cases. A calculation made shows that about one-third of the assets of bankrupts are eaten up in expenses. This is the average of a number of cases, big and little. The money thus wasted goes to lawyers, whose interest it certainly is not to reduce expenses. A cumbersome, complicated procedure has grown up designed mainly to benefit these practitioners. The delays and cost of such procedure are what cause many creditors to enter into compositions with the debtors for small amounts rather than run the chances of getting less after the lawyers are through with an estate. Better methods are in use in other countries and may well be adopted here. The more that remains for debtor and creditor in bankrupt cases the better. This is all that need be considered.

Cannot Find Costs of Production.

In the administrative sections of the Tariff act are a number of provisions that promise to be provocative of trouble. Those relating to the ascertainment of values of imports will contribute their share. In the latter are included the requirement of exporters to submit their books and accounts to the inspectors of American officials in order to enable the latter to calculate production costs. It is provided, for example, in case an exporter refuses such inspection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall—not may—prohibit the importation of such person's goods and may withhold delivery of the merchandise if here. This matter of determining foreign values or costs of production by new-fangled means figures also in the so-called flexible provisions of the tariff. It is a curious circumstance that domestic costs of production of most commodities have not yet been ascertained, although this should be much easier than finding out such costs in foreign countries. About all that can be said of them is that they vary greatly not only at the places of production but also in the principal domestic markets. Yet the proposal is seriously entertained to find out foreign costs of production, and the Tariff Commission is going through the motions of pretending to get at them. It may have been the possession of a sense of humor at Washington which limited the expenditures of the commission in this direction by lopping off about a quarter of a million of dollars from its budget estimate.

Supplies of Cotton and Cotton Goods.

It began to look several times during the past week as though the goal of thirty-cent cotton would be reached. But something or another always interfered. With one exception all the elements of the situation seem to warrant the high prevailing prices, even if they do not justify higher ones before the advent of the next crop. The one exception is the decline in exports. These dropped a quarter of a million bales in December as compared with the month preceding. Little, if any, attention was paid to the census report on ginning up to Jan. 16. The total shown as having passed through the gins was 9,652,000 bales. This is less by 300,000 bales than the estimate for the total yield made by the Department of Agriculture. On March 20, when the final census report is put in, the estimate may be reached. Reports from the growing districts show a disposition on the part of planters to strive for a large crop this year, they being convinced that the biggest they can get out will not break prices sufficiently to prevent the making of a good profit. The goods situation is one of great strength. Advances on finished and unfinished fabrics are getting to be a habit, nor do they act in preventing large dealings. Napped goods have been recently bought up to the limit. Lines of gingham have been withdrawn. Other fabrics, especially branded ones, are eagerly snapped up. Knit goods have in most instances been sold up and hosiery is bought freely when offered, in spite of higher prices.

Markets for Wool and Woolens.

Abroad as well as here wool markets continue to show advances of prices. This was manifest during the past week at the auction sales in London, Australia and New Zealand. American interests were represented among the bidders at these foreign sales and helped push up the bids. The fleece, as well as the coarser, varieties of wool are in demand. The pulled wool, so much of which is still held, is no longer a menace. At the rate at which it is doled out and the upset prices fixed for it, its effect on the market is rather to strengthen than to depress values. The world demands for the article are also increasing, despite the disturbed conditions in so many European countries. Imports to this country are growing larger.

In the goods market the main feature of the past week was the opening of Fall fabrics for men's and women's wear by the American Woolen Company. The general impression in the trade was that the advances in price announced were moderate, considering all the conditions. This was particularly the case as contrasted with the opening prices were regarded as indicating a desire on the part of the company to get a large enough volume to keep its mills busy as near to capacity as possible. Initial orders with the company are said to form a very large percentage of the total. If this be the case, not much effect will result from any rushing in prices later on, should this be determined on. This for, it is said, the cotton have placed a fair volume of business. Silks lines, especially in women's wear, are said to be practically sold up. Openings of other companies are expected to take place at various times during the next month. Some of the finer dress goods will be among the latest.

ADDING MEMBERS TO CREDIT BODY

Various Advantages to Be Obtained by Those Joining the Local Association.

More than 300 heads of credit departments in the leading banks and commercial houses of the city have volunteered personally to visit, within the next four weeks, the 8,000 wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers who have their been adjudged eligible for membership in the New York Credit Men's Association. There are already 1,450 names on the association's roster, and the business "checked" by its members annually runs into billions. One of the principal purposes of the drive is to foster better credit granting by increasing the scope and effect of the association's educational work through the medium of a greater membership.

The most notable work done to date by the association, which is the oldest and largest of any of the 311 such organizations in the United States, is that of its Protecting Bureau which, in conjunction with Federal and State authorities, has had 285 commercial swindlers indicted and 48 others sent to prison in the period between mid-December, 1918, and the end of the year just passed. Another feature of importance is the association's Interchange Bureau, which has on file the names and records of nearly 1,200,000 debtors. Information concerning them is available to members of the association.

One of the most important features of the educational work of the association is the monthly forum it holds at the Hotel Astor during the greater part of the year. At these meetings which, since their inception, have averaged about 750 in attendance, addresses are made by prominent men on current business topics. These addresses are followed by discussions in which the subject under consideration is gone into thoroughly. The association also has a Legislative Committee which keeps a careful eye on measures that are likely to have a direct or indirect effect on the commercial world, as well as furthering legislation beneficial to business. It also issues monthly to its members, without charge, a magazine on technical credit topics which is considered the best of its kind in the country. It conducts other educational enterprises for both senior and junior credit grantors, for which no charge is made. Also available to members without cost is a room in which creditors' meetings may be held.

William Fraser, manager of the credit department of J. P. Stevens & Co., is actively doing in the membership campaign. Mr. Fraser is a member of the Executive Committee of the association and is also Chairman of its Adjustment Committee. Discussing benefits of membership in the association yesterday he said that they could be divided into two general classes, direct and indirect. Under the direct benefits Mr. Fraser cited the monthly forums, the Interchange Bureau, and other features of the association's work that have been mentioned. Concerning the indirect benefit of membership, he marked that every representative here is the principal library of information as well as every bank. "Included in the organization's roster," he concluded, "no commercial house of standing can afford to have its name missing from the list of backers of an association that is intended to be working to mutuality and whole-hearted for the betterment of business general and credit conditions in particular."

George W. Betz, Secretary and Credit Manager for A. D. Juilliard & Co., also spoke enthusiastically of the association's work and the value of membership in it. Mr. Betz is Chairman of the association's Protecting Committee and is also a member of the Executive Committee.

"In addition to the various specific features to which membership in the association entitles the credit man," Mr. Betz asserted, "must be considered the fact that the association employs an able secretary and a large office force, which is at the disposal of a member to aid in the solution of any problem that may arise in the conduct of his business. It must also be considered that, as a result of his membership, he is obtaining gratuitously the services of men on the committees and boards of the association that could not be purchased for many times the cost of membership, if at all."

Mr. Betz also spoke of the New York State bad check law, which was obtained through the efforts of the association, as a sample of the kind of things it is accomplishing, and went on:

"No credit man can properly serve the interests of his employer without the advantage of a membership in this organization. It enables him to rub elbows with his fellows in the same line, thereby adding the personal touch that is so necessary to success in his particular branch of business.

"Also in joining the New York Credit Men's Association, one automatically becomes a member of the National Association of Credit Men, which has a membership of 31,000. This means that, when the National Association goes before Congress to obtain legislation beneficial to business, the larger their membership the more weight they have."

Paul E. Hunter, who each year checks up 100,000 to credits for L. Bamberger & Bro., Inc., is also an enthusiastic "booster" for the association, and is credited by getting members for the association in his spare moments.

"No man is never too old to learn," said Mr. Hunter yesterday, "and changing conditions from day to day make it imperative that those who are members of the association attend its forum meetings to obtain first-hand knowledge of new credit methods and of ways of solving the tricky problems that so frequently confront the credit man in the course of his daily work. This information is imparted by some of the association's ablest members.

"Every credit man will always get out of the association the most or as much as he puts into it. He cannot therefore, in fairness to himself, by becoming a member of the association the credit man will become better acquainted with the bankruptcy laws and their operation. He will also be able and more healthful to co-operate with the President Judge, presiding in cases of fraudulent debtors, and he could, if he chose, would find it easier to reduce settlements where there is found than accept even 10 cents on the dollar.

"Membership in the association also makes the credit man eligible to join the positive gang of the Interchange Bureau, which is doing very effective work. The credit man's biggest asset is his personal acquaintance in his field. Joining the association will in this way make him better fit to serve his principals, and will enable him to dispense his credits with a clearer mind."

At the office of the association it was stated yesterday that, as a result of the first week of the membership drive, more than 300 applications will be considered on Tuesday.

In Under New Management.

An important change affecting the clearing house operated by the Knitted Outerwear Sales Corporation under the auspices of the National Knitted Outerwear Association is reported by that organization. David M. Thalman, who has been sales director of the organization since the inception, has resigned, and another management, for the Clearing House, has been placed in the hands of Milton Eichbaum, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee. Mr. Eichbaum will be assisted by Harry Sullivan, the former office manager of the organization. Another change in the conduct of the clearing house is that, in the future, it will handle yarns of a manufacturer of 20 per cent. The minimum charge on finished garments remains at 5 per cent.

PLANS FOR COMING SILK EXPOSITION

A Million Dollars' Worth of the Material to Be Used Simply for Decorations.

Beginning a week from tomorrow, the annual International Silk Exposition will be opened to the public at the Grand Central Palace, and it will be continued until Feb. 15. It is believed that the show this year will surpass in many ways the initial one held two years ago. Additional floor space has been taken, so that the area utilized to house the displays will be spread over three floors, or the equivalent of three city blocks.

Not including the quantities of valuable silks that will be offered in the individual booths, it is estimated that more than seven miles of the fabric will be used for decorative purposes in the form of hangings and mural coverings. The decorative scheme—"The Palace of Silks"—worked out exclusively with silks and unique lighting effects, is under the supervision of Howard Greenley, President of the Architectural League of New York. He declared yesterday that the probable value of the silks to be used as decorations was close to a million dollars.

Upon entering, the visitor will be greeted by displays of finished fabrics, which will also be shown on the mezzanine floor. Educational exhibits will be featured on the second floor. There will be a theatre where motion pictures of the making of silk and kindred subjects will be projected. Owing to the popularity of films of this nature in 1921, an effort has been made to provide an exceptionally varied and interesting program this year. Of especial note are the interior views of American silk mills, showing the complicated processes of silk manufacture.

There will be a number of foreign exhibits at the exposition. Not only will China and Japan be represented, but there will be representations from Italy, Belgium, Germany, France and Switzerland. Italian girls, in native costume, will demonstrate European weaving. The notable growth of the artificial silk industries will be shown in the Belgium and German exhibits, while those from France and Switzerland will show the extremely high-grade silks originating in those countries.

Instead of there being but one silk pageant, as was the case with the first show, there will be a series of fashion displays made by individual exhibitors. Dyeing of living models will be employed. They will show the latest in the new modes in garments of silk from those for sports wear to evening gowns. Everything is silk, from veils to footwear, will be exhibited. Among other things will be an elaborate display, demonstrating the use of ribbons in new ways, and a military exhibit of silk headgear.

While the official opening of the exposition to the public will not take place until Feb. 1, there will be a private view for exhibitors next Saturday. This will be divided into two sections, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. As guests, there will be the Ambassadors of the foreign countries exhibiting. The evening session, which will include a banquet, has been designated Exhibitors' Night, when the exposition will be formally opened.

BUSINESS NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, E. H. Bauer was elected President; Walter H. Thum, Vice President; Carl Herbst, Treasurer, and Harry E. Rubin, Executive Secretary. D. J. O'Donnell was chosen President of the Empire New York Paper Box Suppliers' Association; C. W. Baker, Vice President; J. A. Hayden, Treasurer, and Harry E. Rubin, Executive Director and Managing Director.

Hirsch Brothers, manufacturers of handbags and portfolios, have moved to 10-12 East Sixteenth Street. The firm has had a "home" in excess of 10,000 square feet. The removal from 31 Fifth Avenue was made necessary by the demands of business, it was stated by Arthur Hirsch, President.

Arthur Hirsch, Inc., market buyers, 120 West Thirty-second Street, has added the following names: X. E. Wright, Davenport, Iowa; Blumenthal & Hirsch, Port Angeles, Wash.; The Tuggery, Elmira, Sherman, Wyo., and Tuggerie's, Inc., Ponca City, Okla.

SHIFTING BURDEN FOR PRICE RISES

Manufacturers Inclined to Place Most of the Blame for This on Retailers.

Rising costs in primary markets have brought up again the old question of how far those will be reflected in retail distribution, as well as the reaction of the consuming public toward higher prices. There is on the part of manufacturers a disposition to resent criticisms making it to appear that they are taking undue advantage of the situation. This was voiced by one local manufacturer yesterday in this vein:

"The fear seems to be that retail trade will suffer," he said. "If manufacturers' quotations are placed 'unreasonably' high. I grant you that this is correct reasoning, and that any such action by manufacturers is to be deplored and should be open to just criticism. But, with manufacturing conditions the way they are today, with plants hungry for orders and industry desiring a stabilization of conditions so that something approaching a normal period may be reached, I do not think that manufacturers as a group should be held to the open indictment of 'raising prices unduly' without also pointing out the responsibility of retailers in the passing of advances on to the consumer.

"The trouble with some retailers, as I see it, is that they are really not interested in keeping down prices to the consumer. They are interested in keeping down their wholesale costs, naturally, and when these move up they pass the increases on to the consumer without question. But, when the matter of how much of an advance the consumer is willing to pay becomes the main issue, then the cry is heard that the manufacturer must not 'raise his prices unduly.' That is the situation which exists today. Mind, I hold no brief for manufacturers raising their prices, but what I do take exception to is the attitude which brings out such a statement.

"The retailers' position seems a curious one. When prices are first beginning to move up there is much kicking and grumbling about profit margins being maintained and a falling off in consumer buying. But, once the movement is well on its way, it has been shown that retailers are great stimulators of it. In analyzing the course of prices that consumers have had to pay during the last five years one fact is, I believe, made clear. That is, that many retailers by their buying policies helped to raise prices during the inflation period, but few of them helped to bring them down. The public itself applied the resistance which brought prices down during the 1919-1920 period, with the retailer then actually working against the necessary price readjustment. Price cuts in wholesale markets were slow to make themselves felt from a retail standpoint, even after offering was made to continue the sale of the higher priced luxuries, while stocks of necessities were cut to the bone.

"We are now confronted with a condition in which higher prices, as the natural sequence of a seasonal consumption movement, are beginning to manifest themselves. Thus the clamor in the early stages of an upward movement is again beginning. But it is to be noted that little is being done by some retailers to help make the adjustment smaller or to make the percentage of increase in unavoidable advances as low as possible.

"How can this be done by retailers? Well, in one way it could be done by retailers having more confidence in the position and placing orders further in advance. This would prevent the necessity of manufacturers continuing to safely hold the bag, thus adding to production and overhead costs, while small jobbing orders for immediate needs are being filled for the retail buyer.

"That the manufacturer is doing his part in keeping prices on as low a basis as possible is indicated in a number of instances by the wholesale prices for next Fall which have been recently made. These have been most moderate in character, were made apparently only after a most careful study of the elements in the situation, and show a minimum of increase. Take, for example, the position of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, which showed a much lower price for prints advance than what was anticipated in the trade.

"I think it is only fair to say that the spirit evidenced thus far by manufacturers is one to which great regard for possible price moderation has been shown. I believe that, up to the present, there is no reason to speak, as has been spoken, of manufacturers indulging in advances. It would appear that the manufacturers' attitude has now been made perfectly clear.

"But, it is still an open question as to what the policy of the retailer will be. I am not one who accuses the retailer of profiteering, but I know there is very often an unnecessary spread of prices between the wholesale one and what the consumer eventually pays. The whole matter, therefore, involved several how even small advances will figure in retail charges to consumers. If these are greatly added to, with the retailer using price advances by the manufacturers as a cloak, there seems good reason to fear stronger price resistance.

"In thus stating the matter I am but saying that upon just how the price question will be handled by the retailers will depend their own sales. If between the time the goods leave the manufacturers' hands at small advances these are doubled and trebled, surely the manufacturer cannot be logically blamed.

"So, in conclusion, it is not a manufacturer's problem now as to the making of price readjustments. Taking recent examples in the ranks of manufacturers generally, there is every attempt being put forth to make prices as low as possible, although increases may be shown. If the problem gets to the complained stage, the retailer will have himself to blame."

DEMAND FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

Volume of Business Shows an Increase in All of the Lines.

The wholesale demand for blouses, underwear, skirts and petticoats improved greatly during the third week of January, according to a report of these markets issued yesterday by the United Women's Wear League of America, which includes all of these branches of the garment trade.

The call for blouses, which has been growing steadily since the first of the year, is not confined to any one type of garment, but is about equally divided between hand-makes and domestics and silks and cottons. While hand-made cotton blouses for a good part of 1922 occupied the highest place in consumer popularity, the holiday season saw a marked change. With the Spring season has come a realization by retailers that silk blouses and domestics are wanted by the public in as large quantities as the hand-made type imported from Porto Rico. In spite of this increase in demand for the silks and domestics, the United Waist League of America reports the request for hand-makes has by no means fallen off. It has likewise shown an increase, with the result that the blouse industry, on the whole, is having a volume of business that is far in excess of the volume for the corresponding period of 1922.

Introduction of the style element as of major importance to the salability of lingerie has caused considerable increase in size of orders placed with the under-apparel manufacturers who are represented in the United Underwear League of America, this organization reports. Retailers who formerly restricted their business with each underwear house because of the small variety shown in each line, are placing considerably larger orders for the Spring season.

Preparations of the retailers for a heavy consumer demand for sports wear as soon as the weather becomes suitable for outdoor life have caused the buyers to place a good amount of business with the manufacturers of skirts, according to the United Skirt League of America. The retailers are buying their Spring lines early, and the skirt trade has not been forgotten. Preparations are being made by the manufacturers and stock houses for a continued heavy demand for their products as the weather becomes more favorable.

The same anticipation by retailers of the Spring sports wear demand has caused a good early demand for the products of the petticoat manufacturers, who are also the producers of bloomers, &c., the petticoat branch of the league reports. Many new models introduced by the concerns represented in this organization have immediately met with popularity on the part of the retailers in the market for Spring merchandise.

HATS FOR SPRING SEASON.

Weaves, Shapes and Trimmings of the Models for Matrons.

Imported hemp braid in so fine and glossy a weave that it closely resembles milan, with its bead preserved by box machine stitching and hand blocking, is meeting favor in the manufacture of matrons' hats for the new season. All-over haircloths and visca weaves are all very much in the running for these chapeaux, according to the latest bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Black, of course, is far in the lead, and when color is demanded it is most likely to be supplied by a tailored trim of omoré ribbon.

"The formal types are most emphasized," the bulletin goes on. "The lines are soft and becoming, and thick-rolled brims make becoming frames for mature faces. Ribbon is emphasized for the tailored models. Peacock trims are not neglected, but these show little change from the fashions which were approved for Winter.

"A thick roll brim is given a model which takes a more draped side-crown. The crown is supplied by a rough hair braid plateau, which takes a fold at the right back from which a pleated fleur of ribbons juts toward the back. A long jet and brilliant pin is thrust forward at the right. Rich ombré ribbon in its richest tints is brought up over a thick cloche brim and drapes the side crown of a black Neapolitan model with a soft tip. A high butterfly wing flare spreads its folds at the right, with a colorful Egyptian pin caught in the fleur. Bon machine-stitched hemp of midnight blue makes a high, slightly-peaked round crown, its thick cloche brim covered with crushed ombré ribbon in violet tones that flares about the right side."

To Name Fall Prices.

Prices for the Fall season will be named tomorrow on the entire lines of women's wear coatings sold through A. D. Juilliard & Co. of this city. Advances of moderate proportion will be shown, it being contended these will not exceed 10 per cent. The main feature of the lines will be camel's hair fabrics which were in marked demand for the Spring season. These cloths are practically 100 per cent. pure camel's hair, being as close to this figure as it is possible to get. In addition, there will be shown a line of high lustre pile fabrics.

Notes on Trade and Industry Abroad

Spanish Quicksilver Production.

The quicksilver mines at Almaden, Spain, which are now operated by the State, produced during the quarter ending Oct. 31, 1922, 6,461 flasks of quicksilver, which were sold for 2,119,853 pesetas.

Eight-Hour Law Modified.

In Belgium, by a decree recently made, laborers in plate glass, artificial silks, transportation and some other industries are exempted from the provisions of the eight-hour law. This exemption provides for 100 hours additional annually, but the number in labor ing day must not exceed ten hours.

Lower Dues on Suez Canal.

The council of the Suez Canal Company has decided that beginning March 1, 1923, the dues for transiting the Canal will be decreased by 25 centimes. This duty will therefore be reduced to 7 francs 75 centimes (per ton) for loaded vessels and to 3 francs 25 centimes per ton for ships in ballast.

Higher Registration Fees.

German registration fees for patents, trademarks and designs have been raised to five times the rates in effect since July 1, 1922. The new rates went into force on Dec. 1, 1922, and apply to all payments subsequent to that date. One month was allowed within which the difference between the old and new rates may be remitted.

New Glass Factory in Peru.

A company has been formed in Lima, Peru, for the establishment of a new glass factory. The capital stock is 30,000 Peruvian pounds (about $137,400 at present exchange), totally subscribed, of which one-fourth is held by an American company, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. The machinery will be purchased in the United States through the interested company.

Sailing Pilot Ships Abolished.

Due to delay caused by adverse tides, fog, and little wind, it has been decided to abolish all sailing vessels previously used as pilot ships at Avonmouth, England. These ships will be replaced by steam tugs for the outer port and by one of the sailing craft equipped with a motor engine for the upper part of the channel. This will mean, in some instances, a saving of two to twelve hours in docking and discharging.

Coke From Locomotive Slag.

Successful attempts have been made in Germany at deriving coke from locomotive slag, as a result of the necessity arising from reparation deliveries of coal. There are now nine plants in the country which separate, by means of a new process, the coal and coke contents from such slag, thereby derived a 30 per cent. return. The coke thus obtained, possesses a valuable contribution to the German fuel supply.

Guayule Rubber Industry Revived.

An American company is preparing to revive the guayule rubber industry in Northern Mexico. In Northern Sonora the company is installing a new plant at a cost of $100,000 (Gold). Mining, which will begin operations about the middle of January, with a daily output of four tons of rubber. The supply of waste from which the rubber is extracted is very large and well distributed over the northern area of Mexico.

Coal in Portuguese East Africa.

Evidence has been discovered of the outcropping of the great Transvaal coal field across the border in Portuguese East Africa. A company has been organized in Lourenco Marques, and German machinery has been purchased for developing the discovery. The location of the field, within thirty miles of an excellent harbor and landing facilities in Lourenco Marques, offers unusual facilities for its commercial development if the coal proves of commercial quality.

Shipping Monopoly to Algeria.

Maritime traffic between France and Algeria is again reserved to French vessels. This monopoly, established by law of April 2, 1889, was temporarily suspended by a decree of Sept. 22, 1922, which gave permission to foreign vessels temporarily to engage in traffic between France and its African colony in order to relieve conditions brought about by the strikes of French seamen. The return of more normal conditions in French coastwise transportation has removed the cause for the suspension of the monopoly.

India's Machinery Imports.

Heavy imports of machinery and electrical goods characterized the trade of India during the last two years. Electrical materials worth 41,500,000 rupees were imported during the fiscal year ended March, 1921, while for the year 1921-22 the total was 48,000,000 rupees. The average value of the rupee was $0.342 for the fiscal year 1920-21 and $0.326 for 1921-22. The United Kingdom supplied the greater part of this machinery. However, the share of the United States was 3,500,000 rupees during 1920-21 and 1,600,000 rupees in 1921-22.

Big Oil Well in Venezuela.

An important oil well was brought in at La Rosa, across from Maracaibo, by the Venezuelan Oil Concessions of the Dutch Shell interests on Dec. 16. It came in at a depth of about 1,300 feet, the deepest well in Venezuela. Its flow, at first estimated to be around 25,000 barrels a day, has increased until now it is estimated at 100,000 to 120,000 barrels. Well-informed oil men say that it is a peak, but evidently a large one. The oil comes from a sand and heavy crude lime. The Dutch Shell interests are said to control all the territory around it for perhaps 40 kilometers, except the Mene-Grande concession, which is owned by the Creole Syndicate.

Men's Belts in Switzerland.

Consul Haynes at Berne, Switzerland, reports that within the last year men's leather belts have made their appearance in the shop windows there. The market is becoming saturated with them and it seems an opportune time for a campaign by American manufacturers and exporters. The most effective engineering would be to organize the Swiss trade, with the status of the belt, given the natural leaders to impress upon them that some life insurance would probably lead to its wider and more popular introduction. Dealers in ready-made clothing and men's furnishings should also be approached. The distribution of fashion cards showing the belt as worn in American models, would impress upon customers and help promote sales.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.
Fifteen cents per word each insertion.

Help Wanted.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by wool jobbers importing house for New York City and near-by towns. Commission and drawing account. A 404, Times.

Wholesale Only
Selling Agents of:
Hosiery
Underwear
Knitted Fabrics
We Finance You From Mill to Customer
MENSCH & MENSCH
152 West 42d St.
Bryant 4223. Knickerbocker Building

WHOLESALE ONLY.
Can't Be Beaten
When it comes to quality of merchandise, obliging service and all-round value.
THAT'S THE SIMPLE TRUTH

We are showing a wonderful line of just what you are looking for.
The way to find out is to come and see for yourself
Dangerwhathan Incorporated
The House Exceptional for Cotton Fabrics of Merit
15-17-19 E. 26th St. New York Mad. Sq. 3672

Prepare for the Peak Load
Business is coming back and the Spring of 1923 ought to mean increased business for wide-awake, pushing concerns who go after it with a vim—and are ready when it comes. There are indications of a big year.
In most lines both business and profits have been off and now that there is apparently an opportunity to get on the profit side it certainly behooves business concerns to have the first necessary requisite to take advantage of it—CASH WORKING CAPITAL.
Why get Capital from the outside when you have ample capital inside which can be converted into cash—and all your own.
Fair business concerns can really afford to have at all times ample Cash Working Capital. If they have an abundant supply of capital all the time they have too much capital some of the time and the employment of unnecessary capital is a burden.
Our business is to help you finance from the INSIDE—to take your own idle assets in the shape of your Accounts and other Credits Receivable and turn them into cash, thus avoiding the necessity of getting Cash from the outside. Rely upon yourself.
Commercial Credit Company
Cash Capital and Surplus $11,200,000
BALTIMORE SAN FRANCISCO
Affiliated with
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION
NEW YORK TORONTO
230 Madison Ave. Phone Vanderbilt 3420
COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCE TRUST CHICAGO
COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, Inc. NEW ORLEANS

FROZEN CREDITS
Are as unnecessary in Winter as in Summer. If your Open Accounts are not providing enough cash, isn't it good business to turn them into ready money today? My terms are reasonable. Investigate! Tel. Fitzroy 3916.
UNIVERSAL DISCOUNT CO.
Columbia Trust Building
N. W. Cor. Fifth Ave. & 34th St., N. Y.

Merchandise Man
with 20 years' success merchandising departments in a large, progressive Department Store in a big Middle West city, is open for proposition. He is 42 years old, and thoroughly experienced in these departments:
Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, Notions, Toilet Goods, Umbrellas, Stationery, Jewelry, Ivory and Leather Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Domestics, Linens, Veilings, Laces, Embroidery and Hosiery.
A big man, capable of operating in a big way for a big store. Address M 89 Times.

FINANCING
OUR foreign exchange, commercial letter of credit and overseas financing departments offer a complete financial service to meet the requirements of Importers and Exporters. Detailed information of the services rendered by any of our special departments will be gladly sent upon request.
C. B. RICHARD & CO.
Established 1847
29 Broadway, New York City
Whitehall 6893. Extension 22.

Advances on
Acceptances
Accounts Receivable
Commercial Paper
Documentary Drafts
Warehouse Receipts
LEVISON & COMPANY
Bankers
70 West Fortieth Street
TELEPHONE LONGACRE 0700

MILLS—MFR'S
If You Had the Opportunity—Have You the Cash?
IS your business in that condition where there are splendid money-making possibilities ahead, that with ready cash you could turn to your advantage? We are looking for a few such accounts and will loan money on merchandise or accounts receivable, at very moderate rates. Call or write.
COLONIAL FINANCE TRUST
300 Madison Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 10440.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES
Quickly arranged—no red tape. Our representative will call. Bryant 7888.

First
In 1922 The New York Times published 2,770,066 agate lines of financial advertising, about one-third of all the financial advertising appearing in all New York newspapers, a gain over the previous year of 403,072 lines and an excess over the next New York newspaper of 1,365,190 lines.

WORMSER & CO.
Commercial Financing
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3300
Accounts Purchased
Advances on Merchandise.

GERMAN WAGES LAG BEHIND LIVING COST

Requisition for Family of Four in First Week of January Took 42,085 Marks.

TWICE A WORKER'S PAY

But Retail Prices Fell to Keep Pace With Rapid Drop in Exchange Value.

With an increase of some 1,000 marks during the first week of January, the cost of the written necessary to enable a man, wife and two children of school age to live seven days in Berlin is approximately the same way as before the World War, amounted to 42,085 marks, or about twice the weekly wage of a skilled worker, according to data printed in the Berlin Tribune of Jan. 18. This was 1,250 times the cost of the same things in January, 1914, and indicates that the retail prices in Berlin are not keeping pace with the fall in the exchange value of the mark, which was about 4,200 for $1 in the first days of January, compared with about four for $1 also years ago.

Wholesale prices moderate considerable land on retail sales, the average price of the forty-four standard articles listed by the Industrial and Handelsblatt in the last week of December being 1,778 times above the present figure. Due to a rise in freight rates and the fall of the mark to about 20,000 for $1, which followed the French occupation of the Ruhr region, the cost of living has risen materially during the last three weeks.

Among the new year price raises that came into the Berliners was one putting the cost of a street car ride up to 80 marks, against 30 marks during December and 10 pfennigs before the war. Tobacco advanced to 70 and 100 marks, according to flavoring, and farms on the suburbs have went up in proportion. One year to 220 marks per cubic meter. Local calls from public automatic telephone stations were advanced from 10 to 20 marks, while the rates to authorities were also materially increased, local calls being fixed at 75 marks and the long distance rates at 210 marks for the first 300 kilometers, with 3 marks more for each additional 100 kilometers, or 1 mark more than before. Gas went up from 12,000 to 22,500 marks to [illegible] a cubic meter, [illegible] the present cost. This does not include labor or land.

Limit Off the Forced Loan.

Through an amendment of the Compulsory Loan law, the German Treasury is due to gain considerably, according to an article in the Kölnische Zeitung of Jan. 8, explaining the promulgation of several of the new tax regulations for 1922. Instead of limiting the amount to be levied through the compulsory loan, to 70,000,000,000 marks, as was done last year, the law now provides for subscriptions ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. of the taxable property of individuals and of one-half of these rates in the case of companies, according to the property outlined in the tax returns, the special tax on wealth to be based. Subscribers to the compulsory loan, the proceeds of which are supposed to be applied to paying for the materials delivered to the Allies under the Treaty of Versailles, receive certificates within the next 14 days, after which they pay 4 per cent. for five years, and then 3 per cent. until redemption.

Three Years for Max Klante.

Max Klante, the young provincial who came to Berlin with 6,000 marks about three years ago, opened a bank which offered to pay 30 per cent. interest every two months on money invested for the purpose of "playing the game according to an "infallible" system, now the gullible public flock to him with deposits amounting to 100,000,000 marks in six months in 1921, and finally fell into the hands of the police when his institution went bankrupt, was found to be worse than a swindle, and now is in jail and pay a fine of 100,000 marks by the Criminal Court in Berlin on Jan. 6. The fifteen months which elapsed between Klante's arrest and the end of his trial are to be deducted from his sentence. Three of Klante's associates were sentenced to brief jail terms and comparatively small fines, but his brother-in-law, who acquired 50,000 marks, disappeared in Klante's "giant bank" just back about 200,000 marks before the concern was formal to go into bankruptcy.

Still Wrath at Bonze.

The bringing out by a Berlin publisher of a German edition of Bruno Bauer's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" [illegible]

COAL OUTPUT DROPS IN POLISH SILESIA

Production in November 300,000 Tons Less Than in August, Says German Writer.

CAR SHORTAGE INCREASING

But Mines in German Part of Plebiscite District Are Reported Speeding Up.

There has been a steady decline in the coal production of Polish Upper Silesia ever since that rich mining territory was detached from Germany by the Allies, following the plebiscite of 1921, according to figures quoted by a correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung writing from Kattowitz under date of Dec. 28. In reporting that the Polish Government had recently granted 1,000,000 tons of coal from Germany for reparation purposes, the German writer says that Poland itself is not in a position to consume the coal produced in its own territory and then asserts that Warsaw is merely trying to get more reparation coal in order to sell it abroad and to use it to offset the drop in Upper Silesian production.

Last August the coal output from the mines of Polish Upper Silesia was 2,300,000 tons, while in November it was only 1,900,000, according to the German writer's statement, while in that part of Upper Silesia, which remained German the monthly production rose from 650,000 tons in July to 770,000 in November. Reference to the possibility of passive resistance by Germans working in the Polish mines is contained in a paragraph pointing out that while in German Upper Silesia strenuous efforts were being made to increase the output nothing much was being done along that line in the new Polish territory. A big factor in the reduction of production in the Polish mines is the inability of the railroads to supply sufficient cars to keep the mines functioning anywhere near capacity, the shortage of cars having risen from 20 per cent. in August to 30 in the first week of December. On the other hand, the German railroads had reduced their coal car shortage in Upper Silesia during the same period from 12 per cent. to less than 1 per cent.

Even before the French occupation of [illegible]

Germans Active in Argentina.

Under the heading "Betrayal of Germanism," the Berlin Vorwärts of Dec. 16 printed a letter from an Argentinian of German descent complaining of the impossibility of having his only child learn the German language and literature through their German schools established in Argentina. He says he was glad he is a sincere admirer of real German culture and a believer in the regenerating force of government, could not allow his boy's mind to become contaminated with "militarism, with the pro-monarchist and militarist influence of the German schools there. According to the letter, the German teachers spend a great part of their time in reading the present German Government to be responsible for the guilty of the worst kind of anti-Germanism and deserve to receive a subsidy from M. Polancaré himself."

Big Profits on Liquors.

Due to increased consumption and rises in the prices of "hard liquor" during the seven months ended Oct. 31, the German Government made 1,700,000,000 marks out of its spirits monopoly, as against an adverse exchequer of 1,600,000,000, reports the Frankfurter Zeitung of Dec. 24. In also reporting that the German beer production is practically back to its prewar figures, despite the reduction in population and the limited supply of raw materials, the writer remarks that it is evident that the postwar Germans do plenty of drinking.

Program to Aid Madonna House.

An entertainment and reception to aid in the maintenance of the Madonna House at 172 Cherry Street, under the supervision of the Catholic Sisters of Charity, will be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on Sunday, Feb. 3. Judge Alfred J. Talley of General Sessions is Chairman of the committee in charge, which includes Governor Alfred E. Smith, Senator-elect Royal S. Copeland, John C. Agan, the Universe-Ships Thomas C. T. Crain, Martin Conboy, Justice John J. Freschi of Special Sessions, State Tax Commissioner John F. Gilchrist, Judge Francis X. Martens, Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson, Representative David J. Hanlan, Comptroller Green, A. Walden and Surrogate John P. O'Brien.

BOOT AND SHOE OUTPUT.

November Quantity Largest for Any Month Except October.

Figures covering the production of boots and shoes in the United States in November last, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, show the outturn to have been the second largest in the first eleven months of 1921. The total number of pairs produced in that month was 38,[illegible]609,549, against 33,085,296 pairs in October. The October production was the largest of the eleven months in question. Not only was the November production the second highest of that period, but it was also the second highest total reached since the beginning of the monthly census of boot and shoe manufacture in this country on Nov. 1, 1921.

Women's shoes topped the list of footwear turned out in November, the total being 8,987,722 pairs. Men's shoes came second with 8,238,703 pairs. Approximately 2,000,000 more pairs of both men's and women's shoes were produced during the month than in November, 1921. Misses' and children's shoes, with a total of 3,408,526 pairs, considerably outnumbered the pairs of boys' and youths' shoes made in the same period.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

Inactivity Causes a Slight Recession of Prices in Japan.

As the result of continued inactivity the Japanese raw silk market weakened during the last week, and prices declined 30 yen per piece. This brought Shashiki No. 1 to the basis of 2,120 yen. The daily volume of business was small throughout the week, and buying was confined mostly to the cheaper grades of silks for American account. It is the general belief, however, that prices will not go much lower. The visible supply at Yokohama was set at about 29,000 bales by cables received here by A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc.

Canton cables that the market there is quiet at practically unchanged prices. About 1,500 bales of silk are available there for the rest of the season, which accounts to considerable extent for the continued strength of that market. Quotations are now made on the basis of $6.25 for 14-16s and $7.25½ for 20-22s, this season's silks, while new crop silks for May-June shipment are quoted at $7.25½ and $7.50, respectively.

Reports from Shanghai tell of very firm premiums on the part of sellers of steam filatures and tsatlees. A moderate demand for tsatlee continues on the basis of $6.37½ April-May shipments, and $6.37½ for deliveries in May and June.

The market for Italian silks continues fairly active at Milan, with both American and European buyers trading on the basis of 265 lire per kilo for best classics. Dealers are well sold ahead for the next two months, and are confident of the maintenance of prices. In the local market buying has became more or less restricted, due to the weakness in Japan, and manufacturers are purchasing only in a hand-to-mouth way. A fair undertone prevails, however, and indications point to an early resumption of buying.

EXPORTS OF MACHINERY.

Shifts in the Trade, but Canada Is Still Best Customer.

While the current year promises to be exceptionally good for the export of machinery from this country, the conditions prevailing require close analysis of the field and the concentration of energies on the expanding markets, according to W. H. Rastall, Chief of the Industrial Division of the Department of Commerce. There is no question but that the merits of American engineering and machinery equipment are fully recognized abroad. This is clearly indicated by the tremendous growth in exports of machinery from $31,488,386 in 1916, to $246,436,384 in 1921.

The growth of this trade has been phenomenal, the average also exceeding now about 20 per cent. of its total production. This rush is greatly in the increase. Some shops, as far west as Wisconsin, producing heavy machinery exclusively, have exported as much as 60 per cent. of their total production.

Analysis of the export figures prepared by Mr. Rastall, covering the period from 1910 to 1921, shows that Canada is the best customer, having ranked first for three years in this time and second during 1921. Mexico is next, but unsettlement in that country, covering a number of years, has prevented full development of it as a market.

Close study of the figures of other countries to which the United States exports machinery reveals the necessity of readjusting sales plans in accordance with the buying. China, for example, took only $208,451 worth in 1913, but this grew to $18,164,375 in 1921. Textile machinery was in most demand. In the case of Japan there is also a marked gain, that country buying $1,781,[illegible] worth of machinery in 1910 and $20,[illegible]941,400 in 1921. British India, too, by the 1921 figures of $620,040, compared with $10,772,591 in 1921.

In prewar days Europe was the best market, but the situation there has discouraged export managers somewhat. It is felt, however, that the position of that continent is growing better. Meanwhile, its place is being taken by other markets, and it is notable that in 1921 there were twenty-nine different countries which absorbed more than $1,[illegible]500,000 each of American machinery.

LABOR TO FIGHT LUSK BILLS.

Big Local Delegation Going to Albany for Wednesday's Hearing.

Between 200 and 300 representatives of organized labor will appear before the Legislature at Albany next Wednesday at the hearing to be held on the question of repealing the Lusk laws, William F. Kehoe, Secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, announced yesterday.

Mr. Kehoe said that more than 100 would come from this city, which would need the hearing. Among the labor delegates will be John Sullivan, President of the Central Trades and Labor Council; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor; Henry Linville, President of the Tenants' Union, and Mr. Kehoe.

Plans are to include in the delegation from this city a representative group of social, civic and welfare workers.

EXPORTERS and IMPORTERS.

I SPECIALIZE IN ARRANGING FINANCING AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR LEGITIMATE EXPORT AND IMPORT TRANSACTIONS.

D. J. LEWIS,
ROOM 210,
39 BROADWAY.

Bank and business references required. Advertisements are investigated before acceptance and precautions taken to avoid misleading statements. Responsibility for accuracy of announcements or reliability of advertisers, however, is not assumed by The New York Times.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required under this classification. Rate fifteen cents per word.

For insertion on Sunday, advertisements accepted up to 11 A. M. Saturday.

Capital obtained or invested in business enterprises through advertisements in these columns. Announcements are subject to censorship. The Times welcomes information from readers regarding any misleading or doubtful statement.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

I WILL buy up to $5,000 in a good business where there will actually be returns in the immediate future if possible. X. R., 261 Times.

WELL INVEST
$10,000 IN AN ESTABLISHED AUTO PARTS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WHICH HAS SHOWN SUCCESSFUL RESULTS BUT NEEDS ADDITIONAL CAPITAL FOR PURCHASE EXPANSION. ONLY ACTIVE INVESTMENT CONSIDERED. MUST BEAR STRICTEST INVESTIGATION. NO BROKERS. ADDRESS APT. W-847, 250 WEST 54TH ST., N. Y. C.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION has client who is interested in financing manufacture of product in iron, steel, foundry equipment line, can place business, straight plant, equity and will furnish legitimate proposition which will stand searching investigation. Z 2651 Times Annex.

CHAIN of women's apparel stores is now organized by a man of unquestioned character, broad experience and proven ability, who has been successful in the line, who has $100,000 to invest in the business. I want a man, preferably experienced in the line, who is able to match the above amount, to invest immediately your first letter must give full details of yourself, confidential. M 89 Times.

HOTEL, about 30 miles from city with not less than 20 rooms wanted by experienced hotel man, state full particulars. G 47 Times.

ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP ESTABLISHED AMONG BUSINESS RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE WILLING. C 340 Times.

ADVERTISING agencies would buy half interest in established concern or trade name and handle business out. Y 2[illegible] Times.

INTELLIGENT American business man, age 35, will invest $15,000 or more, with or for, in a sound, legitimate position that will stand thorough investigation. H 478 Times.

EXPERIENCED executive, thoroughly efficient accountant, credits, correspondence and general management, can invest. C 222 Times.

HAVE $1,000 and services to invest in a business established at least five years and able to prove its soundness. J 81. Times Downtown.

TWO energetic young men, with business and executive ability, are willing to invest $5,000 and working for a share and single business. C 288 Times.

WE are open to purchase and lease of any kind of merchandise, must be cheap to be attractive, send detailed list and price. Y 884 Times Downtown.

A BUSINESS established many years desires to obtain services of gentleman who has money to invest to act as executive. O 24 Times.

CAPITAL SECURED.
Corporation engineer and financial Broker, 4 Co., 527 5th Av.

WANT to purchase moving picture theater; fair earnings satisfactory; state full details first letter; no brokers. C 320 Times.

LAWYER wants proposition suitable for building lower capital. B 240 Times Downtown.

WILL purchase and market merchandise, specialty or advertising proposition. Z 220 Times.

EXPERIENCED city selling man willing to invest in established silk mill of about fifty girls loom. C 286 Times.

INVENTOR and patentee Trumpet, Julian Horn, Attorney-Engineer, 10C Nassau Street, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced office, sales and exchange, has $1,000 to invest. C 230 Times.

CHEMICAL engineer wishes to invest in business which will utilize his training. A 426 Times.

HALF or entire interest in going business wanted by young, capable business man, holding $1,000. B 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, honest, willing worker, college graduate, will invest $1,000 with service; state particulars. H 420 Times.

LIVE young business man under partnership age desires established business where partnership; interest $1,000. J 27 Times.

WILL invest $5,000 in business with service; let me hear details. A 1022 Times Uptown.

CASH paid for valid and clearing patents and patents. Address, 350 Canal St. Patent Clearing House.

EXPERIENCED business man, thoroughly efficient accountant, credits, correspondence and general management, can invest. C 222 Times.

HAVE $1,000 and services to invest in a business established at least five years and able to prove its soundness. J 81. Times Downtown.

TWO energetic young men, with business and executive ability, are willing to invest $5,000 and working for a share and single business. C 288 Times.

WE are open to purchase and lease of any kind of merchandise; must be cheap to be attractive; send detailed list and price. Y 884 Times Downtown.

A BUSINESS established many years desires to obtain services of gentleman who has money to invest to act as executive. O 24 Times.

CAPITAL SECURED.
Corporation engineer and financial Broker, 4 Co., 527 5th Av.

WANT to purchase moving picture theater; fair earnings satisfactory; state full details first letter; no brokers. C 320 Times.

LAWYER wants proposition suitable for building lower capital. B 240 Times Downtown.

WILL purchase and market merchandise, specialty or advertising proposition. Z 220 Times.

EXPERIENCED city selling man willing to invest in established silk mill of about fifty girls loom. C 286 Times.

INVENTOR and patentee Trumpet, Julian Horn, Attorney-Engineer, 10C Nassau Street, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced office, sales and exchange, has $1,000 to invest. C 230 Times.

CHEMICAL engineer wishes to invest in business which will utilize his training. A 426 Times.

HALF or entire interest in going business wanted by young, capable business man, holding $1,000. B 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, honest, willing worker, college graduate, will invest $1,000 with service; state particulars. H 420 Times.

LIVE young business man under partnership age desires established business where partnership; interest $1,000. J 27 Times.

WILL invest $5,000 in business with service; let me hear details. A 1022 Times Uptown.

CASH paid for valid and clearing patents and patents. Address, 350 Canal St. Patent Clearing House.

INVENTORS have $50,000 to invest in a meritorious invention. C 288 Times Downtown.

WILL invest $5,000 in established business showing right kind of profit possibilities. Z 250 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

BUSINESS MAN with extensive sales, advertising, organization, financing and executive experience, would invest actively in company in manufacturing established or going business; can invest cash; if needed, present some brief outline and requirements. H 469 Times.

YOUNG college graduate, accountant, has practical knowledge, sound business principles, desires association with reputable firm in any established business; prefer firm that by favorable methods, moderate cost available if true power business instrument. F 852 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN, 27 years old, offers services and $50,000 for investment or association of six months trial period; if association satisfactory to both parties, will only accept legitimate, sound proposition; high salary, references required and given. M 404 Times.

WILL buy on cash basis from an executor, administrator or one desiring to retire, a substantial, established, paying business, manufacturing or wholesale preferred; must stand street searching. Z 2260 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE of long experience wishes active business in a well-capital, old-established and prosperous business, willing to invest $10,000 to $100,000; is a possible that owner with his opportunity, give full particulars; principals only. J 36 Times.

ESTABLISHED, solvent, industrial, manufacturing business seeking large market, for the exclusive territory to commercialize, we are industrial engineers and can provide such invention. Z 222 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED office man, no years best connections, will invest $1,000-$2,000, with service, in established business, age 30, married, well recommended. G 481 Times Downtown.

WILL business financial proposition seems to good and investigation. Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

$1,000 to invest with services, profits, in clean, profitable business; state particulars. 102 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

$1,000 to invest in clean profitable business; state particulars. M 20 Times.

$2,000 on partnership with services; give details, reliable. A 1[illegible] Times Uptown.

WEEKLY or monthly publication wanted; state all particulars. Z 240 Times.

$17 services and $1,000 in cash to connect with music studios business. C 480 Times.

$1,000 with service, by middle-aged man, 30; street investigation. B 100 Times.

TO INVEST $1,000 with services in established responsible business. B 204 Times.

ACTIVE services and $10,000 to invest in established business. A 436 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WANT a working partner with $10,000 to invest with a live wire now holding an executive position with one of the largest wholesale agencies in New York City, desire to be taken over substantial interest in part of New York City; this is a fine chance to get into the automobile business with a man who has gone up with it and knows every angle of the business. Address in full confidence, M 39 Times.

APPLE ORCHARDS—Opportunities, owning producing orchards in what is considered by many experts to be the best apple section of America, wants additional capital to increase acreage, cooperative by-products and market outlet direct; excellent opportunity for small and large investors; prospectus and further information with a reference of high standing, address, Apple Orchards, Wheeling, West Va.

WILL purchase and market merchandise, specialty or advertising proposition. Z 220 Times.

EXPERIENCED city selling man willing to invest in established silk mill of about fifty girls loom. C 286 Times.

INVENTOR and patentee Trumpet, Julian Horn, Attorney-Engineer, 10C Nassau Street, N.Y.

YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced office, sales and exchange, has $1,000 to invest. C 230 Times.

CHEMICAL engineer wishes to invest in business which will utilize his training. A 426 Times.

HALF or entire interest in going business wanted by young, capable business man, holding $1,000. B 24 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, honest, willing worker, college graduate, will invest $1,000 with service; state particulars. H 420 Times.

LIVE young business man under partnership age desires established business where partnership; interest $1,000. J 27 Times.

WILL invest $5,000 in business with service; let me hear details. A 1022 Times Uptown.

CASH paid for valid and clearing patents and patents. Address, 350 Canal St. Patent Clearing House.

INVENTORS have $50,000 to invest in a meritorious invention. C 288 Times Downtown.

WILL invest $5,000 in established business showing right kind of profit possibilities. Z 250 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SHOE factory, new, adjoining favorably located in the Bronx, offers man with capital the opportunity of participating in present business, and also in recently perfected shoe machinery by us, this in addition to our regular line of high-grade women's shoes; manufacturing cost greatly reduced; capital limited to $15,000. Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

A group of young men (Christians) who have a going successful business in the best residential section of town desire to join hands with $1,000 to $5,000; we have one of the ordinary concessions in Middle City; can stand thorough investigation; if you, then we are not afraid of ours; this is your opportunity; principals only. Address C 200 Times.

MEN capable taking care of lady in small business; can start without manufacturing and of specialty well established on market. A 836 Times.

ADDITIONAL capital required, about $10,000, by a good standing manufacturing concern in Westchester County for expansion purposes; great return guaranteed; investigation invited. Z. Jacobs, Inquire of J. B., care of F. Schmidt, 400 Brook Av., New York City.

CAPITALIST or concerns desiring to make an investment in a good and proper business which increases the facility and capacity of existing but which is in large consumers, hotels, restaurants, &c.; large compensation and ample security. M 46 Times.

I OFFER great American security, have paper by Rockefeller about equal to play book, highly secured, trusted, will sell, interest large returns possible. Call Times 800, Aeolian Hall.

UNUSUAL investment opportunity; $12,000 gives interest in corporation with no debts and equities on equipment of leading manufacturer; established 12 years; profitable; potential by radio-phone concerns. Phone Bryant 3[illegible].

LEADING literary and play agency desires association with capital of $5,000; must have initiative and thorough knowledge of literary, play and motion picture markets. K 27 Times.

CHANCE for young man; manufacturer representative gives partner, time work partner; $10,000 Times endorse immediate profits; business going nicely, metal. Longacre 8[illegible].

PARTNER with $[illegible] to take charge of department of profit; the life of a man who right from Beginner to make very the Whole; we all share results. P. O. Box 188, Providence, R. I.

MOVING PICTURE BROKER, expert in selling and leasing material, seeks partner with $10,000 to $15,000; exceptional opportunity; must realize; no producing or clerks. C 238 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for business man, publisher, advertising manager, or partner; to manager, working capital and ability; very large profits; $10,000 to $15,000 trade annual. Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

MERCHANT, with $10,000 cash, desires partner with $10,000 cash; business [illegible] 23 Hanover only. Applied & Parker, 23 Broadway.

THE CAPITAL EXCHANGE receives an order from capital to finance the making of his improved fly catching tape having good manufacturing markets. Write The, 1[illegible] Times Building.

LEADING printing and stitching plant needs additional capital of about $10,000 to $15,000 to increase facilities; active or silent partner. K 810 Times.

PARTY to invest $1,000-$1,500 and business with long established trade and good money; good living and profits; make up payment. B 10 Times.

PARTNER wanted, man or woman, for established Lower Broadway business, 20 Av. district, $1,000 investment, active service, excellent opportunity. H 310 Times.

MAN to invest $1,000 to buy established business in the heart of Broadway, one block from the Capitol Theatre, well paying proposition. F 2[illegible] Times.

WOMAN, children's designer, successful Jewish girl, wants suitable partner. C 200 Times.

EXCITING business company requiring wealthy American gentleman partner. L 20 Times Downtown.

LIBERAL interest paid on loans of $1,000 to $5,000; opportunity guaranteed by sound financial legislation. G. P. O. Box 668.

PARTNER with $10,000 wanted; superior investment, $20,000-$30,000 and annually. Box, 201 West 125th.

ESTABLISHED manufacturing business with the principals seeks partner with capital to be interested. K 20 Times.

GROWING radio wholesale concern seeks partner with $5,000 to extend it's business. A 42 Times.

PARTNER man, well known in established business, desires to participate part of income. C 288 Times.

PARTNER with $10,000, active or inactive, profits guaranteed, business all cash. B 27 Times.

CAPITAL wanted to put new patent on the market; sale guaranteed. K 222 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

SALES MANAGER who can organize and manage concerns, state form to offered an opportunity to join a concern in which he can have a share in the business; our regular line is cigars, but we are acting as exclusive agents for a number of wonderful sellers. Anyone who can bring with him business enough to gather opportunity. S. M., 100 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY
ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

with a satisfactory record and personality, seeks substantial accounts and $10,000 cash for a third interest in a New York advertising agency, with reputation; established over ten years.
Additional capital is required to finance business now over $100,000 a year.
Address with full particulars,
Y 366 Times.

WEEKLY known retail confectionery, manufacturing own products successfully selling for 20 years, desires active partner, now operating 3 well located stores in New York City and wishes to open 4th store; business resulting from liberal advertising; $10,000 additional capital desired to extend the business to its fullest possibilities; present owner wishes to devote his attention to the manufacturing and the management of the branches; well known, well liked, city principals will be considered; no brokers or curiosity seekers need apply. Address M 78 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY
offered parties of substantial investment, active or inactive, with report of remarkable authority and real reference; attractive, of long duration; principals, brokers, or big trade; employment, present to them into good paying secondary connection in connection with mechanical approved machine and inventions, owners of fact, issue, time, [illegible] and [illegible] of leading [illegible] bright future; substantial yearly dividend contract secured. F 266 Times Downtown.

PARTNER with $5,000 wanted for established business averaging several thousand dollars weekly of profit; solid connection preferred. Y 20[illegible] Times.

ASSOCIATE WANTED—$5,000 need for another article which offers worldwide distribution with large profits; suitable author presents important exclusive agency; see first through investigation; to business principals only. A 462 Times.

AN employed party wanted who desires to make change in business better, who is industriously trained and will work; $1,000 or more with us and down upon time getting above statement; no responsibility, good references required. Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Christian firm manufacturing packing food products for the grocery trade, desires to connect with active partner in Brooklyn; needs $15,000 to $20,000 to extend business; the opportunity is here to extend business; the opportunity is here to go; principals only. A 6 Times.

HAVING NEW YORK corporation manufacturing metal goods, selling material, needs capital, business profit, [illegible] [illegible] $10,000-$20,000 required; [illegible] principals investigate. Z 2[illegible] Times Downtown.

WELL going printing concern requires additional capital to enlarge plant to take care of orders; good business man or practical printer with capital can secure position and interest; thorough investigation invited. B 102 Times Downtown.

PRACTICAL printer with some money to invest can get interest in a medium-sized going printing plant in New England; good business; only right man. Address Z Times Annex.

$1,000 SECURED half interest in concern established 1907; partner desires who can help and also contribute good salary; high-class business; many earned. C 700 Times Downtown.

MODERN business; $10,000 capital (without active service) required to develop only profitable, established business; capable of limitless development. Y 100 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Partner, middle-aged man half interest in nice business; now showing large profits. Box 48, Bronxville Depot, New Rochelle.

PARTNER desired with $1,000 for established working and sales manager; business nicely paying; principals only. Address Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for partner with capital to join in manufacturing and selling; $10,000 to $15,000 required; principals only. Address Z 2[illegible] Times Annex.

PARTNER with $5,000 to $10,000 for well established manufacturing business; [illegible] Grand Central Palace.

$5,000 capital required for Hackney hat manufacturer; established business; great profits or exceptional investment to capitalist; principals only. B 46 Times.

WANTED—Reliable party to invest $5,000 in patented labor saving device; [illegible] demand and for sales; no promoters. B 100 Times Downtown.

PARTNER with $10,000 or more to work with manufacturer in Chicago; [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, Ill., Electrical.

CAPITAL WANTED.

AN opportunity is offered to an individual with $10,000 to $50,000 to join an enterprise manufacturing a wonderful household necessity; business established; growing concern; business [illegible] [illegible] agreement with large chemical manufacturer; [illegible] investigation. [illegible] Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted with $10,000 to $[illegible] in a manufacturer's only product offering unusual returns; will stand thorough investigation. Y 6[illegible] Times Downtown.

ABILITY and energy with our new electric specialty should build a highly profitable business; we have the goods, but want to handle large, exclusive district and appoint distributing dealers; he must have several thousand dollars for merchandise and would be of the [illegible] Times Uptown.

WONDERFUL opportunity for a man with capital, especially one who understands the business, to become a manufacturer's agent; this is open to a partner; with a [illegible] [illegible] Opportunity. Z 502 Webster Av.

MANUFACTURER OF PATENTED BUSINESS MACHINE, MANY USERS, ESTABLISHED, PROFITABLE BUSINESS, DESIRE TO NEGOTIATE LOAN OF $15,000 FOR EXPANSION. R. S., 287 TIMES BROOKLYN OFFICE.

OPPORTUNITY for gentleman to secure interest in partner in Chemical manufacturing company; $1,000-$10,000 required; principals only; no brokers; investigation solicited. B 370 Times.

GOOD private capital wanted by young engineer to the extent of $10,000, to start manufacturing a patented appliance in great demand; with no competition in field. C 117 Times.

BUSINESS machine wanted; lady capable handling New York office who will invest $10,000 interest in concern; small business; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

U. S. WANTS TO GET 1917 INCOME TAX

Internal Revenue Bureau Starts to Collect Unpaid and Additional Assessments.

ACTION MAY BE ILLEGAL

Expert Says Taxpayers May File Abatement Claims If They Have No 30-Day Notice.

Many persons in this city have received from the Bureau of Internal Revenue in Washington notices of additional assessments on their 1917 income without the thirty-day allowance notice by registered mail that is provided by the revenue laws to permit taxpayers to have their day in court before the payments are made.

The notices disclose a drive by the Washington officials on 1917 returns in an attempt to have all assessments for that year closed up before they are barred by the Revenue Act. The assessments are largely of two characters, made as the result of examination of 1917 returns that had not previously been audited and those based on the absence of settlement claims.

Under the law Collectors of Internal Revenue can not assess an additional claim on a taxpayer's income after the thirty-day notice has been given. It is the point, now, however, whether the drive in this city indicates that the officials of the Government think the thirty-day allowance should accept abatement claims.

Mr. Joseph J. Klein, an income tax authority, of Klein, Hinds & Finkle, 1,182 Broadway, when asked "What should the Government's action be?" he pointed out, "Under the law taxpayers should have the thirty-day period in which to appeal, and that allowance is an assurance that it will be given. Where assessments have been made without giving the taxpayer the thirty-day registered no. 1 with per [illegible] by mail, my opinion is that an abatement claim should be filed with the collector and that it is the taxpayer's statutory right to file an abatement claim pending the receiving of a decision on the merits of the case."

Exception in Value.

Mr. Klein explained that while the law provides for the thirty-day notice, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in cases where he believes that the interests of the Government would be jeopardized, has the right to make the assessment without the thirty-day notice. He added that such a step would be quite successful to prevent any part of the claims from being collected. At the same time, he asserted, complaints upon whom additional assessments are made should not be deprived of the privilege of filing claims in abatement without offering bonds.

"Taxpayers are not deprived of their rights by paying the assessments. They still have four years from the time when the assessments were made in which to appeal any settlement which they consider to be unwarranted. The usual method is the filing of a claim in abatement. In the allowed thirty days and often longer for the taxpayer on disposal form. In the present situation the taxpayer has to receive but to pay the assessments, and lawyers and experts hold that the requirement of a bond would be an unduly onerous one in most cases, if not almost prohibitive."

The cases in question are covered by Section 250, Paragraph 4, of the Revenue act of 1921, Mr. Klein said. This says in part:

"If upon examination of a return made under the Revenue act of 1918, the Revenue act of 1917, the Revenue act of 1916 or this act, a tax or a deficiency in tax, is discovered, the taxpayer shall be notified thereof and given a period of not less than thirty days (after such notice is sent by registered mail) in which to file an appeal and show cause or reason why the tax or deficiency should not be paid. Opportunity for hearing shall be granted and a final decision thereon shall be made as quickly as practicable.

"Any tax or deficiency in tax thus determined to be due shall be assessed and paid, together with the penalty and interest, if any, applicable thereto, within ten days after notice and demand by the collector as hereinafter provided, and in such cases no claim in abatement of the amount so assessed shall be entertained, provided, that in cases where the Commissioner believes that the collection of the amount due will be jeopardized by such delay he may make the assessment without giving such notice or awaiting the conclusion of such hearing."

May File Appeal.

When a taxpayer receives a thirty-day notice of an additional assessment, he may present any exceptions to the proposed assessment to the income tax unit in Washington, stating the facts and grounds upon which he protests. Often a reasonable additional time is granted to file other data. A hearing by the income tax unit is granted if the taxpayer requests it, otherwise the decision is made upon the written data.

Regulation 45, interpreting the income tax, says:

"Where an assessment has been made without giving the taxpayer an opportunity to appeal or without awaiting a decision on an appeal that has been perfected, a bona fide claim in abatement of the assessment, filed within ten days after notice and demand by the collector, may be entertained."

WATERMELONS HERE FROM VENEZUELA

First Shipment, Irregular in Size and Shape, Fetches From $1 to $2 Each.

CAULIFLOWER AWAY DOWN

Crates of 8 to 15 Heads Sold at $1 to $1.50, With the Shipping Charges Close to $1.

Butter receipts, both domestic and foreign, were heavy on the local wholesale market last week, with the result that prices declined about 7½ cents a pound in the middle of the week. Lighter arrivals on Friday caused an upward tendency, and prices recovered about one-half cent a pound.

Receipts of native butter up to Saturday totaled 21,777 tubs, according to Arthur H. Allbright, Acting Director of the State Department of Farms and Markets. In addition, 1,352 crates, weighing 112 pounds each, were received from Denmark and 1,320 boxes of 60 pounds each came from Argentina. On Friday the Danish creamery butter sold at 40 to 50 cents wholesale and the Argentine at 48 to 49½ cents a pound. The finest native creamery butter sold at 50½ to 51 cents a pound and the best dairy at 45 to 50 cents. These are wholesale prices, and are about 10 cents a pound higher than a year ago.

"The price of white eggs remained practically unchanged," continued Mr. Allbright's weekly review of the wholesale market. "On Friday brown eggs declined about 1 cent a dozen at wholesale. Medium-grade eggs were in good supply and brought 40 to 45 cents a dozen. Extra fancy white eggs brought 37 to 38 cents and the best brown 48 to 49 cents a dozen.

Lettuce and Cauliflower Down.

"Wholesale prices for such vegetables as California and Florida lettuce and California cauliflower showed a marked decline at the end of the week. Shippers of cauliflower had but a small surplus after paying for transportation, cartage and refrigeration charges. Crates of from eight to fifteen heads sold at from $1 to $1.50 on Friday. The retail market remains steady, despite the fact that the wholesale price of cauliflower is 25 per cent.

"A shipment of fresh tomatoes from the Bahama Islands of about 2,000 crates of a million crates was received during the week. The fruit was in fairly good condition, but slightly green. It sold at from 6 to 12 cents per quart, depending on size and quality.

"About 1,300 hampers of red cabbage were received last week from Holland and sold at from $1.75@$2.75 per hamper of from 100 to 110 pounds. In the neighborhood of 2,000 sacks of yellow onions were also received from Holland. They met with a very limited demand.

"The following commodities are selling these was nothing especially from Florida: Green, was sold at this time: beets, celery, cucumbers, new potatoes, green peas, squash, radishes, lettuce, cauliflower and tomatoes.

"Receipts last week in New York City were: Apples, 1,000 barrels; potatoes, 1,000 barrels; onions, 1,000 sacks; cabbage, 1,000 barrels; carrots, 1,000 barrels; beets, 1,000 barrels; turnips, 1,000 barrels; parsnips, 1,000 barrels; cauliflower, 1,000 barrels; lettuce, 1,000 barrels; tomatoes, 1,000 crates; celery, 1,000 crates; cucumbers, 1,000 crates; radishes, 1,000 crates; spinach, 1,000 barrels; mushrooms, 1,000 pounds; beans, 1,000 bushels; peas, 1,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 1,000 barrels; pumpkins, 1,000 barrels; squash, 1,000 barrels; cranberries, 1,000 barrels; grapefruit, 1,000 boxes; oranges, 1,000 boxes; pineapples, 1,000 crates; bananas, 1,000 bunches; cocoanuts, 1,000 sacks; Brussels sprouts, 1,000 quarts

BOTANICAL GARDEN ASKS ENDOWMENT

Dr. Frederic S. Lee Says More Funds Would Mean Enlarging Sphere of Work.

STAFF IS INADEQUATE

Important Research in Awaiting Larger Income, as Present Needs Are Met, Met.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION

Other Instruction Advertisements, Section 7, Pages 10 and 11.

Textile Courses

Cotton, Linen, Woolen, Worsteds and Silks

Of great practical value to Salesmen, Buyers and all men in the Textile Industry. Classes now forming to begin Feb. 5 (Spring Issue Free). For information and free catalogue, phone Chelsea 2000 or address

F. P. LAMPHEAR, Director of Textile Courses, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

THE AVERAGE AGE AT WHICH MEN DIE IS 53

[illegible]

WOMAN DIES IN THEATRE.

Mrs. Amelia Lewenstein, 90 Years Old, Was Attending Matinee.

[illegible]

Known for Our Low Prices

Bloomingdale'S

59TH TO 60TH ST.—LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVE.

Pre-Inventory Offering!

Sale! A Standard Make

Console Phonograph

Unusual and Beautiful

At a Surprising Price for a Phonograph That Is "Different"

Special

$95

$1 Weekly! No Interest Added

Mahogany and Walnut Guaranteed for 15 years

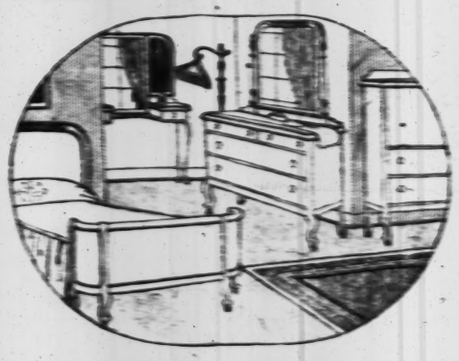
Call Early!

Bloomingdale's, as usual, the best place to buy your Victrola, Walters, Sonora, Brunswick, Pooley.

Open Monday Till 9 P. M. Use 106 East 60th Street Entrance

Third Floor—"Console Phonograph Headquarters"

This Bedroom Set in the larger Frederick Loeser advertisement in to-day's issue is erroneously priced $1.95 instead of $195.00.



Bow-End Beds Much Favored

As in this Queen Anne Set!

At $195, Regularly $272

This is one of many low-priced Sets, and so splendidly put together that they will show what we mean by Loeser quality. This Suite consists of bow-end bed, chiffonobe, dresser and semi-vanity. Combination walnut. Sold separately if desired.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.

BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

AMUSEMENTS

Other Amusement Advertisements, Section 7, Pages 2, 4 and 6.

Selwyn Theatre Today at 3:30 P. M.

SEATS AT BOX OFFICE $1-UP

Joint Recital

Sigrid ONEGIN Contralto

Herman WASSERMAN Pianist

Benefit Jewish Hospital for Children

625 to 627 Sixth Ave.

Herschmann

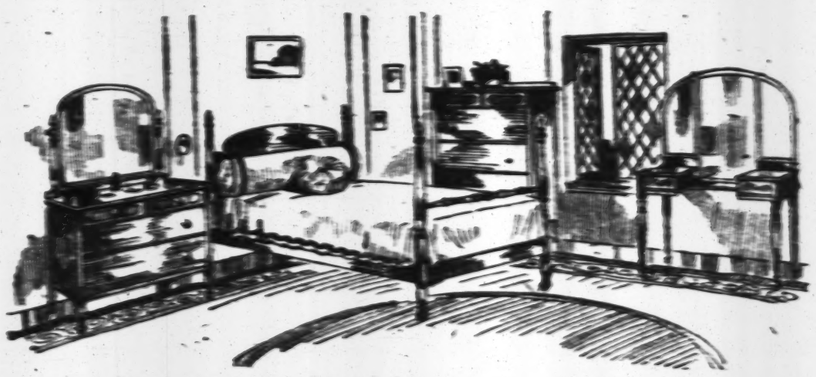
PERIOD Furniture

Bet. 36th and 37th Sts.

Double Event

Pre-Alteration and February Furniture Sale

Rarely has there been presented to the public an occasion of such far-reaching importance as this exceptional furniture event. Proposed alterations compel the disposal of a wonderful assortment of period dining room, bedroom as well as living room furniture at prices that are truly astounding. Inspection will gratify the taste of most discriminating buyers.



This charming Bedroom Suite can now be purchased at an amazing reduction—made in mahogany and superbly designed in the Colonial style—consists of four well-made and handsomely proportioned pieces—a full size four-poster bed, 45-inch dresser, vanity table with triplicate mirror and a Colonial chest of drawers—conveniently arranged—has heretofore been priced at $325.00; a fortunate purchase enables us to reduced them to $195.00

Pieces may be purchased individually if so desired

Handsome Living Room Suite covered in tapestry of several beautiful shades—three comfortable pieces, davenport sofa, arm chair and wing chair—was priced at $850.00 now special at $245.00

Walnut Dining Room Suite of a charming design and made of solid walnut—ten exquisite pieces: buffet, server, china closet, extension table, five side and one arm chair—a wonderful suite at $650.00 we are now able to sell them at $300.00

Boudoir Chairs Many charming examples—covered with mohair, tapestry and velour in various attractive shades—loose cushion seats—a most interesting and desirable selection—values were up to $55; now all specially reduced to $28.50

Bedroom Suite in solid Walnut, consisting of four substantially constructed pieces—full size bed, dresser, chiffonobe and toilet table—always has been sold for $375.00 for this event $295.00

Living Room Suite covered in mohair with reversible cushions and outside backs—mahogany frames—three pieces—was a special at $525.00 now reduced to $365.00

Mahogany Sofa End Tables in great variety—some are oval, others oblong and a few have book troughs—never before have we sold them at such low prices—were up to $11.00; now $6.95

JOSEPH L. HERSCHMANN

A Minute from Herald Sq. 625-627 Sixth Avenue Between 36th and 37th Sts.

Berkley Shops Inc.

FURNITURE

314 Fifth Ave—at 32nd St

SALE—!

February Furniture Values That Defy Comparison!

PRICE FOR PRICE—the splendid offerings included in BERKLEY FURNITURE MASTER PIECES, for the Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room, cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

Drastic Reductions throughout—affecting all Five Floors of Distinctive Furniture.

Not alone maintaining a deserved reputation for unusual values—but eclipsing all other sales efforts—we include in this EXTRAORDINARY EVENT selections made at the recent Furniture Exhibits.

See for yourself why our patrons say—

"This Is NOT An Expensive Shop!"

GATE-LEG TABLE Solid Mahogany Top [illegible] value at $24.75

TEA WAGON Varnish finish [illegible] regular value at $17.75

4-POSTER COLONIAL BED Finished in Mahogany $24.75

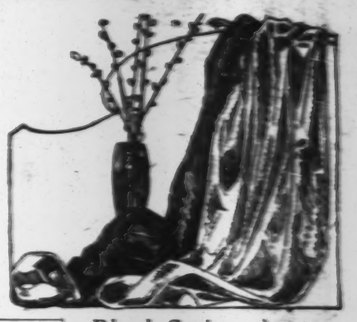
Known for Our Low Prices

Bloomingdale'S

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVENUE

Annual Clearance Sale of Silks and Dress Goods

A Stirring Opportunity For the Home Dressmaker



We've been busy marking down prices in preparation for this big event—tomorrow scissors will be busy snipping off dress, blouse and skirt lengths for thrifty shoppers. The varieties in fabrics were never more extensive, the values were never better.

Remnants All Wool Dress Fabrics At ½ Price

36 to 54 inch materials, including fine French Serge, Poiret Twill, Tricotine, Coatings, etc.

32 in. Striped Tub Silk $1.29

For blouses, men's shirts and entire dresses. All colors.

All Silk Pongee, yd. 98c

In Tan. For blouses, dresses, men's shirts, undergarments and upholstery purposes.

White Figured Sport Silk, yard $1.29

35 inch silks in neat and effective designs.

"Mountain Haze"

The New Flower Tinted Color For Spring Shown In All the New Weaves

Pussy Willow, Molly-O Satin, Thistledew, Indestructible Voile, Roshanara Crepe, Chinchilla Satin and Radium.

Black Satin Messaline $1.39

Fine weave, soft and lustrous in texture. 35 inches wide.

54 in. All-Wool Coatings, yd. $3.98

Deep pile, heavy fabrics in Navy Blue and Black.

All Wool Jersey, yard $1.69

54 inches wide. In a large assortment of colors.

Bloomingdale's—Main Floor

January Sale Household Linens Speeds On to a Successful Close

Only Three More Days At These Sale Prices

Utica Sheets and Pillow Cases Drastically Reduced

On account of the extremely low prices we offer in this sale and to prevent dealers from purchasing, we reserve the right to limit quantities.

Utica Sheets

54x90 in.	$1.08	72x90 in.	$1.28	63x99 in.	$1.38	81x99 in.	$1.58
63x90 in.	1.18	81x90 in.	1.38	72x99 in.	1.48	90x99 in.	1.88

Utica Pillow Cases

42x36 in.	35c	45x36 in.	38c	50x36 in.	45c	54x36 in.	49c

White Kriukle Bedspreads

Easy to launder; need no ironing.

Single Bed size, 63x90 in. $1.69
Three-quarter size, 72x90 in. 1.89
Double Bed size, 80x90 in. 2.19

Wool Scotch Plaid Blankets, $8.75

Double Bed Size 100% pure wool blankets in handsome Tartan Scotch Plaid designs. Only a limited quantity at this reduced price.

White Crochet Bedspreads

Excellent grades in a pretty crochet design. Single, $1.59 and $1.98. Three-quarter, $1.89 and $2.25. Double, $2.49 and $2.98.

Satin Finish Bedspreads, $3.95 and $4.95

White satin finish Bedspreads, in handsome raised patterns. Double bed size.

Lamb's Wool-Filled Comfortables, $5.74

Filled with pure Lamb's Wool and covered with splendid quality material in pretty floral designs of Rose, Blue and Orchid. Finished with a wide plain sateen border to match. Double bed size.

Table Cloths and Napkins from Ireland

All Irish linen, heavy satin damask, full bleached. Beautiful circular patterns.

Table Cloths, 2x2 yds. ..... $4.50-$5.50
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds. ..... $5.50-$6.50
Table Cloths, 2x3 yds. ..... $7.50-$8.50
Napkins to match, 22x22 in., $6.50 and $7.50 doz.

Linen Satin Damask Table Cloths, $3.49

Size 70x70 inches. On sale only as long as this quantity lasts.

Hemmed Huck Towels, $2 and $3 Doz.

Splendid absorbent towels in various sizes. All White or with Red or Blue borders.

Fine Huck Towels, 69c and 79c Each

This lot includes fine hemstitched huck towels with handsome borders and space for monogram.

Absorbent Bath Towels, 19c, 25c and 39c

A wonderful assortment in generous sizes. All-White and with borders of Pink or Blue.

Extra Heavy Bath Towels, 49c, 59c and 69c

Heavy grade of Bath Towels. Large sizes. All-White or with fancy colored borders.

Bloomingdale's—Main Floor

Most Unusual

Every Item Priced Close to Cost for Monday Only

So close to cost have these items been marked that we cannot allow mail or phone orders. Some of the quantities are limited. It will therefore pay you to come early.

6x9 Seamless Velvet Rugs, $18.95
Neat allover and medallion effects, finished with heavy linen fringe. Suitable for all rooms. Third Floor.

Three Section Buffet Mirror, $12.75—18½x31½ outside measurements. Finished in antique gilt, prettily ornamented in Italian Blue, Brown or Old Rose finishes. Fitted with heavy plates. Third Floor.

Men's Silk Sox, 49c—"Onyx" silk sox, with reinforced heels and double soles. Black, Cordovan Suede, Russian Calf and White. Main Floor.

Women's Felt Slippers, 69c—Comfortable slippers, cut extra high, soft kid padded soles, fancy stamped collar design. Copen, Old Rose, Purple, Orchid, Lavender and Light Blue. Collar designs in Fawn, Silver, Lavender, Purple and Champagne. Sizes 3 to 8. Second Floor.

"Miller" Oil Heaters, $4.39—Four quart size heater. An extraordinary value price. Basement.

Rice Boilers, 65c—Two quart size, made of good gauge sheet aluminum. Highly polished. Basement.

Wool Hair Nets, 2 Doz. for $1.00
Quality guaranteed. Cap or fringe, all colors except gray and white. Main Floor.

Five Quart Tea Kettles, $1.00
Made of heavy gauge steel covered with 3 coatings of white enamel inside and outside. Basement.

Boys' Junior Overcoats, $6.25
In Navy, Gray and Brown Chinchilla. Belted with convertible collars. Sizes 3 to 10. Second Floor.

Tots' Flannelette Gowns, 29c—Flannelette gowns and one and two piece pajamas. From 2 to 6 years. Second Floor.

Wall Papers for Every Room

Chintz patterns and neat striped bedroom papers at, roll 12½c

For living room and dining room—Tapestry designs, brocade effects and popular stippletones at, roll, 59c and 45c

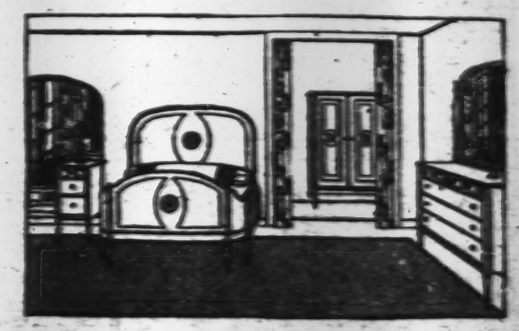
A good assortment of 30 in. plain papers for the hall, roll 22½c

All our higher priced 30 inch figured and plain papers, 22 inch English papers, in beautiful colors and patterns, proportionately reduced.

Free with every purchase—Our booklet, "How to hang your own wall paper."

Bloomingdale's—Third Floor

Your Money Goes Far in Our Winter Furniture Sale



Beautiful 4-Piece Bedroom Suite—Sale Price $245

Beautifully designed in Louis XVI style and made of American Walnut or Mahogany Veneer on top, fronts and sides. Drawer bottoms of Mahogany veneer, dustproof throughout. 48-inch Dresser with 28x30-inch Mirror, combination Wardrobe, Bow End Bed in full or single size and 20x48-inch Vanity Dresser.

Bloomingdale's—Fourth Floor

The New York Times
Book Review

Section 3

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923 THIRTY-TWO PAGES

(Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.)

AMERICA AS EUROPE'S ONLY HOPE

Forecast and Retrospect by ex-Premiers Nitti and Giolitti of Italy

A Review by
T. R. YBARRA

"America can impose peace just as she imposed victory."

Shopgirls, Fauns and Ghosts

Post-War Dances of Death

Phantasmagoric Genius of a Spanish Dramatist

By JOHN GARRETT UNDERHILL

JACINTO BENAVENTE, to whom the Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded during the tour of the American subscribers on the Theory of the founder of Spain, and who will visit the United States soon, describes his part in the celebration of the occasion that he who wrote very well. Benavente is personally, almost unusually singular. He is always drifting, always in transit, always troubled. In conversation, he appears as if disembodied; there is invariably the suggestion that one is not in the presence of the person with whom one speaks, and this impression is conveyed also in his appearance upon the platform and the stage.

Persons will recall that the Theatre Guild began its career some years ago with the presentation of "The Bonds of Interest," and the same play was chosen shortly afterward to open the Everyman, London's new art theatre. The critics saw little or nothing in it. Professedly a one-act farce, "Bella Willem's Husband," had been acted by the Washington Square Players, and two volumes of Benavente have been published in English translation, while a third is now in press. Unfortunately, these have not proved sufficient to provide a key to his dramaturgy. Benavente is baffling, unprovoked, disappointing, strange. His situations crumble unsatisfactorily in the hand. It has been asserted that he was comparable to Shaw, Bergstrom or other Northern playwrights, a product of the same generation, possessed of similar merit in considerable degree. However, there is little in common between the great Spanish and these objective writers. His problem is a different one—he moves in the lyrical and elegiac of the mind, while his plays are more nearly related, more supple, sensitively more various and sophisticated than any others of the modern theatre. The presence of a subjective action was noted by Mr. Lewisohn at the time of Miss O'Neill's appearance in "The Passion Flower" ("La Malquerida"), but it has escaped critics of the more subtle and characteristic plays. To get back of realism to reality, which is not in nature but the exploration of the subconscious mind, below the appearances and pretences of man, says a recent writer, is the task of the drama of the future. This is the psychological, psychoanalytical drama of Benavente.

Benavente's point of departure is the double entendre. In the beginning a controversy thoroughly congenial to the Latin mind, admirably adapted to lend first and to the perpetuation of jokes of doubtful taste, it is employed by him as an instrument for the revelation of the subconscious. In his hands, a double meaning is a statement and a revelation, what seems and what is, the obverse and reverse of character in a phrase or a word. The mind is stimulated by it to a heightened perception, and it diminishes the importance of the outer action by the crumbling its integrity. A double plane of values is introduced, and we are already upon the threshold of the cerebral drama.

If the function of dialogue and action is doubled, clearly one must be superfluous, and the ultimate dramatic form is either pantomime or the literary, closet drama. Gordon Craig attacks the dilemma, advocating drama to be primarily visual, a "thing quite apart from words, and to express it he felt forces such as music, a symbol which shall be the drama as a process, made manifest entirely upon the stage. Are conceived this by dramatists, drama in two dimensions, by its very nature incapable of being written, it is the nothing cover of something against something else before the eye. Yet it has an excellence within which is its own end, not a symbol or a surface of reflexes sliding into pinpoints of art. A good play cannot really be read. Although a performance may be vicarious from the printed page, the effect of the performance cannot be felt, but many imaginative and interpretive processes intervene, yet these effects of the operation within are precisely those in which true drama lies. To disengage them and endow them with an emotional language of their own, through subtlety of mood, is to open up new vistas in the theatre. This is done by Benavente through the creation of an unreality plot, which is founded upon the broad truths of human nature, which are universal, so common to all experience as to be raised from the situation, like a pervading pressure. The actual plot, while considered in itself, is merely the door through which the inner action is introduced upon the stage. As the play progresses, the outward plot falls away through what might authentically be considered a series of false leads, the situations suggestive or humorous gaits. Dialogue has simply the validity of conversation, of the speech of the actual person, who is not given to it, but lies behind it; the plot has only the significance of any chain of events, while the characters are joined between it and the inner action, and so are not fused, but move freely with the reality and the unreasonable spirit of the people we know. The situations, again, embrace the serious and meaning, and at the same time provide a criticism of the play. Such plays cannot be read. They are to be seen, a situation, conceptions of the imagination, opening out into inner vistas, reaching into unsuspected depths. The jewels of the orthodox playwright appear tinsel in them.

It has been said that there is no danger of not appreciating Benavente; the danger is of not appreciating him at his proper value. Mr. John Dos Passos points his picture of "Benavente in the Dead Again," as a moralist, wit, who lived half in the Madrid cafés, "sensitive to the unhappy intelligentsia. A great, shaggy head settled about his head until he became a magnet for all intellectual humorous vagabonds. A well-known foreign actress played an engagement in Spanish at the capital some seasons ago, with discouraging results, and her friends were afraid she would lose money. "Lose money?" exclaimed Benavente. "She will lose her soul!" These epigrams have the merit of falling within the comprehension of the person to whom they are addressed. One day Benavente ordered a clock in a café. It did not come, and the waiter mentioned over to him. "Where is it that I have seen you?" asked Don Jacinto. "I worked in the café across the street." "Ah, so!" "Before that I worked further down, on the corner." "Ah, yes!" "Before that I sold papers." "Ah . . . ah, now I remember! When I ordered the clock!" An even of Balzac and Boccaccio, Benavente also surrounds him. It is said that he writes in a room which the light of day never penetrates, and that no woman can enter his presence alone, whereas it is that he has always lived with, has married, and does his writing, intimately enough, after 2 o'clock in the morning. He does not do this in the belief that pseudo-romantic mystical which at that time infected the Spanish scene. It was a revolution of direction and light in the face of the proprietorship, set up as a contemporary of the stage, of the human and true against the fantastic and classic, of the deep and reserved against the empty and shrill, of truth against all the phantasmagoric correspondences. It was a profound, almost revolutionary, a revolution with great manners and good clothes, a veritable revolution from above.

Dramatically, Benavente's career falls into three divisions, approximately of equal duration. The first, from his debut as a dramatist to the production of "Saturday Night," was a period of experiment, interesting chiefly for its brilliancy and the spell which it cast over his contemporaries. These were the days when Benavente produced a play at the Español, Madrid almost here and there. The more tentative are evident that appear in his non-dramatic poems. The more so these plays reveal definite promises, while the hand of the other is disclosed in "A Lover's Tale" and "Love of Loving." Most popular were the satiric pieces, Spanish, with a suspicion of personal animus lurking between the lines. Comparisons among the earlier comedies were "The Banquet of Wild Beasts" and "The Governor's Wife," displaying unmistakably, although in embryo, all the essential characteristics of what was later to become the new theatre. The heroine of these satires is the bankruptcy of society in ministering to the life of the individual, yet, while society is defective, human motives are alien, and the tragedies of character are for the most part tragedies of the will.

The first of the cerebral dramas is "Saturday Night," a vividly coloured phantasmagoria of brilliant spectacle, which mystified and enraged the public at the time of its production, only to be vindicated triumphantly after an interval of ten years. Benavente's theory of art, as well as his philosophy of life, were fully developed before he began to write, and have undergone since no fundamental change, but here we encounter the master of the theatre, of the heart and human motives, in his full stature. The most essential achievement of this period must be accounted to be the group of five plays, incomparably rich in texture, kaleidoscopic in mood, whose subject is the great adventure of life, the being-forth of the spirit to the conquest of what life holds, the realization of its ideal. "Princess Bibiú," a comedy of overtones, is the prologue to the series. Youth looks out upon life, disenchanted with the shams and substitutes which have imposed upon its innocence, and puts the great interrogation, to be answered in the succeeding plays. In "Saturday Night" the solution is found through resolution, the will. The will, lingerie, thrown off Dolina, her youth, at the instance of Leonardo, the imagination, and achieves by the sacrifice the object for which she was destined by her name. Read for the plot, this is spectacular melodrama, read for the dialogue, mere literature, incomprehensible and strange, but considered in its own sphere, in the shifting planes through which it moves, it is a new experience in the theatre, an word as it is descriptive. We encounter here for the first time an apparently realistic dialogue whose value does not consist either in the intellectual content or in the furtherance of the plot, but in contrast in the underlying dramatic mood. This is the play that the young novelist Pedro de Ayala was accused of plagiarizing, with results that were almost pathological.

"Stronger Than Love," the third drama of the series, deals with the achievement of character through duty, accepted at first as a convention, but involving inevitably complete surrender, and in the fourth, "The Bonds of Interest," the achievement results directly through the transforming power of love. This play, a parable of the birth of the spirit, was discussed as a social satire by English and American reviewers. "The School of Princesses," a comic-like comedy, appears to the series, presents the discipline of sacrifice, which is uncovered as the crisis of experience and the unfolding of the spirit, as such providing the climax of each of the preceding plays. "Field of Ermine," in which Miss Blanche O'Hall has been appearing this season, although belonging to a later date, is a highly developed example of the psychologic play.

The more important miscellaneous dramas and comedies composed at this time deal chiefly with the influence of character which attained ("A Autumnal Rose"), or with conditions and environments which react upon or inhibit its growth. "Sabora Anna" provides a picture of the Castilian countryside, living itself under a boundary sun, where no good life is lived save the primal, animal instinct of mother love. The poverty plays, "In the Clouds" and "The Graveyard of Dreams," will prove of scarcely less interest. The best of the one-act comedies belong also to these years.

With "La Malquerida," written in 1913, Benavente enters upon another phase. The tragedy is one of repression, of suppressed desires. As has been well said, it is not a study in psychoanalysis, but a psychoanalytical play, which has met with remarkable response both in Spain and in this country. The subject is no longer society or the will, but certain aspects and properties of the mind. Benavente has never been concerned with the vision, or abnormal, nor is he interested in conscious sin which may be avoided. His analysis is more profound, tending to probe further into the recesses of the involuntary and unconscious. "The Evil That Men Do" is an examination of jealousy, "Thy Proper Self" of self-respect, "Our Lady of Sorrows"—a daringly original concept—of the contemplative virtue of a false ideal, "A Lady" an overpowering tragedy of indifference and mediocrity. These plays are without predecessors or parallel in the literature. In the two last, even, the heroine sits silently and takes form through the subtle suggestion of the action, instead of in her own words. They are plays which indicate, which slip into the mind, but never impress; the impression they create is dependent upon the reaction of the spectator's mind. All sorts of social and spiritual themes have received Benavente's attention throughout his career; even the fairy story has not been neglected nor the children's theatre, but perhaps most extraordinary in the so-called comedy, "The City of Gaiety and Confusion," a venture into the realm of ideas, an exhibition composition which could have been undertaken only by the hand of a master. The place has been dubbed by critics a political satire or a war play, but in reality it offers a searching

(Continued on Page 27)

Jacinto Benavente.

A Spanish Caricature of Benavente.

Through Squalor and Disease With the Red Cross Nurse

A Poster by Robert Reid, Placed by the American Red Cross in Stations for Enrollment of Nurses for Military Service, but Withheld From Distribution at the Request of the War Department.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN RED CROSS NURSING. By Lavinia L. Dock, Sarah Elizabeth Pickett, Clara D. Noyes, Bessie F. Gannett, Elizabeth C. Fox and Anna R. Van Kleeck. Published by Winston, C. Hodge, Blakiston, New York. The Macmillan Company, N.

A STRIKE within THE, of LIBE years, is complimentary to the never that nothing pertinent to its theme has been omitted and no detailed is its treatment that no member where our Red Cross nurse has served at any time, she will find in these pages something about the place and to date and to personnel, with the added color and vividness of reports of personal experience. The bulk of the book is, of course, devoted to the work of the nursing service during the World War, about 1,000 of its pages are filled with the reports of the nurses' labors during those years. All of this is interesting and valuable as a part of the story of the American Red Cross and of the history of the war. But its value and its interest are both greatly increased by the account of what has been done since the war and the brief survey of the history of nursing from the days of Hippocrates the Dean in the year 1000 A. D.

Considerable space is given to the work of Florence Nightingale, from which, says Lavinia L. Dock, the author of this chapter, "we need not date the story of the nursing service of the American Red Cross." Because the Training School for Nurses which she established was the parent of the modern systems of nursing. Thence, her survey takes up the work in the United States, with an account of what was done during the Civil War, telling a little about the personality and labors of many individual nurses and outlining what done by organizations. The ability of men and women to the fundamental principles and government organization to the work of Clara Barton, although she does not in some detail the story of Miss Barton's attempt to open a school of Red Cross nursing in New York City. The chapter covering the development of American Red Cross nursing, with the great and rapid changes which took place in its methods, through its work in Russian disasters down to the beginning of the war with Spain.

President Harding's sympathy and practically written foreword is addressed mainly to the purpose and effectiveness of the volume that it is worth while to quote it in full before proceeding with the book.

Perhaps of no other figure in American medicine have there been more diverse writers, personal, political, some may think of the American Red Cross Nurse. She has personified courage, sympathy and gentle strength in contrast with the brutality of war. Out of her service character and work little is generally known. There is the story. The experiences of many thousands of women, selected from personal letters, reports and official correspondence and resulting in this history, which is a complete book of vital and fundamental significance and a great friendly human document. For the Red Cross there is properly characterized and described the magnificent contribution of American nurses to aid of humanity and living, not only in the battlefield but in all the innumerable hidden places where humanity was stricken because of war.

The second and third chapters, also written by Miss Dock, formerly Secretary of the International Council of Women, tell the story of Red Cross work during the Spanish-American War and, afterward, of the affiliation of the American Red Cross with the Nurses' Associations and the development of the Red Cross nursing service, with full detail in every respect and with many interesting lists of references and descriptions concerning those who were prominently associated with the movement.

With the chapters then brought down to the opening of the World War, Sarah Elizabeth Pickett, formerly assistant to the director of the American Red Cross Nursing Service, describes the "Genesis of "The Story Bids." The remarkable Red Cross which sailed from New York early in September, 1914, loaded with Red Cross nurses and bearing the units of modern nursing and those emergency units, to carry the offer of humanitarianism and to the peoples of Europe. Much has to be generally known of what was done by these units of the later and of the Red Cross in France, Italy and elsewhere, because they were actually in places where the war correspondent of those days did not penetrate and where there was no one to set down the tale of labors and heroism. This is in some sense a particularly thrilling story, with its settings varied as nothing in many centuries, but yet always alike in their other human story. One after another the units were dispatched, after they reached England and France. The stories are full of the units that reached in Italy, in Malta and Russia, in Galicia and Egypt, in Serbia, in Hungary and Bulgaria, in the other country they made a gallant struggle with the typhus epidemic, from which some of their members died, through being inoculated by such of Italy and Serbia. Miss Pickett, one of the managers, received from these workers and the terrible conditions under which they worked.

The letters with messages, the short letters written in fear and exhaustion, which reached the Bureau of the gallant units of Gorgas and Belgrade, Prague or Warsaw and were passed with the other reports, are, naturally, longer, and, after, delivered and despatch with them, in the same manner and individuality as the letters from the front. Let the fact that hundreds of letters and reports of the various units of Florence Nightingale girls' organization of nurses in Russia were not more difficult than those of these Red Cross nurses.

The story of the Red Cross nursing service after the entrance of the United States into the war was equally well known by correspondents during those latter days. But the several chapters, all of them written by Miss Pickett, which deal with the medical activities overseas are well worth reading because of the difficulties with which the story is told, because of the dramatic quality, the life and color and its profound human appeal. It would be hard to find more poignant, more moving pictures of horror, of heroism, of tragedy, of pity and tenderness, of other human and than are pictured in many of the brief descriptions, the short letters and messages, the rapid summaries of conditions to be found in these chapters.

In more future, the unengaged students will write interesting accounts of the American influence in France, during from the World War, which by that time will have greatly changed the mental attitudes of the French people toward some of the problems of life. For the outstanding influence of the men, methods, spirit and achievements of the work of our several humanitarian organizations, which were so warmly welcomed and so cordially endorsed by the French, is being there seemed there and in Italy to grow very stronger. One impression, dimmed, of the influence is described in that portion of the chapter on the activities of the nursing service among the civilian population of the Allies which deals with its work in France. Most important among these would inform in France and other countries who first connected with the Children's Bureau. It impressed on people the French that they have made many of the hitherto prominent. Similar service in Italy was given by Red Cross commissions in Italy, Siberia and other nations and in various parts of the Near East. Especially valuable is the story of the work in Siberia about which of work, nothing has been generally known heretofore. With great thoroughness and by means of numerous excerpts from correspondence and reports, Miss Pickett tells the interesting tale of the efforts of the Red Cross to manage relief work in that land, then virtually cut off from the rest of the world. She ends with this significant sentence:

"Two one closed American Red Cross nursing service in Siberia, a gallant attempt, chief, unmodified Slavic and alien land, to implant in a land not yet ready to receive and nurture them, the standards and traditions of modern American nursing service."

Miss Clara D. Noyes, who succeeded Miss Jane A. Delano, on the latter's death in Paris, in 1919, in service, tells the story of the League of Red Cross Societies and of the organization work in Europe for the welfare of children and for preventive health measures which followed the war. Miss Dock and Miss Pickett, Miss Bessie F. Gannett, former assistant director of the Red Cross nursing service of American Red Cross Town and Country Nursing Service, with a chapter on the development of the American Public Health Service, tells the story of how the nursing element of that service has grown since the war is told by Elizabeth C. Fox, its director. The book ends with a chapter concerning the development of the dietitian service that has been developed through the Red Cross by Anna R. Van Kleeck, a specialist in home economics and formerly assistant director of that service. Various appendices give statistical information concerning Red Cross nursing service during the war and an index filling over seventy pages indicates the comprehensiveness and of the contents and varied detail of the book.

Laws Governing Urban Expansion

THE LAW OF CITY PLANNING AND ZONING. By Frank Backus Williams, Architect, in Charge of Town Planning, New York. The Macmillan Company, N.

THE PLANNING OF THE MODERN CITY. A Review of the Principles Governing City Planning. By Nelson P. Lewis, with the Collaboration of Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor, Municipal Affairs, Editor, New York Times Building, N.

THE business man does not usually in Ohio itself into a commission and study of programs and ordinances. For proof that is at least one place it is pertinent here and before it needs only to consider how it took place for hundreds upon hundreds of years and how would there two books, which of both in comprehensiveness and in clear and excellent of information to city building, made appear in a legal form. The former is the first to treat the legal side of the question and will be found valuable by every people in half a dozen professions. For the legal aspects of what should or should not be done in the planning and zoning of cities involves finally and ultimately the interests of the lawyer and the legislator, the real estate dealer, the architect, the city official, the owners and builders of homes—all the citizenship. Mr. Williams is well fitted to treat the questions of the legal basis, the administration, the needs of method, design and procedure in the building of cities. He is a New York lawyer who has made a special study of these things and has been active in the efforts to aid and city development in New York City. Years the city has sent him to Europe to investigate and report on building regulations and zoning. Several years ago he was invited by the University of Michigan to delivery a series of lectures on the legal side of city planning. In much he found developed in the question, so he elected later Professor of Law in the city planning, that several other universities asked him to repeat the course of their instruction. These lectures form the nucleus of this volume, but they have been revised and brought up to date in accordance with the progress that has been made during the last six years.

In his introduction Harvey Smith, who is Professor of Landscape Design in the University of Michigan, calls attention to the first town taken by the movement in this country, thirty years ago. Its promoters were, in turn, closely connected with "The City Beautiful," and for years there their results were rather both because their efforts lacked the necessary solid basis and support of a legal foundation. It was not, he shows, until they began to understand that all city planning and building, in order to be successful, useful or beneficial, must have a sound legal basis, that the movement began to progress. He continues:

While it is evident that city planning cannot be a one man's mission and that for the best accomplishment it must be the result of the united efforts of the lawyer, the engineer, the landscape designer, the architect, the sanitarian, the social and others, it is still true that it must come within the efforts of the lawyer to obtain the legal basis, and it will continue to be his until such time as that sound legal basis has become an accomplished fact.

Mr. Williams's book is planned and developed on logically on the basis of principles of governmental theories, and with a single eye to the requirements of its theme. The first chapters take up the general principles of city planning, its scope and fundamentals. Then, from the planning of the city as a whole he goes on to the planning, first, of the public and then of the private features, after which comes the beautiful phase of the subject, the general conformity of the elements of beauty and the adaptation of planning, by such means as the adjustment of the city to the natural ground features and methods, complete determination, form, contours, perspective, methods and results with those of history in other nations, taken up and made each phase of purpose and method, with illustrations of some phase or partial success that has been achieved by some particular city. Among the subjects that he then considers with great clarity are streets, methods, traffic regulations, intersections, curves and zones, boulevards and regulating in various countries of Europe and those of the United States. In addition to the general discussion of what such phases of effort aims to achieve and how far it succeeds, he lays bearing what it is such country or that where it has been undertaken and what it is not.

The volume is admirably conceived and worked out, being broad enough in its scope to include every question that is likely to arise in any effort to make a city provide the most possible living conditions for its inhabitants, and sufficiently detailed in its treatment to view each of these discussions in all its phases. The discussions hold strictly to their themes, presenting their facts and arguments with brevity and lucidity. The illustrative examples from the activities of this country and of most of the countries of Europe will be extremely valuable to guide and encourage all who are concerned with the work of city planning. A little upwards fifteen score twenty pages have been spared to America, England and the Continent. The index is double, a subject statement and an index of all articles quoted in the book, an index of cases at law in the bound to and a general conclusion which is complete that it fills eighty pages. In short, the volume is a very capable, understandable, valuable contribution of a number of great public correspondence.

Mr. Lewis's volume, first published some six years ago, has proved the demand for informed and capable advice and counsel in the building and developing of cities, since a new edition has become necessary. The author has brought it up to date in all important particulars by adding such new developments in the last half dozen years have brought about. The outstanding fact has proved so rapidly in the United States is that time is so large a factor necessary for the successful accomplishment of some of the chapters. In other chapters treating the purposes and methods of city planning has been altered wholly rewritten in order to cover this new development. Mr. Lewis is very comprehensive in the treatment, taking up the important subjects of every phase of city planning and building in the countries and important cities of Europe and in the States and cities of this country and Canada. There are the elements of conditions making such regulations necessary and difficulties and complications of travelling and in cities. Among the subjects with which he deals are the street system, the problems of transportation, parks and other recreational facilities, civic centers, public buildings, street traffic, regulations and zoning, the functions of the city, problems of the building of cities, city planning, city planning legislation. The work is enormously illustrated from photographs and with many maps and plans. The bibliography, Mr. Williams's on the legal aspect of the subject and Mr. Lewis's on the theory and practice, adequately supplement each other.

Introducing Diplomacy to Abstract Truth

OLD DIPLOMACY AND NEW. By J. L. Kennedy. 192 pp. New York: R. Appleton & Co.

DIPLOMACY is the destroyer of peace and war and, though the public means to it have been growing in volume since 1914, we must still treat it with the respect due to an powerful an instrument. Is it improving? Is it more effective in preventing peace and avoiding war, or, if not so, because of the terrible lengths of so many recent wars, has not there been the accident, is it likely to be more effective when genuinely humane in reality rather than a hope? These are the questions raised by Mr. Kennedy's able book. The answer to them is important to everybody.

First, let it be said that Mr. Kennedy writes with authority and charm. Sir Valentine Chirol, who contributes a full and illuminating introduction to the book, tells us that the author's father was Sir John Cathcart Kennedy, a distinguished British diplomatist of the Palmerston school, and that the son was brought up in that atmosphere. Mr. Kennedy has secured the materials of international statesmen from that more or less regular vantage point, the Foreign Department of The London Times, and has traveled widely in Europe in its behalf. Now and then in the text we are pleased to observe direct traces of his personal experiences in important affairs.

Joined to this exceptional equipment for his task the author shows a strong stylistic touch admirably adapted to the subject. He writes with marked compactness and finish, and with a graphic force that accords the reader along with the unfolding of the narrative.

While concerned chiefly for the essentials of diplomacy, he has not shut us out from the side-lights little-little which enable us largely into the realities of the practice. We see at times a vivid picture of the play and counter-play of social and personal influences, to which he has been in Chancelleries. In his skillful hands the skeleton of diplomatic history does indeed not seem clothed in flesh and blood, and even in orders and decorations. The view is comprehensive and complete.

He gives his impressions in a way that satisfies us that he is not merely preaching. In fact, there are self-conscious evidences of his self-restraint in avoiding the didactic. His method is to tell the story of British diplomacy—and this is done in brevity as to cover world diplomacy as well—in the period that begins with Lord Salisbury and ended with Lloyd George. In the first part of that period the old diplomacy was supreme, almost unchallenged; in the latter part its prestige was vigorously disputed by the new. We move through the Fashoda incident, the combination of the Entente, Agadir and Anglo-German rivalry of the pre-war type before we come to the impression that for some observers and held out high promise for others.

As a type of the better diplomacy of the older school, the author presents Salisbury, whom he calls "England's greatest Foreign Minister." Salisbury's aim, as he summarizes it, was

> to free the State, hampered by policies in the background, to relieve channels, to diminish risks and responsibility, while enabling it to avoid war and the spread of crisis.

But, alas, there was another side to the picture. We read:

> The accumulation and the integration of pre-war Continental diplomacy were the cause of half of Europe's troubles. When, for instance, the Balkan States formed their alliance (1912) for expelling Turkey from Rumelia, it was immediately described by the European diplomatists, Isvolsky and Sazonoff, who were responsible for its full scope, as an "essentially pacific" undertaking in order to lull French and British suspicion. And the very personification of Anglo-Saxon was Great Statesman, America's Minister of State in 1914. He had been chosen as Ambassador's successor chiefly on account of his social influence and great wealth, and because he happened to be both an American Social lord and a Republican leader.
>
> He was a typical "Roosevelt" Republican, a "perfect Gentleman," to whom, when he accepted an appointment, a body to the subject matter of the university, where it was the fashion to regard as model; the seat of honor at the card table or on the race course, a prodigious diver in the Chancery. He gave unique delivered speech after speech in 1914 which abounded in allusions to the harmony of the great powers and the excellent relations in which America stood with all her neighbors, in particular denying doubts, which he tried to induce Italy to join in disregarding the Hague Convention, which he intended to destroy.

All this and more, for even Salisbury was not above what the author calls "a lie in the grand style." In response to an inquiry in the House of Lords in 1899 about a secret agreement just concluded between Great Britain and Russia, the then Foreign Minister made a confidently curtail doubt whose error was soon exposed.

The author proceeds:

> Diplomacy was the close preserve of the professionals in the Salisbury age and few persons then questioned the desirability of complete secrecy. The terms of European treaties, even the treaties themselves, were framed without the knowledge of the general public; and the curtain descended until the day when the government of the League of Nations introduced secret complete.
>
> Often, when Princess Radziwill, at a diplomatic reception, asked Bismarck of what he was thinking when he showed a jauntiness of manner (this at the time of his recent victory of the Cyprus convention), he replied: "I am not thinking; I am enjoying myself." But Mr. Kennedy leaves no doubt that the Russians were thinking at the time, and thinking hugely too.
>
> Sir Edward Grey (now Lord Grey of Fallodon) "seemed almost to have desired of European morality." After the Balkan crisis of 1913 had been safely passed, he confessed readily in the House of Commons:
>
> Every State, it seems to me, concerned with the war in the last few weeks, has, with a disregard of treaties, approaches or affinities, and itself in its own way to take advantages, or attempt to take advantages, of the situation.

One is not surprised that after this entire the deluge, and the angry waters of the European storm swept up as an embrasure the figure of Lloyd George, a man concerned with bankers, old-age pensions and various domestic reforms, "who learned diplomacy during the war," and told the Commons that "he did not mind saying he had never heard of Treaties." American diplomatic methods had hitherto carried the copyright of the "new" school, but here was a Welshman who in some respects out-Herodied Herod. He took the British public (and the world) into his confidence as to how diplomatic play in a manner that would have dazed the "old" school, and Mr. Kennedy adopts this as a real gain. "He has abandoned general interest." In the subject, even if this meant that he was to shift seemingly from one policy to another as popular clamor was excited, and he incurred a certain obligation to obey it even when it drove him to reverse himself.

At the Paris Peace Conference, the grand conflict of ideas was on. The task of Britain and France, the author says, was to reconcile the incompatible, "to blend the old diplomacy of Europe with the new diplomacy of America." President Wilson

> unceremoniously disregarded the methods of the New World; M. Clemenceau unceremoniously those of the Old; and in practice, Mr. Lloyd George's task resolved itself into effecting compromises.

How well or ill this procedure worked the world is scarcely, even yet, able to judge sensibly; but at least the machinery set up at Paris has crashed dazedly.

The method of diplomacy by frequent conferences of Premiers, subsequently hailed as an invention by Lloyd George, was merely, of course, an extension of an old plan, and Mr. Kennedy is not convinced of its wisdom. Diplomacy, after all, he remarks, is the business of diplomatists. The Premier neglects some of his most important work at home while he is roving afield, as Bismarck[illegible] learned to his regret when he went to Berlin in 1878. "I went as diplomatist," Lloyd George said to Prince Sixte of Bourbon in 1917. "Diplomats were invented simply to waste time." The success of Balfour at the Washington conference, supported by the resident Ambassador without the Premier's presence, is cited in the book to refute the Lloyd George idea.

At that conference the new diplomacy spoke with a commanding voice. America was no longer alone, or supported, as at Paris, by a British commissioner who dared attempt the impossible and sometimes failed. Mr. Kennedy writes:

> Secrecy and privacy are abhorrent to Americans, and the negotiations [at Washington] were carried on with great frankness and publicity. The British and American negotiators, at any rate, put their cards upon the table. Others did not. The French at the outset did not sense the new atmosphere.
>
> As for the British in general, Mr. Kennedy says: "we prefer the diplomatic methods of our transatlantic kinsmen. But we are unable, though we have often tried, to dissociate ourselves from Europe." Thus the new diplomacy is making progress but slowly.
>
> Summing up, the author gives it as his opinion that the old diplomatic machinery need not be scrapped, but that it must be brought up to date. The causes which form the base of it have not changed. He adds:
>
> Although international conferences may henceforth be more frequent, any change to be real and lasting must be in the spirit rather than the method. The main work will continue to be done by the network of diplomatic agents which covers the world. We must seek reform in the democratization of the regular diplomatic service. It is not suggested that its members should be recruited from any particular stratum of society, but that they should be instilled with a greater sense of accountability to the people of their own country and should get into touch with the people of that country where they reside. At present they too often take no interest in the people among whom they live. They form a small cosmopolitan coterie.
>
> Yet when they take an interest in the people among whom they live, how easy it is to err and be deluded for meddling. One recalls the Sheffield-West dismissal and the more recent case of the Italian Ambassador who talked too much about the American tariff.

We put down Mr. Kennedy's thoughtful work with the impression that he has distinctly advanced the consideration of his subject. He keeps clearly before the reader the view that diplomacy has been too largely a game of duplicity in the past and that a reform in the direction of a higher moral code for it is as a necessity of the present time. Scrupulous honor in observing treaties, open justice as distinguished from covert aggression, candor as distinguished from guile—these are the principles that he exalts, not in an impractical sense as abstractions, but as the sanction of rational progress in giving to the world better service from its statesmen.

His plea for a wider interest in foreign affairs among all peoples is one which ought to be heeded, and which, in these days of more abundant sources of information, there is no reason not to heed. The man who becomes absorbed in baseball scores and ignores the important doings of the world is a too familiar type. He is subject to taunting and ridicule, as he may have learned more acutely a few years ago, but still he chooses to forget the lesson.

In the new age of democratic Governments, an awakening from the doleful attitude of mind which is external relations to the control of a small group that took advantage of the public ignorance is a necessity of self-preservation. There is no substitute for diplomacy but better diplomacy—sounder, truer and safer. In this the guidance and support of an informed public judgment has become indispensable.

The author points out with vision and judgment the large part which Great Britain must play in the diplomacy of the future. He adds the earnest expression of a hope, based on the Washington conference, that "we may be able to share our duties with the other great branch of the English-speaking race."

Robert Cecil, Third Marquis of Salisbury.

From the Painting by J. R. Wilson.

"Personal Liberty" in England

YESTERDAY AND TODAY. By Ralph Neville. Illustrated. 320 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

SOMEWHERE in the British Isles there may be an Englishman who has not written a book of memoirs or reminiscences, but if so, it may safely be assumed that he is preparing to write one, unless, of course, he is hopelessly illiterate or possessed of a desire to be considered eccentric. How many such books have failed to find publishers it is impossible to ascertain, but the number of them already in print suggests the statistical. The future historian whose ordinary it shall be to write of life in England from the reign of Queen Victoria down to the present time will not be hampered by lack of material, but he will need to be an industrious sifter, if he is to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Aside from his being a victim of the prevailing itch to write, Mr. Ralph Neville's chief excuse for publishing "Yesterday and Today" would seem to be a desire to warn England against the wave of Puritanism which is now sweeping over it. He is deeply concerned lest personal liberty shall become as obsolete in England as it is in the United States. True, the "Pussyfoots" have not succeeded in making England dry, but they have fastened such restrictions upon the sale of liquor that Englishmen are now forced to go to bed early because there is nothing else to do. Nor is that all. The "Elliots" have also closed the restaurants and the music-hall promenades, to the women who were frequented them and driven these fair but frail creatures to the streets, where they are hunted from pillar to post by the police.

Like many others who deplore the attempt to regulate men's morals by law, Mr. Neville holds such legislation responsible for the increased use of cocaine and other drugs. With us, the difficulty, if such there be, in obtaining alcoholic stimulants is supposed to have driven its users to indulgence in more harmful drugs. In England there is not this excuse. It is the poor, persecuted women of the town who, deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood, have become the prey of unscrupulous Asiatics, to whom agents they now act in distributing cocaine.

It should not be inferred that the whole of Mr. Neville's book is devoted to a discussion of Puritanism. He has his say on a great many other topics besides, among them politics, both national and international, education, income tax, socialism, club life, international boxing and women. On most subjects he declares himself in favor of things as they are or rather as they were up to a few years ago. Any movement which aims to change the old order is denounced as a fad, and the author hates all fads and fadists. He does not consider it worth while to try to abolish war. In this connection he says:

> A modern English characteristic is an idea that human nature can be changed. In spite of the cold, hard lessons of experience we are perpetually being told that war is going to be ended and that all mankind is about to settle down to a perpetual peace.
>
> The day when hosts of men, nations differences is (we are informed) about to pass away, nations in future willingly consenting to adjust all differences in a friendly manner.
>
> No author ever turned the current of water from his own mill, and, except under compulsion, no nation will ever consent to conditions adverse to its own interests.
>
> Politicians and philanthropists may prate about the New Era, and cite the superiority of moral force to cannon, while Mr. Lloyd George rationalizes his forecast as to the "golden dawn." When anything which really stirs one nation against another comes, the result as in the past, will be strife—much in the law of nature, which no one can repeal.

The flippy attitude adopted by unscrupulous politicians does anything but increase the prestige of England abroad, where, incidentally, harm has been done by idle babble concerning self-determination and other fallacious nostrums.

Intolerance is a quality usually attributed, and in most cases justly so, to partisan-minded reformers, but even among the most zealous of them it would be difficult to find any one less tolerant of the opinions of others than Mr. Ralph Neville. He is so absolutely sure that he is always right, that he assumes in the reader a feeling of antagonism and an instinctive desire to take the opposite side of the argument even on those occasions when Mr. Neville happens to be right.

Female of the Species "Jean-Christophe"

Romain Rolland

Knut Hamsun—From Cobbler to Author

Charge of the Amazons in Current English Fiction

A Review by
JOSEPH COLLINS

THE POOR MAN. By Stella Benson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

"The proportion of women to men."

MANKIND is constantly seeking some means to hasten the tedium of life, to speed up Chronos, who is supposed to bring pleasant diversion, happy adventure, satisfying experience, to mitigate disorder and discipline men and women. He finds it, or an approximation to it, in Natural Literature, pure fiction, such as romance, autobiographic novels, as painfully numerous today, and which pass as fiction, and in Grand-up fiction, which is the past has been called history.

At the present time England is contributing at least her share of such literature, and women for the moment are in the lead. Whether suffrage or the war is responsible for the present predominancy of women in English literature will have to be submitted to the test of time. The situation is unprecedented, and until the future eliminates the hypothesis it must be regarded as an opposition of fact. The proof or disproof which the next few years are bound to yield may bring to the trade fiend for thought concerning a broader field even than that of literature. But that is another and a different matter.

If a poll were made today to decide the most popular writer of fiction who has come to the front in England since the war there would undoubtedly be more than a dozen names of women among them. The list would include, certainly: Dorothy Richardson, Rose Macaulay, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Ethel M. Walsh, Katherine Mansfield, Virginia Woolf, Rebecca West, Stella Benson, E. M. Delafield, Clemence Dane, C. E. Stone, Mary Webb, Eleanor Farjeon, V. Sackville-West, Christopher Holme, Sylvia Lynd, F. Tennyson Jesse, and probably Mary Pullen, Hope Merriam, Eleanor Mordaunt, Anthony Berkeley and Violet Hopkins. Some of them published fiction prior to 1914, but none of the probable leaders except Rose Macaulay and Ethel Sidgwick did.

Since the days of George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë and Jane Austen, whose lasting popularity is rating with those of Dickens and Thackeray, women have held their own in English fiction, almost of the best of their brothers as to quality of output, but far behind in point of numbers. Each generation, and for the last fifty years each decade, has produced its quota of women whose names have taken a place in the history of English literature. But looking backward over the list, one does not find that the number of such women has been, as might be expected, in consistently diminishing ratio to those of the men of equal rank. Although women novelists have multiplied in England through these years until the present time, the proportion of women to men novelist seems now to be found in literature of English literature has remained about the same as it was in the time of George Eliot and the Brontës. Few of the available books on English literature mention names of women fiction writers from 1900 to 1919 other than George Eliot, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Charlotte Yonge, Mrs. Craik, Mrs. Radcliffe, Maria Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Gaskell, Mrs. Shelley, Mrs. Oliphant, E. D. E. N. Southworth, Mrs. Henry Wood, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Marie Corelli. Much ado has had to be made, which, in greater women novelists—but where are those of the late Victorian age now? It took do we search libraries of literature for the names of Gaskell, Sarah Grand, Beatrice Harraden, Laura Ridet, Mary Cholmondeley, &c. The time has to a hard one. It would be an interesting venture to guess which of our favorites in a poll for popularity today will still be running two to twenty years from now.

Two guesses seem safe. One is that the name of Mary Webber will still be known and her books read. Although not eligible for the poll, she belongs to a way to the present generation of novelists, as well as to that of a good or passing one. She might even be called the dean of English women novelists of today. While she has been a teacher, she has also been a fellow-student and co-worker with the younger writers and the might even subscribe to having profited by occasional venturers into new paths from a few of them—Dorothy Richardson, for example. However, I should not like to choose a guess that twenty years hence Miss Webber may not be better known by "The Golden Fire" and "The Three Sisters" than by "Anne Severn and the Fieldings" or "Harriet Pryce," or even "Mary Olivier," although that book—because it is fact filtered through a creative imagination and told by an artist—is in a class by itself. Certainly neither her power to create nor her art to depict her creations has gained anything from psychoanalysis, and some of her eleven admirers would be glad to see her turn away from it and study human personality through her earlier and more convincing channels. Freud as a solution, little short of magical, of all the tangled web of troubles woven by deeply gifted to temperamental handicaps, has almost the effect of anti-climax in "Anne Severn and the Fieldings." The first three-fourths of the book are nearly up to Miss Webber's high standard. One actually feels the movement of her touch in developing her theme, and her characters stand out as clear-cut studies, sketched by an artist who knows how to get over the salient feature or features which determine the dominant trait of the character and through it the theme of the book—not mere photographs. Yet in the last few pages her flaws struggle to introduce emotional complications and to solve them through psychoanalysis brings about the collapse of her house of cards. But to female psychoanalysts for questions, as she indicates by her latest contribution, "The Victim," she may do, would be inestimable.

The other guess is that one of the youngest, probably the youngest, competitors in gallopin prove, if not a winner, at least a good runner. Stella Benson, whose first book, "I Pose," was published in 1917, when she was in her teens, has shown a steady development in her later works, "This Is the Hand" and "Living Alone." Although suggestive in spots of the exceedingly brilliant college girl, her last novel, "The Poor Man," is so far ahead of all her former work in maturity, mastery of touch and character delineation that her admirers and well-wishers may reasonably hope to find her, at the end of another decade, occupying the first-rank position to which a continued even progress will entitle her. It is more for this reason than an actual estimate of her output up to this time that her name is included among those of Katherine Mansfield, Rose Macaulay, Rebecca West, Sheila Kaye-Smith and Virginia Woolf. In actual quality Miss Benson's work does not stand comparison with any of the five mentioned. But a forward outlook gives cause for thought. Rebecca West's last novel, "The Judge," has proved such a disappointment to those who had previously hailed her as the greatest woman novelist of her time, that her best selling today must be based upon the high quality of her work as literary critic. Rose Macaulay's extensive diversions have become a liability instead of an asset in her latest publications. Sheila Kaye-Smith's handicaps upon being fifty per cent., if not more, a man, in reflecting negatively upon the fine qualities that had given high promise of leading her into the coveted place of the greatest woman novelist, while Katherine Mansfield's most promising genius has succumbed, at least temporarily, to disease. Virginia Woolf's art is unique and unquestionably high, but as yet it has been best displayed through the medium favored by the imaginative and introspective sketch than through the dramatic setting of a novel. Mrs. Webb has not redeemed her promise so universally made by "Golden Arrow," and removed by "Gone to Earth." Indeed, one might have difficulty in finding it at all in her latest work.

So far Miss Stella Benson's works have not been very varied, but each article submitted for consideration and sale has been attractively turned out, although wrapped and agreeably scented. The scent is always the same. She has recently transferred her magazine to a new country, but her stock—exotic, nostalgic and mystic; human comfort and its characteristics; impressionistic descriptions of place—has not been changed or enlarged.

"The Poor Man" is a narrative of what befell a deaf young Britisher, "book" in the parlance of the street, course is that of the academy. Edward R. Wilkinson, wanting in pulchritude and personality, who found himself in San Francisco just previous to the operation of the Volstead act, doing out a parasitic livelihood, waiting for Rhoda Benson, an handsome and successful artist, rich and married to "a transformed Russian Jew with high upward hair." Edward is not normal. No one is, it is said. But Edward is less normal than most. He has what is called nowadays an "inferiority complex."

"Can't you see how it is with me?" said he. "I'm not stupid. I'm not even slow, though I'm deaf. If I am alert and confident, I am not even very deaf. But God is against me, and you're all against me, and nothing I do or say can ever be successful because there is nobody on my side to lead the applause."

After consuming seven cocktails one after the other, in order temporarily to quiet the clamor of his self-coddling claim and to assuage the importuna urge for sympathy, while listening to pronouncements on morals and music by some Golden Gate Greenwich Villagers, suddenly he is seized by the pangs of love for Rhoda, an unemployed young thing, "of course English, but, on the other hand, beautiful," who had made friends with Rhoda's husband at an Italian eating house without introduction.

Rhoda, though born in Kensington, had no lady-like instincts. And of course her mother had never actually warned her not to go to unofficial Italian dives late at night with young men fortified by cocktails to the seventh degree.

When she came into the room Edward ejaculated "What a miracle!" and as his heart went to his throat the cocktail that he was drinking met it so that he choked without reserve or dignity.

When the cocktails cocktail had loosened the hasp of his inhibitions and forced the lock of the chamber in which was concentrated his intense sympathy for himself, he proposed his love. "I know it," said Rhoda, the sophisticated, amused little Britisher bound round the world on a motor scooter, who on receiving assurance that the love now being offered was not the that of a lot of other lovers, replied: "I've only room for one real thing in my life." Poor Edward, how unfortunate for him that he could not have taken it in! What an odyssey of misery he would have been spared!

After giving a bohemian highjinks party where the fire of his passion is overshadowed by a fire in the restaurant, Edward accompanies Rhoda to the Yosemite with Tom and Lucy. Tom is one a Britisher, a writer and a photographer, married to a Dickensonian Jew. Rhoda is secretary to Tom, and she thinks him a saint. (It is nearly always dangerous for a secretary to think her employer is a saint, especially if his sainthood is tinctured with sublimism.) The trip gives Miss Benson opportunity to dwell on that enigmatic individual who probably does not exist, the American, and his environment. She does it subtly, humorously and brilliantly. There is nothing in "Babbitt" more accurately reflective of life than Edward's party and the incidents leading up to it; a life that must now be insipid and colorless if Sun Francisco are not hawbrowsers. It contains some portraits which any one familiar with bohemian circles of the Golden Gate will readily recognize.

The mature, keen face of the only woman in the world who can be witty even when she cries.

The face of a tyrant of benevolence; the only one of his many gifts that you must always acknowledge is his mood—if you fail to catch his mood you suffered and perish in an avalanche of coals of fire.

Another face, shary and changing, with a complexion of a child, under curious gray hair. The face of an super pessimist whose imagination peopled the worst of worlds with the best of men. He distrusted no man, only all mankind.

It also gives opportunity for fitting appraisal and characterization. "It is not worth reading or writing," said a white critic in a final voice after Rhoda had read one of the poems which each guest was supposed to contribute to the literary side of the party.

Edward's exhibition of temperity as a book agent, is even more pathetic than as an exemplar of the sex alone. He is a poor thing at best, a sponge, a sink, a toady, a fawning weakling, who finally lives on the toenity of a thirteen-year-old boy who has been taken out to his father in China by Rhoda so that he may not have to associate with his mother and her affinity. He is a poorer thing when he takes money from "the Transformed Russian Jew with high upward hair," who changes him, to follow Rhoda to China, and poorest when he behaves cowardly as Tom takes Rhoda's "character" away after Lucy. The

(Continued on Page 21)

Men of Physic Since the Earliest Times

Hippocrates, Father of Medicine.
From the Bust in the British Museum.

Facsimile From the Ebers Papyrus, an Egyptian Medical Chronicle, the Upper Containing Text and the Lower Ebers Dated Prescription.

Scenes From the Bohemia of R. L. S.

I CAN REMEMBER ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Edited by Sidney Colvin, Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50.

Portrait of R. L. Stevenson by John S. Sargent.

CALL him R. L. S. Tusitala of Vailima. He stands for the vibrant spirit of epidemic immortality, for the unconquerable and who dominates the obstacles, poverty, ill-health, misunderstanding, that have life jagged rocks in the swirling river of his days. Whether or not he was all these things in himself is another matter. Those who have lived are positively unanimous in agreeing that he was the valiant knight of the road, the valiant pathfinder, never though with spacious, always spiritually distinguished, and a steady consciousness against the dark hordes of illness, pettiness and meanness of any sort. Some few others have been inclined to differ with what they designate as the "Stevenson Myth," and it may be that with the passing of decades the figure of Robert Louis Stevenson will shrink to human size—if, by chance, he was not as he has been painted by his super friends. But whatever he was, he was unusual. That cannot be gainsaid. He held his friends to him with hooks of steel. He conducted a mobile circus all his life. He wrote "Treasure Island" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Wandering Willie's Tale." He was an adventurer seeking by his pen. The South Seas have him and shelved him. He shone as a remarkable peak in the tropical dusk.

These shots will sift his literary labors, distinguishing what is good and what may be relegated to oblivion. If in his part of these paragraphs he touch upon his writings, except in so far as they throw light on the man himself. We know he was a stylist, that certain disciples adore his influence, phrase and that other creative artists regard his style as a dissolute touch, a thing that held up the proper development of modern English prose. But this is a question that has been fought pro and con for so long that little more need be said about it. If one likes the writing of Robert Louis Stevenson, one likes it; and vice versa. As to the man himself, more may be expected. The passage of years will remove any fighter that may be hurt by stark sensation concerning R. L. S., and when the time is ripe the authentic biography will be written. We may guess that it has not been written yet. There is much left to tell, but until it is told we must view the personality of Stevenson through the memories of his friends, and attempting any synthesis reading between the lines, and supplying what is given in the spirit with which it is proffered. If we accept certain remarks by William Ernest Henley and one or two biographies probably R. L. S. has been physically shifty by his friends. In fact, he has been written about as frequently that there would seem to be little more to tell—at least, from his friends. Yet considerable attention is only, and it is always of interest to note the numbers of those people fortunate enough to have known Robert Louis Stevenson in the flesh. Such a group has been gathered together in "I Can Remember Robert Louis Stevenson," a book of gossip was compiled by Sidney Colvin. We have there ninety-seven people contributed to this volume, which may be regarded as an anthology of national memories. With a mere dozen of not and unremarkable the other has proved than contributions (some no longer than a single paragraph and others running to several pages) together until they form a more or less chronological account of Stevenson's life. There are plenty of gaps, of course, and there is little about the writings of the man, but it is amazing to observe how often Stevenson from the contributions of men and women still living has touched so clearly upon what may fairly be regarded as the high lights of Stevenson's existence.

It is but natural that many of the contributions should be repetitious and overlap one another in point of time and incidents. But even here there is matter of interest, for as two people appear to have viewed Stevenson alike. For instance, in their contributions of Stevenson as a fellow pupil at Dairy Thompson's private school at Edinburgh we find David M. Lewis and William McLaren differing as to the appearance of R. L. S. Mr. Lewis writes:

> Have then ever, he was not the typical schoolboy. He was quiet, reticent, aloof, and shunned but little the interest either in his or in his lessons. He looked delicate, and when he left the school I fancy it was on account of his health.

Mr. McLaren, on the contrary, writes:

> Stevenson was not a delicate boy as I first remember him. Far, tall, a rather narrow figure, a very inquiring mind, and very fond of discussing all round any question that interested him, or, I should say, that did not even possibly interest him.

Stevenson, however, was certainly fragile looking as he grew older, for those friends who write about him invariably note his appearance. The late Sir Archibald Geikie, who knew him during his university days, writes:

> He was a fragile looking youth of about 18, with a very noticeable array of the daughters, and a poorly developed chest, which suggested constitutional delicacy; and this impression was confirmed by his long hair, which made his face look emaciated. But as a set-off to these signs of physical weakness he had upon that very quick glowing and observant and thoughtful of humor, or, I should rather say, of laughter. He had a large but expressive mouth, which did not in anticipation indicate speech, though in saying this I am very likely reading into this first interview impressions derived through future interviews.

Indeed, there are times when the reader may suspect that many of those who remember R. L. S. during his childhood and early youth read a significance into the boy that was not particularly distinguished. In regard to these descriptions of Stevenson's appearance it may be of interest to quote the remarks of Edmund Gosse, delivered at the first annual dinner of the Robert Louis Stevenson Club of Edinburgh in 1920. This is particularly interesting, as it touches upon the color of Stevenson's hair, which has commonly been accepted as black. Mr. Gosse writes:

> I should like to say something about Stevenson's appearance, because that is a matter into which a very great deal of error has crept. In the first place, I think very few of his portraits give any real impression of what he was like. Only two portraits resemble him, that of Mr. Augustus John—Mr. John, which you have here, which is extraordinarily like what Stevenson was in his later years, and, slightly earlier, the curious, almost grotesque sketch painted by Sargent at Bournemouth in 1887. Most of the portraits are positively appalling. There was something very fugitive in his expression, something in the extreme mobility of his features very difficult for the artist who was not acquainted with his face, or had not the extraordinary gifts which Mr. Sargent possesses, to catch. It was represented that his hair was black, and that now has crept into biographical notices. They speak of his coal black hair. That is utter nonsense. His hair was brown, and when I knew him first it was almost light brown. In fact, I might say, but the doubtful compliment of saying that it was no color at all. No doubt as he grew older it grew darker, and under the tropical sun of the Pacific it is possible that it was bleached to a very dark color; but, to represent him as having black hair is entirely false.

While we are discussing the appearance of R. L. S. (and it would seem to be of more interest to note these small delights than to dwell upon the greater facts of his life which are known to all and upon which no new light is thrown in these books) opportunity must be taken to quote an anecdote by Sheriff Blackburn which throws light on the manner in which Stevenson's boyhood affire affected some of his friends. Sheriff Blackburn writes:

> I happened to be walking with the late Andrew Lang in Bond Street one afternoon. As he walked we came across Stevenson dressed in the height of the aesthetic which, as is well known, he at one time affected—a black shirt, red tie, black brigand cloak, and (I am almost certain) a velvet smoking cap. He came up to us, but Lang said, "No, no; go away, Louis, go away!" My character will stand a great deal, but it won't stand being seen talking to a "thing" like you in Bond Street."

Having disposed of Stevenson's appearance, it may be wise to go on to the nature of the man. According to his schoolmates, he was a quiet, aloof boy, never given much to mixing. Dairy Thompson, who taught him during his early boyhood, found nothing of a distinctive literary turn in his school essays. As he grew older he developed a decidedly strong confidence in himself, for we find Mrs. Louisa Guthrie writing:

> Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and my father and mother used to dine with one another when the Stevensons lived in Heriot Row, and I remember my father saying he thought Louis was very important, as he contradicted his father thirty before every one at table; but that was, I think, when he didn't want to follow his father's profession and was groping for a footing in literature.

All Stevenson lovers are familiar with the story of the young man's struggles to be a literary man. Thomas Stevenson, the father, wanted him to follow the family profession and be a civil engineer, and R. L. S. studied with this end in view. Indeed he understood it so well that he secured medals for several examinations in this field. But the desire to write was strong in him, and when he told his father that he was going to be a writer that worthy gentleman, in order that his son might have a profession to fall back on, persuaded R. L. S. to study law. The young man did, and actually secured his degree as an advocate. There is a picture of him in existence in his lawyer's wig and cloak. But Stevenson never practiced law, refusing the two briefs that were proffered him and throwing himself whole-heartedly into his writing.

The greater part of Miss Masson's volume is concerned with the early years of Stevenson, especially the Edinburgh period, although there is neglected concerning his life in London and his one-five days in France. The Gosse period is covered by Mr. Lloyd Osbourne in happy fashion, but as these paragraphs may be found in Mr. Osbourne's introduction to the Vailima edition of Stevenson's work there is no need to dwell upon them here. One unusual name is conspicuous among the list of contributors to Miss Masson's book—Thomas Hardy. That great writer, who has outlived all the great writers of his era, met Stevenson in 1885. He writes:

> He came out to my house unexpectedly from the Kings Arms Hotel in the town, where he was staying for a day or two with Mrs. Stevenson, her son and a lady who was Louis's cousin. He said that they were on their way to Dartmoor, the air of which he had been told would benefit him. He appeared in a velveteen jacket, with one hand in a sling. I asked him why he wore the sling, as there seemed nothing the matter with his hand. His answer (I am almost certain) was that he had been advised to do it to lessen the effort of his heart in its beat. He particularly wanted to see the room I wrote in, but as I had come into the house quite recently I had not settled into any definite writing place, and could only show him a temporary corner I used. My wife and I went the next day to call on them at the hotel just before they left, where we bade them good-bye, expecting next to hear of them from Dartmoor.

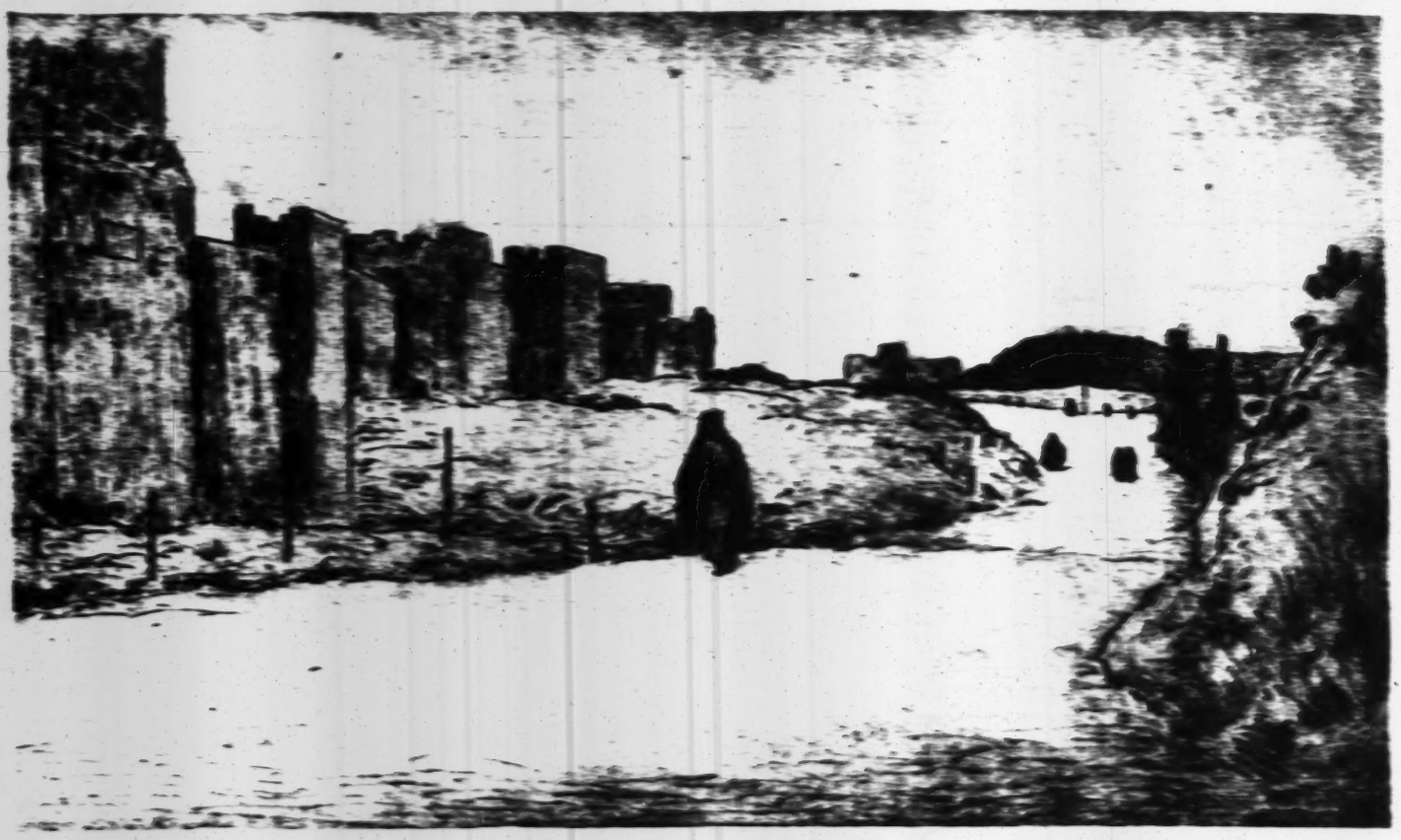
Mr. Hardy never saw Stevenson again. Shortly after the publication of "The Mayor of Casterbridge" he received a letter from R. L. S. asking permission to dramatize the book. "as he had read the story and thought Henchard a Titan, forsooth." Mr. Hardy granted this permission, and there the matter ended. Years later he heard that Stevenson disapproved of the morals of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

The years that R. L. S. passed in the South Seas are covered by several contributions, but none of them brings any new light to this period. There are some mildly amusing anecdotes, a deal of evidently sincere laudation, and the reputation of a great many well-known facts. One of the more interesting anecdotes (not concerned with the South Seas, but set down in the midst of such matter) is furnished by Sir Graham Balfour, who wrote Stevenson's life. It was told to Sir Graham by a friend of his named Henry Johnstone. It gives an admirable picture of Stevenson's robust spirit, even though the body was feeble. Sir Graham writes:

> I give it as far as possible in Mr. Johnstone's own words. Dr. Peter A. Young of Manor Place, known from his stature as Peter the Great, was a friend of Stevenson's, and one day in 1873 in Hanover Street met him walking up the hill from Heriot Row (presumably in Frederick Street), carrying on his head an easy chair. "Come, this is rather strong, even for you," said Young. "What on earth are you doing?" "Oh," said Louis, "a friend of mine has just come out of the infirmary; he's had an operation, and he hasn't a chair to sit down upon, and I am taking him one. And now I come to think of it, he hasn't a sponge either, and I'll take him one, too." And so saying, he clapped his arm into Dr. Peter's and took him along with him to pay Young's first visit to W. E. Henley.

Upon this note, for it is a worthy one, the quotation of matter from the book may cease. Any general summing up of Miss Masson's compilation (as adequately noted by "the ninety-seven Stevensonian disciples") must place it in the class of supererogation. That purpose is plainly in view from beginning to end of "I Can Remember Robert Louis Stevenson," and there is no need to cavil at it, although a number of people undoubtedly will point to the fact that there is more outstanding praise and less judicious consideration than should be expected in a compilation of memoirs.

Intellectual Adventures Into the Realms of Religion



"Calgalia," the Hill Stupid Like a Skull, "Where the City Walls" Jerusalem.
(Known as Gordon's Calvary, After General Gordon, Who Discovered It.) Etching by Theodore D. Jule Cooper.

A Review by
A. EMERSON PALMER

MAN AND THE TWO WORLDS. A Inquiry into the Nature of God. By Wilfred Richmond. Dodd and Mead, Publishers, 32 E. 23d, New York and London. Hodder & Stoughton, E.C.

WE ARE HERE—WHY? A Study of Life's Meaning. By Alice Dodge Smith. Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York. Congress, $1.

"MAN AND THE TWO WORLDS" is a book to set one thinking. It is a well-built treatise on some of the great questions of the spirit and offers a new view, certainly, to serious readers. Two men who have been lifelong friends are given in the authors. The book, however, is written in the first person singular and the notion that it is the work of one author is conveyed by the title-page, which suggests to some more immediately than the phrase used to describe the subject matter. In getting the two men the introduction says that:

"We thoroughly have, they discussed with each other every idea here expressed that it is as if this book were the product of one mind."

Collaboration has gone so far as to merge their identities. The general reader will therefore refer to the author as one.

In endeavoring to "spell out some answer to the great riddle of human life," he takes "certain problems of life which have never been, and which, perhaps, never can be, solved." The author has not been entirely free generally accepted by faith. He holds that there was a beginning and, in creation, that "matter has always existed in one form or another" and is indestructible. He speaks on the "evolutionary of matter and" the "emergence and spread of sentient consciousness" and of Grace.

"We speak glibly of nature's wonderful laws working harmoniously until the minute of the spheres, but nevertheless we see violence and waste, fearful retardation and cruel, blind destruction. . . .

"I cannot escape the conclusion that behind this matter in all its forms, and the affairs of its life, is a mind completely controlled, [illegible] and conditioned by any influence outside of itself, but is absolutely master of every such influence. I am bound to [illegible] a mind which is not subject to the influence of forces or fear or growth or intelligent design.

Seeking for "any effects operating in life which are the results of some influence to which matter is not amenable," he speaks of the spiritual sense of moral courage, self-sacrifice and heroism displayed by men, of the mercy, justice, charity, gentleness and love, and continues:

"With the appearance in life of prayer and thinking men comes the experience in life of the influence of God, and the growing strength of God's influence is synchronous with man's capitulation of another influence. Man thus comes to occupy a position in life between the two worlds of matter and spirit. He is a part of each world and partly controlled by each. Physically and mentally he is the result of the same evolutionary processes that have produced kindred [illegible] other forms of vegetable and animal life. . . . The spirituality he possesses is a quality which transcends material laws, the quality of response to the influence of spirit, of God.

Matter, the author continues, is not evil in its nature. "It is an instrument of evil or of good. It is neutral or morally unknown." But it does exist in positive harmony by a nature of it, every evil act which he consciously does can be traced to his yielding to the sway of another force, which is "essentially spiritual and selfish." He emphasizes collaboration in "the fundamental characteristics of matter," which appears more natural with the statement two pages earlier that matter is neutral or unmoral, as well as with his later statement that the world of matter has "another good war and a clear conscience." He finds that "God is spiritual, through man, to influence matter so as to ameliorate man's slavery to it and help him in his eternal struggle against the forces that [illegible] and consolidate that." God is powerless to affect or influence the world of matter except by indirectly controlling it through the mind of man," and that "the spiritual nature of God is an all-powerful energy, which originated in primitive minds and which has been manifested by half-conscious through the ages, as a conscious idea."

Upon his theory of God's physical limitation, the author calls to the defense of indulging him and following him in mystery. I have so called him and found in him something extraordinarily inspiring and comforting and stronger than I ever knew, a new inspiration, a new power of moral force seems to replace the moral and spiritual force and independence of the physical world. I thought my long battle with what seem to me the intellectual dim and fallacious and contradictory forms of church creeds religious [illegible] . . . I do not believe that God is not responsible for the [illegible] existence of physical [illegible] and never there. [Italics the author's.]

With the conception that "we are not living in a God-created, material world, but in one made up of the minds and forces wholly physical and [illegible], being [illegible] partly physical and subject to the laws and phenomena of our physical surroundings, yet different from all other physical manifestations, by having a spiritual element in us and a spiritual guiding force which [illegible] many of our impulses and acts," the author observes that "our whole outlook changes. Instead of a short book, and our book from 'the old superstitions, the old dogmas and obfuscations.'"

The purpose of life [the author] knows comparatively clear. It is for each individual to cultivate his response to the divine spirit, of which matter each of us is a degree varying with our attitude to it. Each act should be considered in accordance with it. When confronted with the choice of two possible courses of action, we must choose the better.

In the last two of the twelve chapters the author deals with prayer and immortality. Prayer, he says, "is, in its attitude, not a petition, a request, not in the particular." It does not consist of indefinitely prayer or some of [illegible] which transcendental [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] function, but is a [illegible] effort to bring man's heart into the influence of the spirit. . . . It is made up of matter and spirit, both of which are indestructible, but modifiable. It is immortality is [illegible] through man, perhaps, immortal in the way the word is usually used."

The book is concerned in a [illegible] and spirit. The author is not an atheist or a Sabbatarian. He writes clearly and with force, but of positive [illegible] religious. He brings [illegible] the great question of what brought about and sustains the universal universe, passing this over as a subject field of speculation, but concerned in his subject. He [illegible] not entirely the problem of the origin of man, and is certainly about to upset the principle of evolution. There he believes that an immaterial world of matter, with its intelligent and immanent spirit, was capable of [illegible] [illegible] "a power of [illegible] work in man." The author's ideas and conclusions may shock some readers, and they will not satisfy them. They will certainly stimulate thought.

Mrs. Smith's book is a diary written with "Mr. and the Two Worlds." The author of "We Are Here—Why?" [illegible] herself in details of conversations and experiences. She has been associated with the [illegible] of Mrs. Eddy, Mr. Dowie and other notable [illegible] of the so-called "cults." She refers to or quotes from the writings of Mrs. Eddy, of Isaiah, Mary Baker, and the Bible. She [illegible] as an authority [illegible] of [illegible], Emerson, Swedenborg, Tennyson, Wordsworth and Whitman. Her book is devoted to [illegible] for [illegible], and she has dedicated it to the last stanza of "The Chambered Nautilus" as a [illegible] that would comprise the general [illegible] of her book. The Bible is drawn upon freely, but is not always quoted accurately. In defining the conditions Mrs. Smith employs initial capitals [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Busy Critical Leisure of a London Editor

J. C. Squire.

BOOKS REVIEWED. By J. C. Squire. 352 pp. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

ESSAYS AT LARGE. By Solomon Eagle (J. C. Squire). 275 pp. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

JOHN CHALONER SQUIRE, editor of The London Mercury, is an enigmatic writer that, as a Bibliophil, he is forced to lead a double life—a twofaced author, not letting his left hand know what the pen in his right hand is doing. Thus it comes about that on the same day a publisher brings out two books of essays, one with Squire's name on the title page, the other attributed to "Solomon Eagle," and lo! both volumes are Squire.

No sin, however, is likely to raise an objection to the grilled stalker in covering the world. On the contrary, J. C. Squire has one of the busiest minds of the day, and he cannot give us too many books. But it is to be hoped that the reader will not find himself in the unenviable predicament of the donkey in Balaam's fable which starved to death between two stacks of hay because he could not make up his mind which to attack first. Like the boy (or was it ass?) both volumes are equally succulent and similarly nourishing; and the problem of where to begin is truly serious.

The essays (it would be more accurate to call them "papers," for some is more than a few pages in length) are all reprinted from periodicals. Those appearing under the title of "Books Reviewed" come from The London Observer; the contents of "Essays at Large" first appeared either in The Outlook or in Land and Water. For the reader whom time will not permit his going in for both volumes, but who wishes to avail the fate of Balaam's beast, it may be said that "Books Reviewed" is the more important and more scholarly volume, and that "Essays at Large," as the title would indicate, is more varied in its appeal. There are about forty papers in each volume, and a hasty glance at the tables of contents will be helpful.

Books both new and old were the subject of Squire's critical probes. Swinburne, Keats, the minor Victorians, and Andrew Marvell are together with some under discussion in "Books Reviewed," as well as such moderns, for instance, as Bernard Shaw and De la Mare, William James in his "Letters," and Austin Dobson. Both volumes contain specimens of Squire's satire, which is considered for brilliancy in England or America today, with what is perhaps the most highly valuable piece, the unloading of the attempt to explain genius by reducing it to a matter of human glands. In "Essays at Large" Squire discusses such subjects as "Reading in Bed," "On being Somebody Else," "Prize Poems," "Bad people in Books" and "The Lonely Author" to quote only a few of the titles.

The salient characteristics of Squire's work, equally apparent in either volume, are readableness and comprehension; and, although many critics believe Squire have been successful in combining the two, it would be difficult to find another writer who combines them to such a remarkable degree. The fact that any publisher would take the risk of reprinting what is generally regarded as an ephemeral form of writing, namely, the book review, is evidence in itself of something uncommon in the work of this London editor.

And the truth is that Squire has set standards for this field of criticism—occupying as it does a borderland between academic criticism and mere reporting—that are so lofty that as they are hard to live up to. The reviewer of books is to a certain degree a scout. It is his business to hurry ahead of the main column and bring back a report of the land, the impoverished Spaniard, the bandits, the cutthroats, the fruitful spots and the barrens. To this extent the reviewer is a reporter; his findings are "news." But his "story" may not be a mere collection of notes. It must be able to rise secondary as a literary masterpiece. And because Squire is at once both the keen-eyed reporter and the masterly editorial writer, his reviews have a vitality and a permanency which amply justified their reprinting.

Squire is never an emotional critic, but he has a great gusto for his work. He is too thoroughly intellectual ever to become sentimental, but he is always gentle and readily appreciative of honest feeling, even though it may border on the sentimental. He is a pitiless foe of all shams; he cannot endure hypocrisy, whether in life or art, and dishonest liars and the intellectually dishonest find best honors his sharpened quill, for Squire can be merciless when he chooses.

One need not hope, however, to escape merely by being honest. It is best also not to make one's self ridiculous when the author of "Books Reviewed" is about. The American physician who wrote "The Glands Regulating Personality" (his name will be found in Squire's pages) was unmeritably honest and most deadly in earnest when he offered human secretions as the origin of art. It may even be that he is correct in an ultimate reduction to first principles. But, granting this, it was an unfortunate moment for him when Squire happened on the following passage:

> Christian may be adrenal cortex centred and in neurohumoral adaptive toward her compensatory. . . . Devotion may have a hormonal thyroid and pituitary, and so lead the chant. . . . Plato, who has neither one thyroid nor her pituitary gon hormone, will be brought out flighty, gay but timely, sympathetic but not to purposing.

Here is Squire's comment:

> It may prove very tempting to our novelists. . . . They may get on to the glands; we shall have the "Tragedy of a Pituitary" and the conflict between two highly developed Adrenals.

But if the physician-author was unlucky with the above, there is no word to express his misfortune when Squire found this about Shelley:

> To bring to mind an incredible complete image of the hyper-thyroid face one should think of Shelley.
>
> Prose fails the satirist when he seeks to reply; nothing less than Villon's ballade steel will serve in dealing with such a trespasser in sacred fields:
>
> There is a strange secretion there between
> The interstitial cells; I grant it's true—
> It hasn't yet been actually seen,
> But even by the pioneering few;
> Still, it will soon be bottled and on view.
> The stuff that made an end of Hunt's men,
> And launched a thousand ships into the blue,
> But Shelley had a hyper-thyroid then.
> . . . . . .
> Prince, let us end our rhyme.
> They will not do.
> Our glands may be large and full of grace,
> And comely our glutaeus, too—
> But Shelley had a hyper-thyroid face.

The review is the only paper in the two volumes in which Squire allows the power of his rifleshot to hit in every line, but there are similar flashes here and there throughout both volumes. However, when Squire is dealing with a subject where acrimony would be as unkind as it would be unskilled for, although anything of an opposite is prevented, he permits himself merely to be gently humorous, as in this paragraph in a sentence in his discussion of the letters of William James to his brother Henry:

> Each immensely admired the other and thought him (we may suspect) slightly crazed.

But for the most enthralling, and to say amusing, blending of satire and humor, with surprising appreciation underlying both, one should turn to the essay on Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," as a title for which Squire, with his unerring perception of the fitness of things, uses Shaw's own pungent epithet, "A Metabiological Pentateuch." The dramatist, it will be recalled, says in his preface that his persons are speaking to which statement Squire depends.

> His partners [perhaps Squire] would be perfectly prepared to believe that, like the people in his last act, he was born from an egg and began discussing when he more than his head was through the shell.

On another page Squire cannot refrain from the statement that Shaw's "sympathy with the servant is scarcely veiled." But from it he flashes to such finality of differentiation as to say:

> At the close he does actually come near now; he does not quite achieve it; for in the unmasked presence of the very Spirit of Motion, to whom he has dedicated himself, Shaw's self-possession and detachment remain; it is, as it were, a theatrical one struggling to carry conviction.

Nothing higher than this could be asked of criticism; it is a passage to be pondered by all writers of criticism. A man with his questions here under control would have stopped before that final qualification; one with Squire's natural power but lacking Squire's capacity for discriminating appreciation would have made this failure to carry conviction the target of sarcasm. This passage, with many another like it, will convince the reader that he may safely trust Squire as his guide.

The comprehension of Squire's style is a revelation of what can be accomplished with a few words. He is sparingly of adjectives and adverbs. He impresses one as a very busy man (he indeed he is), but it is real business. His hurry is not a gesture used to impress. He is like a great banker who hardly admits you to his private office, sums up the matter in hand in a few succinct sentences and bows you out. Yet Squire is never brusque. He does not bow you out because there is not more which could be said—it is merely that saying more is unnecessary, hence a waste of valuable time. There is other business to be taken up.

A striking example of this compactness is the essay on Edmund Gosse, and a still more striking example is the essay on Baudelaire. Of the French Romantic poet Squire writes:

> His career was no pageant. He was an affectionate son, he had a long and wretched attachment to a stupid woman of color; he translated Poe, wrote for the newspapers, despised women, hated Religious and material progress, was a slave to hashish, and died terribly. * * * As a man and artist he was wholly unlike anybody else.

How many readers of Baudelaire could have given his biography in as few words, yet with such completeness and with such effect of movement? And no one but Squire (unless, perhaps, Gosse) could have finally bracketed Baudelaire with as neat an epigram.

The essay on Edmund Gosse, in addition to being one of the most readable as well as one of the most searching of the two volumes, has a further interest in that it throws as much illumination on Squire himself. Without wishing to question the individuality of Squire's genius, it is clearly apparent that the young- or critic learned something of his art from the older one. If not, then there are astonishing similarities.

Squire had before him Gosse's "Books on the Table," a volume of reprinted reviews which Gosse had contributed to one of the English Sunday newspapers.

> I cannot but marvel [says Squire] that papers which, when I read them first, seemed to me excellent, and often very topical, journalistic columns should read now as if they had been composed at leisure and with a single eye to publication in permanent form. Mr. Gosse has not split the difference between reviewing and criticism, between journalism and literature; he has abolished it.

This is the very impression given by Squire's own republished papers, that they were written at leisure, and our knowledge that they were not so composed makes evident the brilliant quality of the mind which could create such startling pieces of erudite work under journalistic limitations of space and time. To say that a man has the power of mental digestion may be a clumsy way of putting it, but that is surely one of Squire's many faculties, one developed to an abnormal degree. Squire never parades his learning; yet the reader is ever conscious that he is in the presence of a man both widely and deeply read; a scholar but not a pedant; a man whose mind has so thoroughly digested all he has read that it is part of his very being. It is by reason of this capacity for assimilation, combined with extraordinarily developed powers of recreating the assimilated material, that Squire stands out as markedly in the throng of present-day critics.

It is possible, however, that Squire carries his thrift of expression a little too far. The English language is rich in color, and life is not always merely steel-blue. Squire's pages have a glint, to them; but there is too little relief from the glint. In fact, at times it becomes a glare. Perhaps it is too much to demand that a writer should be not only one of the keenest critics of his day, but that he should be capable of colorful expression as well. Nevertheless, if complaint is to be made it would be on the score of a lack of warmth. If there could be a touch more of warmth, less of the glint and more of a glow, with the weakening of the intellectual grasp and no lessening of the native power when native is in order, such essays as these volumes contain would rank as very nearly supreme. In fact, they would be supreme.

Probably this is an ideal above human possibilities. Expressed in a word, it would be a combining and blending of the powers of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch and J. C. Squire. Perhaps some hours these two will collaborate on a column in some colonial periodical, and we, together with the angels, shall read and be moved by a laughter which is tears, tears which are laughter.

From the Hard Bench of the Juryman

IMPRESSIONS OF AN AVERAGE JURYMAN. By Robert Stewart Sutliffe. 124 pp. New York: Herbert H. Fuller.

It is a well-known fact that scarcely any other public duty which he may be called on to perform is so distasteful to the ordinary citizen as jury service. The reasons for this are ably set forth by Robert Stewart Sutliffe in his "Impressions of an Average Juryman." Although there is a general impression to the contrary, they are not always selfish reasons. It is true that many of the men who are hard-pressed for jury duty are reluctant to sacrifice the time which that duty calls for; but Mr. Sutliffe is of the opinion that if the courts would show more consideration for the juryman's comfort and convenience, this reluctance would not be so marked. The criticism particularly the ordinary rooms provided for the jury in such courts. These rooms are, as a rule, barely large enough to hold twelve men, and are dirty and poorly ventilated. A man who has once been forced to spend hours in such a place can scarcely be blamed for trying to avoid a repetition of the experience. Another source of annoyance is the waste of time. A busy man naturally chafes at being obliged to hang about a courtroom with nothing to do when it is perfectly apparent that a little efficiency on the part of court officials would make such delays unnecessary.

Mr. Sutliffe's extensive experience as a juryman has enabled him to form some very shrewd opinions about lawyers and their methods. He believes that the blustering cross-examiner who tries to browbeat witnesses usually defeats his own ends by arousing the jury's sympathy for the witness. The same type of lawyer is apt to attempt to overawe the jury by high-sounding oratory which almost always falls of its desired effect. As an example of a perfect summing up, Mr. Sutliffe quotes a lawyer who, at the close of a long and tedious trial, said:

> Gentlemen, you have heard the testimony. Nothing that I can say would add to it. I believe you are intelligent men and all I ask of you is that you will use your brains. Good-morning.

The jury very quickly brought in a verdict in favor of this lawyer's client.

The obstinate juryman comes in for a great deal of attention from Mr. Sutliffe, who finds that much depends upon how such a man is handled. A diplomatic foreman can often make the stubborn one see reason by administering a little flattery where the best arguments in the world would be of no avail. Unfortunately, not all jury foremen are diplomatic.

Mr. Sutliffe believes that juries, on the whole, do their work as well as can reasonably be expected and that they would do much better if it were less easy for men of standing in the community to avoid jury duty. The professional juryman who is eager for the job because he is incapable of earning more money elsewhere is seldom well qualified for the work.

Science's One Big Union

Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-1665). Sweetheart of Wit, Literature and Love in the Seventeenth Century. His Immediate Descendant Preserves the Tradition.

Neighborhood of Notables

Hazlitt Embellished in a New Biography

A Review by
HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HAZLITT. By P. P. Howe. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.

EVERY lover of Hazlitt, every reader of his condition-proof, his keen and considered criticism of the writers of his own generation or of those that preceded it, every one who has been stirred by the fine democracy of the man, moved by his love of liberty, which inspired the very hot coal he wrote on to lay on his forehead, every such one must have wondered at the difference between the impression received from his writings and that given by so many of the men who contributed him, praised and their friends. "A dark, profound, malignant fellow," were the words used in describing him, and he was constantly called upon-fed or counsel of transitory and business by men who perhaps thought to provide of what they said, but who had a high place in Hazlitt's eyes and who stood together in their denunciation.

Added to this was Hazlitt's own account of the South Walker affair in the "Liber Amoris." He had no reformation for that experiment, or even his true friends of that time, without. For Hazlitt remorse of his passions: "He will sink into obscurity if he does not get rid of it," and says that "he talks of nothing else day or night," while Procter tells how Hazlitt confessed that he had in the course of a single day "told the story of his attachment to five different persons" "and at each time entered into minute details." Persons, then, several of whom he did not even know, chance acquaintances picked up in the street, or a barber, or the servant of a friend. And Procter adds: "To this girl he gave all his valuable time, all his wealthy thoughts, and all the loving frenzy of his heart. For a time, I think that on this point he was substantially insane." He learned himself with his own lips and with those that followed in this matter, and until now Hazlitt the man has lain under the shadow of the unjust criticisms of early friends, who honors extinguished so much through their own heat, vanity and confusion of soul, as honors of anything due to Hazlitt's genius and the soul passion for an unworthy woman which swept him out of control. Until now, at least, because now we have this "Life" by Mr. Howe, where for the first time an impartial record is given, where infinite patience has gone to the search for new material, and where Hazlitt as he was, rather than as he was said to be, stands clear before us.

That he was a man of difficult temper, shy and awkward to a marked degree in his youth, and never entirely at command to be clever, or quickly true. He was not clever, or quickly true. He was not a man to flatter a friend, and when such men as Wordsworth, Southey or Coleridge Robinson were concerned, any criticism that was not praise was regarded as "malignant." We who read Hazlitt on Wordsworth's "Excursion" think that he was singularly generous in overlooking the single point of excellence, and that an instance of what Lamb called "a shrewd sly of dogmatic and dictatorial." In the story, But the Lake Poets could see nothing good in Hazlitt, even though Hazlitt saw everything good in them except their politics. His criticism of Fox by Barney and him her brother's friendship, yet here it hits the very centre of the difficulty for us.

Lamb, however, was considerately his friend, as those who know Lamb's letters are aware, and though there was an occasional touch to the joy of Crabb Robinson, who confides to his diary that he hopes it will be permanent, this passed. Mr. Howe has done much service to Hazlitt in publishing a good deal of the Robinson diary, as well as letters that have never yet been available to the public and contributions by Procter and others, all of which bring to the reader of this admirable "Life" a view of Hazlitt never before obtainable. He has done it without taking sides; you never feel that the book is the result of a determination to make a hero of his subject or a martyr. It is rather the result of thorough research, absolute honesty in setting down the facts as they are discovered, and the desire to do something that has long needed doing. The author has kept himself out of the question. Here is what he has found, set in such order as appeared best, connected with comment that clarifies the findings. There are quotations from Hazlitt's own writings, as well as those of the men and women about him, and no source of information has been left unobserved. There are children now Hazlitt letters added to the forty-four already known, and all are quoted entirely or in their major portion. The portraits comprise every known one of the man, with a military complete painted by himself, which is in a state not admitting of reproduction. Among them is one reproduced for the first time from a painting by Hazlitt's brother, John.

The biographer has thus done his work well, since his work was to get at the truth and to put that truth as it stood before the world, without prejudice or favor. In the product Mr. Howe says:

Since a good deal which has hitherto been believed of Hazlitt has proved itself to be not altogether worthy of credence, and since a good deal more is told in these pages for the first time, I have thought it better not to recast the narrative in my own words, but to present it as far as possible in those of the various witnesses. If this method has disadvantages, of which I am conscious, it will be found also, I hope, to have certain advantages, not the least of which is that everything which appears in this book bears its own guarantee, good or bad, on its face.

The chief disadvantage is in the form of what one might call the story interest. In Stanley's life of Victoria, for instance, the story interest is always present. In a Mr. Stanley. The two complete withdrawal of the protagonist results more in a book about a given personality than in the revelation of that personality itself. In the present "Life" we get the facts of Hazlitt's existence, we catch constant glimpses of him through different eyes, we read his letters and those of his friends and enemies. What we do not get is the concrete presentation of a human being. The material is all here, though the breath of life has not been breathed upon it. It is much to have the material.

The last words Hazlitt spoke were to his son. They were these: "I have had a happy life." Amazing utterance! He lived only till the age of 52. The first thirty-five years of this short span were a bitter struggle against one or another sort of frustration and against poverty. His boyhood and college years were largely spent in preparation for a life he could not possibly live. His father wished him to become a Unitarian minister, and his studies were directed to this end. But already at 16 the boy had begun to think, and his thought carried him further and further from the current legal for him. The enthusiasm and difficulty of his spirit were already in evidence, but the heartburn and desire for solitude may have been at least partially eased by overwork, for he read tremendously, and was already struggling with abstruse questions of human relationships, being engaged in writing an essay entitled "Project for a New Theory of Civil and Criminal Legislation."

After he had reached 25 his work began to receive the recognition he deserved. He was paid for it, and it brought him the attention of intelligent persons. He gradually drew out of the impossibilities of conditions in which he had entered. But his married life was unhappy, and though it dragged on for fourteen years and brought him three children, there was never the least understanding or sympathy between the two. The only passionate love in his life appears to have been the unlucky episode already alluded to, a matter that has been given far too great an importance and that Mr. Howe puts into a just relation with the rest of Hazlitt's life. The second marriage lasted at the most three years, and seems to have mattered only slightly. It was broken up by the "ill conduct of the boy." Hazlitt's son, and in 1827 Hazlitt returned, more or less disgusted and disillusioned, to England. His married years had been passed on the Continent. Three years later he died. And this he called a happy life! It was work that had given him joy, beyond a doubt, and he had worked greatly. He had one wish, too, that the Bourbons should fall before he died, and fall they did, two months before that event. In allusion to this, Hazlitt said: "The Revolution of the Three Days was like a resurrection from the dead, and showed plainly that Liberty, i.e., has a spirit of life in it; and that the hatred of oppression is 'the unquenchable flame, the worm that dies not.'" They were the last words he is known to have written.

It was Procter who wrote most understandingly and affectionately of Hazlitt. He met him some fifteen years before Hazlitt's death, and liked him at once. "Barry Cornwall," as he is more familiarly known to us, was not warped by the vanity and opinion that made the Lake Poets so crotchety, and he refused to allow himself to be influenced by their dictum. He visited Hazlitt on his death bed, and was the only one of his friends to write upon him at that time. But there were others to bear witness to the positive, firmness and honor that were part of Hazlitt, to his devotion to truth, his enthusiasm for beauty. These things were not apparent only in writings, but in the man himself. This is made manifest in Mr. Howe's "Life," and were it but for that he deserves the thanks of all lovers of those matchless essays and criticisms, written as no one but Hazlitt ever has written, in an English supple, Frank, direct and forceful, a constant delight to the mind and the ear. Mr. Howe has not tried to make Hazlitt appear perfect, he has merely cleared away the rubbish and the inaccuracies that have kept him hidden. He had his faults, but they were not mean, small or "malignant," to use the word so often employed against him. Among a group of who men, Barry Cornwall speaks of him as being entirely without vanity, and throughout a difficult life he remained steadfast to the ideals he believed in.

It may not come amiss to speak of the excellent paperwork and appearance of the volume as it has been brought out. The portraits are all in photogravure, excellent reproductions, and the board covers, cloth back and pasted title are thoroughly satisfactory. The index, too, is most complete; there is a list of the principal printed authorities used, and an interesting appendix on the subject of the disputed authorship of the "Christabel" review in the Edinburgh Review. The book is one that every reader of Hazlitt, every one interested in the group to which he belonged, will hardly do without. It is likely to stimulate interest in a delightful writer, and it may lead to a fuller, more personal biography of an interesting and extraordinarily original man.

William Hazlitt as a Young Man.
From an Old Painting by John Hazlitt.

Verse and Pictures of Elihu Vedder

DOUBT, AND OTHER THINGS. By Elihu Vedder. Pennsylvania, 25 half-page illustrations and many drawings by the author. Boston: Porter England.

IF Art is "a corner of the universe seen through a temperament," the temperament of Elihu Vedder would offer an enthralling study, for it is a temperament whose power of subjection defies all prophecy, because it deals with the inexplicable. He is the painter of the things unseen by mortal vision. With Emerson he might well say:

Thought is the organ
For which I call days.

He is the dreamer of separation. The inner story of his incomparable illustrations of the "Rubaiyat" is almost as interesting as are those wonderful creations themselves. By a subtle force of circumstances he was unconsciously preparing for the work long before he dreamed of it. The Vedders were living in Perugia, in the Villa Ulivabuoni, about the time that FitzGerald made his translation of the Persian poem. An artist friend of Mr. Vedder's came to see him, bringing with him this translation, just published, which he read aloud to Mr. Vedder. "And he was a man who could read," said Mr. Vedder of his guest, "and even convert Chaucer into a musical flow of melody." They would sit on the terrace, passing out Hafiz of Persia from an old Elizabeth copy, while the moment flew beyond her in the world for over the vast plain that stretched to Assisi, before the sudden Italian twilight fell like a veil of darkness from the far horizon. Before them, in shadowy distance, rose that much-revered height of Assisi, with its sacred effects of the Franciscan Memorial Church, whose spiritual outlines were seen against the sky. The long children might be transposed by a permission unknown as they glanced from that spur of the Apennines, and all the late afternoon strange cloud shapes and atmospheric phenomena drifted over that enchantment glow, until these effects blended unconsciously with Omar's quatrains, as Mr. Hafiz read them aloud. It was in these moments that Mr. Vedder saw the Angel of the darker Beloit; that he saw the Door, to which no Key was found; that the Veil through which he could not see descended from the Heavens.

Lovers of his art have in mind the mystic, ineffable beauty of his "Dawn of the Pleiades"; his "Cumean Sibyl," the Boss hardly less sublime than those of Michelangelo; "In Arch, Sitting in the Desert, in that the infinite spaces of sands and sky, the wonderful allegory of his picture of "The Soul in Bondage," before which the gazer recognizes that if only she would open her eyes and lift up her hands all the entangling shackles would fall and she would be free; they remember "The Soul Between Doubt and Faith," that wonderful creation; and "The untold beauty of "The Hills Have," where one seems to fairly hear:

The horse of all-land faintly drawing;

and that exquisite "Memory," with the unforgettable face and the deep, mysterious eyes looking out from the sunset clouds like a spirit gazing back upon earth.

Now another collection of the artist's verse is coming out, "Doubt, and Other Things," with twenty-one full-page illustrations, the frontispiece in three colors, and with hundreds of drawings. There will be two limited editions, the de luxe, on Tommasy (Italy) handmade paper, and the frontispiece to be a reproduction of that wonderful work, "The Soul Between Doubt and Faith." The illustrations are all to be on ivory canvas, tipped in. And the poems? Philosophic, whimsical, sardonic, breathing with wit, and full of keen insights, and every page provided by that cosmic vision so individually Vedderesque.

It is little short of a psychological phenomenon that Elihu Vedder, who had never, up to that time, written a verse in his life, should, when at the age of 72, suddenly develop rhythmic creation. It is as if he had "tapped" a new vein in the silver. This painter who had been known to express the opinion that it would be a commendation devoutly to be wished if all literature could be reduced to a telegram! Yet he (who all his life would never rise with the lark) was up at 5 in the morning for his tryst with the Muses. In addition to the verses (one volume of which was published some years ago) he wrote "The Digressions of V." When it was whispered about Rome that Mr. Vedder was writing a book it was as incredible as if it were reported that he was about to rise through the Seventh Gate to the Throne of Saturn.

There come back to me late Winter afternoons in Rome in the pre-war days when, as the sun was sinking in all its golden glory behind the mighty dome of St. Peter's, I would trip down the steep incline of the Porta Pinciana, from my hotel to Mr. Vedder's studio, where I was privileged to listen to the poems he had captured out of the blue since the preceding day. Apparently they came, like Banquo's ghost, before him. I recall one ending with the lines:

And on the stretching Appian way,
The drowsy shepherds pipe all day.
White lambs bleating by.
I adjusted to the length.

"You don't like lambs?" exclaimed Mr. Vedder. "Why, a lamb is the very poetry of Rome."

But what a marvel of art is revealed in the creative genius of Elihu Vedder! Symbols and analogies, the unknown laws of the universe that perhaps prevail beyond the Throne of Saturn, the celestial figures, the Fates under brilliant skies. Gathering in the Stars; the Pleiades dancing in that light never seen on sea or land; unknown Shapes that meet outside Time and Space, questioning each other's identity; the Prayer poured forth to the Infinite One, in the silence and solitude of the desert; the Transitoriness of all mystery. It is these that are the traits of the Art of Vedder. What can one say of it save that it is—Vedderesque?

LILIAN WHITING.

H. L. MENCKEN IN SEARCH OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

Latest Works of Fiction

THE GENTLEMAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER STORIES

THE GENTLEMAN FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND OTHER STORIES. By Ivan Bunin. New York: Dodge, Editor.

THE quantity of genius that has been heaped upon "The Gentleman from San Francisco," Ivan Bunin's extraordinary short story, is not without reason. Using the simplest of implements, the author has evolved an epic. It may be questioned that both climaxes and art made it possible for Bunin to achieve the effect which he has so perfectly accomplished. There was choice in the work, simplicity of the subject, as it came to the writer and there is the art of the professionally artistic technique in the handling of the situation. He has permitted to other or environmental motifs, however dramatic or emotional, to delude him into a departure from the unity of his theme. It moves simply, unpretentiously to the appointed end. The situation may be explained in a minute. A gentleman from San Francisco, rich, voyages, travels on a great liner to Naples with his family. They go to Capri, and there, amid the beauty of southern skies, he suddenly dies of apoplexy. The climax of the story occurs in the changed attitude of all those passengers who had been so servile to the gentleman during his life. Journeyed from the hotel, the family returns to San Francisco. The gentleman, coffin lowered, lies in the hold of the very ship upon which life had been so deliriously extravagant at his choice.

It is not an easy to explain the delicate overtones that render this story so remarkable. Of course, the chief values rest in a simple construction. The gentleman having said the gentleman dead are two well differentiated individuals. One is hedged with service, the other is an unfortunate outsider, to be hastily dismissed aside. Their portrait of the rich exhibits up the attitudes of the great liner, the extravagance of the gentleman's life and the humiliation of his family, their dismay at the Italian inn, their journey south to Capri for better weather, the many services made for their comfort in the great conventional there, and the final massive word painting of the gentleman dropping for dinner clothes with the humility of a servitude entering into the jaded hotel. Then follow the sudden death of the gentleman, where, after brief, sordid of and shrewd, he falls from his chair with the cold fingers of death at his throat. The contrast is striking, but it is one of those inevitable contrasts that make for great art when they are perfectly handled. And this is what Bunin has done. One has had to note the description of the gentleman's death to observe how simply and vividly the Russian writer.

In the reading room, away with the clouded reading lamps, a great, nobly German, looking rather like Bismarck, sat with head, white-haired, erect, stood reading the newspapers. After really very long, "The Gentleman from San Francisco" ended himself in a deep leather armchair in a corner, by a lamp with a green shade, put on his pince-nez, and, with a shrug of his neck beneath of the light, turned over the other rather elaborately himself behind a newspaper. He glanced over the headlines, read a few sentences about the unemployed, Italian war, then, with a hardly perceptible movement, turned over the page of the newspaper, which suddenly the lines leaped up before him. It glared, shot, his neck swelled, his eyes bulged and the newspaper crumpled. Of his mouth, of his hands, and mighty shoulders, with gold fillings. The lamp jar dropped and his mouth, drawn, with gold fillings. The head fell sideway on his chest, his shoulders bulged, and shoulders, and all his body, crumpled, with heels, swinging up the stepped, slid down to the floor, struggling desperately with some invisible foe.

There are three other short stories in this volume, but none of them even approaches "The Gentleman from San Francisco." "A Ant and Dream," "Gentle Breathing" is a tragedy that rings with realism and reality, but yet misses the real grip of which the author undoubtedly aimed. "Eastern Sketchbook" is a character study typically Russian in its implications, but slight in its subject matter. "Sun," the last tale in the book, is of three brothers and maple, by a stretch of the imagination, be placed but slightly better.

"The Gentleman from San Francisco" is a work of art. Regardless of does not possess the simple finish of a short story, its theme is sufficiently. It is a tragedy, a strange story of another here, a strange to almost to be another here.

These four stories have been translated from the Russian of Bunin by S. S. Koteliansky and J. Middleton Murry, and in each case the translator has presented an authority on English prose who serves to aid him in rendering the tales in English. "The Gentleman from San Francisco" called for the aid of D. H. Lawrence, and there are moments when the reader will wonder if. The other stories were translated by Mr. Koteliansky, with the aid of Leonard Woolf. The book is a small one, but it is one of the most satisfying that has appeared this season.

PIGED LADY

PIGED LADY. By Keith Roger. 320 pp. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.00.

NEARLY fifteen years have passed since Keith Roger published her last novel, "The Bond." Intervening dramas, novels, memoirs, diplomacy and conventions, travelers have come from beyond the world, or other and strange, behind the inflexible elements in human society, and, despite herself, Mrs. Roger has been caught in the swirling and behind. In "Pinged Lady" she has taken a half-forgotten to the days just after the Civil War in the quiet village life of Cook County, close by Chicago, to depict those scenes so brilliant in her memories, when slavery and peace, the religious controversy or slavery discussions, discussed on a dizzy sidehill. The end then through the eyes of the story the reader is conscious that "Pinged Lady" deals with a very large task. Time and there has not infrequently. For the fortunes of Mary and Lawrence Cooke, their children and their friends stands through of the present, Mary's profile very most Victorian—in the most charming sense in modern civilization—but her strength of character, her determination, if you will, does not come under that broad concept of Victorian, strength in the sense possession of sophistication or culture. According to the Darwinian tradition, Victorian wives did not, or memorably oppose their husbands.

"Pinged Lady" recounts the fortunes of a woman to whom the passions and petty woes of mankind are revolting, a woman who refuses to submit despite the warnings of her husband's love and her three legal offspring, until at length a spiritual breakdown falls up a mirror to her soul character. She escapes at what she sees reflected there, thinks herself for the part she has had in fashioning such a haughty image, and secludes a week of two two hills. When Lawrence returns from four years in the Civil War Mary is prepared to keep her old promise to marry him, although the intensity of his passion disgusts her. After several weeks of convalescence, during which Mary is more faithful to her promise than to her conscience, and Lawrence, finding his passion unrequited, allows himself to appear a petty, self-hurled satellite in the chandelier, the marriage is consummated the Victorian correspondent to a sigh. A wonder, Mrs. Roger, Mary expected to find her husband disappointed in the sense not of passing essential life.

Alas, what human expectations! Marriage seldom marry today in the proud sense of such fulfillment, and we expect an old-fashioned paradise to be measured of them. Through more than 300 pages, Mary and Lawrence repeat their first marriage. A vague man, Lawrence from the year spent in Europe seemed, or disappointed himself or the best, to achieve an appointment in the bank, to earn large sums of money, build a large mansion, surround his family with comforts and give his sons and opportunities in education and general environment. Yet all this Mary stands in stubborn opposition and regretting her husband. He, poor fellow, made a miserable life until the end—based and finally her father, Thomas Cooke, the pioneer of the novel again. And now for the first time Mary has a real grievance. Back and forth she runs in unremitting consideration to the village minister, whose spiritual guidance she abandons, and back to the bedside of her father, who seems to have her friend and to be drawn his hands for the final cry of the morning.

At length she comes to see her own guilt in this of her husband and the reader has only the night hour through the home stillness.

A happy summer-proof and happy she might be. But what did she do to be proud of? "What were more Victorian—they had their work, could really achieve something, could take anything they wanted. . . . Lawrence had what he wanted to help him do his work, and I was to give right. . . . Lawrence loved his wife, was proud of her. . . . Of course, sister, he had chosen him over . . . He had begun it before that. But she hadn't done her duty by him. It was her duty to forgive. . . . No, she didn't believe in forgiveness, didn't believe in duty. It wouldn't have worked any better. He would have gone his way, anyhow. And were she here when he's getting, too. . . . The poor disappointed, Mary."

Keith Roger has written a gentle novel in a day of turgid Russian novels and strident poems, a novel often pretty with the quaint description, of those beautiful in the treatment of home life, with the family of dinner and in the different rooms after dinner. Occasionally it seems verbose, does not treat middle-aged Mary in a middle way—only pretty memorable in suggesting problems of life of these written from the outside rather than the in, for the author does not understand all her characters equally well. But the author has of the peculiarly broad, sympathetic Russian, to affect the real charm of "Pinged Lady."

WOMERLY LILLA

WOMERLY LILLA. By Robert Herrick. 320 pp. New York: Brentano's. $2.00.

THE publisher's blurb informs us that this novel is the result of seven years of observation of life by the author, the time that had elapsed since his last story. Observers why so long a labor, and so long a period of production did not produce something more significant. This novel is a study of one woman's life, character and problems. It presents a clearly outlined creation of a simple, elemental, entirely natural, somewhat barren kind of woman who therefore into troubles which, even with her rather limited intelligence, she might, or have had sense enough to avoid. The story of Womerly Lilla's life begins on a farm south of Wyoming while she is still a little girl, unencumbered, simple, a tomboy, rather slow of thought and speech and action. Her father's death sends her and her mother back to a Chicago suburb, and there Lilla grows to womanhood and marriage. From her early years she is aware that there is some power within her which makes it easy to attract to her the youth or men and to do with him what she will. It intrigues her immediately, means her curiosity and leads her to experiment. The result of her inquiry is that she marries, in the usual death, stupid very imaginable, a dapper, prim, conventional school-teacher, who does not interest her in the least, who remains in her mother love nor Mary nor even respect.

Doubtless such a marriage was necessary for the author Mr. Herrick had conceived and for his novel. But he does not make it plausible. The reader who knows anything of the natural behavior that a young woman of Lilla's characteristics of sex attraction and her consideration of it would with stupid, unpromising and uninteresting into such a marriage. To this man Mr. Herrick is indeed a cruel stepmother. He gives to Lilla's husband a mother that is unusually small and mean and ugly and thin. As Lilla develops into a handsome woman large and strong of physique an unusually simple of feeling, he introduced grown ever more previous and unsentimental, more selfish, more and more detestable. The selfish mother nothing by his indifference upon Lilla's emotional hatreds, a little chief characters, and leaves readers with probability of interest that would have risen out of a husband in Lilla who would have had some intelligence, some appeal.

Lilla, being very much a woman, longs for children, but her husband wills he does against the idea, he wants children, would interfere with his career. She sets to have to them, however, and when this boy is born, he treats Lilla with less than a the unsentimental, unsatisfactory, of the world to which she has been the big and, taking the boy with her goes to Wyoming, begins a small farm which she and her son work, finally achieving success. On a neighboring ranch is a man who also has left the world which had caused to please him, and presently they find that they please each other very much. Lilla, being of simple, elemental nature, is not disturbed or hindered by the fact that her husband still lives in Chicago, and does not wish to divorce her. Mr. Herrick's underlying purpose in writing the story seems to have been to emphasize the superior generation fully equipped, or generally called "the fitted of life." The same sort of contrast has been given quite frequently in various literary forms, and also, it must be said, with more convincing force. For Lilla appears to have known from childhood almost as much as her mother could have taught her.

THE GROUND SWELL

THE GROUND SWELL. By Alfred E. Stoddard. 300 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

AMERICAN novelists go too seldom to the sea for inspiration and material. But from time to time some novelist more daring than his fellows does go boldly to the ocean and to ships. As a rule, he is rewarded with a very slender reading, and he is deterred from repeating the experiment. Other writers, profiting by his loss, therefore avoid the field, and a consequence one of the most fertile sources, both for plot and character, is all but neglected.

It is good, therefore, to have Alfred E. Stoddard's "The Ground Swell" presented to us, although the novel itself is not to be regarded as a great piece of work. But it smells of the sea, the wind whistles through the pages, and it is true to the description of sailing ships. There are no women in the book, there is no love story, no romance. Never-theless, there is the like a "pure," with death in dark waters, sailing and fights, with the manliness in a most manliness itself as usual, will find pleasure and profit in the tale. "The Ground Swell" is not usually a "pure." Stoddard is not interested in the episode of the romance so much as he is in the episodes which give rise to the episode. He

(Continued on Page 27)

Milton as the Master of English Poetry

A Review by
WALDO H. DUNN

THE INFLUENCE OF MILTON ON ENGLISH POETRY. By Raymond Dexter Havens. 22 x 6. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.

IN 1642 John Milton published "The Reason of Church Government Urged Against Prelacy," in which occurs a remarkable personal reference. After recalling the "numerous offerings and vows" of his father, supplemented rather "poetry sonnets and madrigals," and his sojourn in the principal cultivation of Italy, he continues:

I began then to consider with myself, to what end and drift of my friends here at home and not here, to so much purposing which now grew daily more on me that by labor and diligence fitly (which I take to be my portion in this life), joined with the strong propensity of my nature, I might perhaps leave something so written to posterity, as they should not willingly let it die.

Two hundred and eighty years after the pens of a great American university provide tangible evidence of the vast and continuous influence of Milton's work upon succeeding generations. The evidence shows that Milton has commended the attention of the small and the great, of the initiative as well as the conservative. The greatest English poets of all times have turned to him as to a master; have gone to his work for inspiration and for inspiration. I fancy that if Milton could take this volume in hand and read it with the fidelity we be entitled and not at all surprised. Having dedicated his talents to the high service of the English nation and of God, he was ever fully confident and after the manner of Paul felt that henceforth there was laid up for him a crown in heaven.

Mr. Havens's volume covers a vast territory. It does more than trace and explain the influence of Milton on English poetry. It endeavors to make some historical and critical evaluation of the works he influenced, to trace the course of English verse immediately and the development of the principal types of metrical poetry—such as the descriptive, the epic and the lyric—and to provide a better understanding of the eighteenth century lyric tendency, to follow the history of non-dramatic blank verse from its beginnings to the highwater of Tennyson, and of the sonnet from the restoration of the Shapiro to the accession of Wordsworth.

The author's method has been to examine, at least cursorily, all the available English poetry written between 1660 and 1837, regardless of its aesthetic value or historical importance, and to re-examine with more care all that seemed to have any real significance for [illegible] purposes.

Scholars and general readers will welcome the results and profit by them. Here is pioneer work of the most valuable kind. The trail has been blazed. Others may follow Mr. Havens, may now and then correct a detail, may add something to what he has written, but his own place in Miltonic scholarship is secure and his name could be written alongside that of David Masson.

The author makes it clear that Milton's greatness was secure from the first. As early as 1668, Sprat, years after Milton's death, Dryden, writing of Homer, Virgil and Milton, said:

The force of Nature could no further go;
To make a third, she join'd the other two.

And we should also remember that Dryden, on first reading "Paradise Lost," is said to have exclaimed: "This man cries to all, and this unlocks him." By way of commentary Mr. Havens reminds us that:

there can be no question that from the beginning of the [illegible] century Milton's greatness was recognized by all, that he was by pretty general consent, at least the equal of Homer and Virgil, that his style was extraordinarily praised by many and that each of his shorter pieces was regarded by some persons as the greatest of its kind ever written.

It is delightful to follow the outcomes of Milton's influence first upon the blank verse of Thomson, Young, Cowper, Wordsworth and Keats; and then, apart from blank verse, upon the Cavalier poets, upon Gray, Shelley and Byron. "Surely one of the rare, and one of the best cases of great poets to be formidable by imitation and guidance for those who come after them," writes Mr. Havens. "This is not the least of the important functions that 'Paradise Lost' has been performing for the last two and a half centuries." And if, as Browning suggests, we may measure a man's height by the shade it casts, we may realize something of the attitude of Milton's mind when we reflect upon Mr. Wordsworth's statement that "Wordsworth is the most Miltonic poet since Milton."

In regard to the general opinion that Spenser and Leigh Hunt made Keats a poet, we are told that:

It is not so generally understood that they failed to complete their task, that they left him a rather formless, fragmentary, unsatisfactory and at times silly poet. Before he came to write "Hyperion" a new ground swell came into his ken. . . . The transforming power was "Paradise Lost." . . . His superfluidity in Milton made a different poet of him. He did not return to the "mandolinism" of "Endymion" and the earlier volumes, but pushed forward to his masterpieces, the "Eve of St. Agnes," "Lamia," and the other Titan poems, which, with "Hyperion," constitute Keats's greatest heritage to English literature, are the result of his study of Milton.

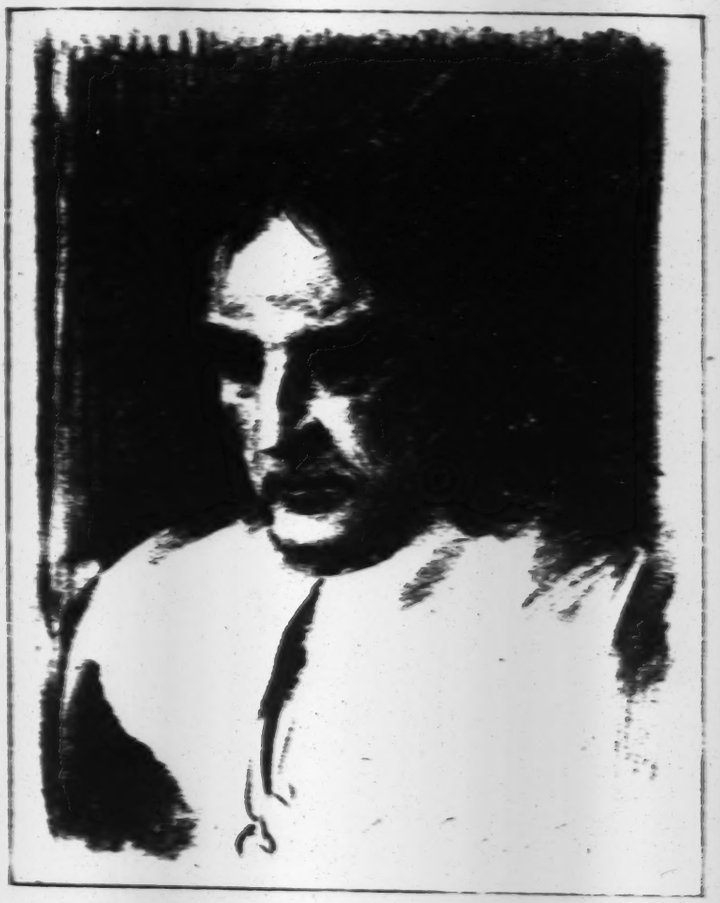
The seventeenth chapter considers the reasons for the late vogue of Milton's shorter poems. For the period of almost a century, between their publication and 1792, only forty-two poems show the influence of these minor works. The reason is not far to seek: "The lyric impulse was dead in England." This influence manifested itself once more among the eighteenth century so-called romanticists, who turned to Milton's minor poems as compositions which seemed romantic in spirit and form and yet had the exquisite touch, the restraint, the reserve and impersonality to which they were accustomed. . . . Milton's early poems were thus peculiarly adapted to the awakening literature of the romantically inclined classicists of the mid-eighteenth century.

"L'Allegro" and "Il Penseroso" were chiefly influential during the last half of the eighteenth century. Chapter nineteen, after a concise account of Milton's relations to the sonnet, turns to a historical sketch of the sonnet form in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. It appears that the "definite, tangible influence of Milton's other poems has been relatively slight." "Paradise Lost," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso" and the sonnets have been dominant; of the remaining poems "not one has furnished a pattern that other poets have used extensively."

The reference value of the book is high. Apart from the many and accurate footnotes, there are 120 pages of appendices, bibliographies and index. Students will be especially glad for the lists of poems influenced by "Paradise Lost," and for the bibliography of eighteenth century sonnets. Lovers of good literature must likewise be grateful that the volume rescues from oblivion many poems well worthy of remembrance.

Mr. Havens has worked in the spirit of Milton. During a period of fifteen years (1907-1922), he held himself steadfastly to his task and has performed it after the manner of one who knows that his work is The great for hearts, one high for poetry.

The world of scholarship and letters owes him a great debt of gratitude. The Harvard University Press likewise has given the book a format worthy of Milton and of Milton's historian. Typography, paper and presswork combine to make a volume that reflects honor upon the printer's art. The title page is beautiful in its simplicity. Altogether, this is one of the most important and attractive books ever issued from an American press.



John Milton.
Drawn by Cordon Stevenson.

Modern Women of Another Era

WOMEN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Winifred Stephens. 22 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

ANY modern enthusiast for the women's movement, who is under the impression that feminism, woman suffrage, women's clubs, women as agitators, editors, writers, and even soldiers, are strictly products of this twentieth century should read Winifred Stephens's "Women of the French Revolution." Whether or not the knowledge that all these matters are deeply rooted in history will result in encouragement or disheartenment, have they all sore in abundance. Indeed, there seems to be nothing new in all this progress of ours; the liberal writers of the French Revolution anticipated even the philosophic imaginations of "Back to Methuselah."

Miss Stephens has treated in this book all the phases of women's activities except their connection with the novel, exclusive of the time, and this subject was omitted purposely, because it is obscure and highly controversial. She has classified her material according to the play of ideas, the agitators being represented by Mme. Lagrave, the leader of the salons by Mme. de Condorcet, the militarists by Olympe de Gouges and Charlotte Corday, the club women by Mme. Roland and Mme. de Staël, and the women who was active almost equally in all by Théroigne de Méricourt. Of the range of these figures, Miss Stephens has the following inclusive paragraph:

Mingling with all the most fundamental crises and most vivid scenes, we see women in her infinite variety; women of every type, class and occupation, from the most ignoble to the most noble, from the lowest to the highest; women of every kind of attitude, women of every shade of temperament; women of the street, women of the market, politicians, blasphemers, society butterflies, club women, platform women, humanitarians, mothers of families, actresses, flower girls, servant girls, salon ladies, hyenas, prophetesses, goddesses of reason. . . . Not, a trace, not a semi-tone in the whole scale of feminality is unsounded—from the vulgarity and hysteria of her invasions and her treachery, to the culture of a Mme. de Staël and the eloquence of a Mme. Roland.

Different as all these women are, they were alike in being all "artistes en civisme." Each in her own way lent all her efforts to the service of some political ideal. Each had a vivid, partisan life, that was glorified by devotion to a cause even when it was hardened and cramped by cruel fanaticism. Almost without exception they ended their careers in death by the guillotine or miserable insanity. Anything that is written about them must move with the emotional intensity that swept them through life and death into the songs and stories of revolutionary France.

But Miss Stephens's book is not of an emotional nature. It is a work of history, reflecting meticulous of purpose and care for accuracy. She takes great pains in the early part of the book to explain in passing the fictional accounts of the harvest of the Bastille and Mme. Lagrave's delivery of the Marquis de Latude from the torture. She has compared sources, verified her statements, and referred frequently by footnotes to other authorities. The conviction that the work carries is attained by the impersonal setting down of facts rather than by successful transfusing of the spirit of the women of whom she writes.

Indeed, the whole book suffers from impartiality. If a book of history is to be of permanent interest for the lay reader it must be invasive in its comment. It is useless for the historian to try to be unbiased beyond a certain point, for he can never shake off his own prejudices, and he concludes by being out of sympathy with his subject. Fortunately, he must stick his characters with fine, sharp lines, phrases that bury themselves in the memory. The resurrection of historical figures and the clothing of them in their original colors need not go hand in hand with inaccuracy. It is possible to picture both vividly and truthfully. If Miss Stephens had described one of her revolutionary women with half the imagination that Dr. Morison, in his "Maritime History of Massachusetts," uses a scholarly piece of historical writing, describing a clipper ship, how would be reading as truthful as a chronological table, as exciting as the most romantic tale, and as beautiful as poetry.

The Revolution gave women two new social rights—the right of [illegible] and the right of equality of inheritance. But politically they came out in a worse plight than they went in, for they obtained no permanent recognition of their equality with men, and in 1789 they had even the limited feudal franchise that they had held ever since King Philippe le Bel's convocation of the first States-General in 1302. And Frenchwomen have never recovered from the political reversion of the Revolution for which they died.

Giolitti's Plea and Apology

A Review by
WALTER LITTLEFIELD

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Latest Fiction

(Continued from Page 16.)

In something of an emphatic, he brings dissatisfied types together in the isolation of a ship at sea to watch their reactions.

The story is briefly this: The Conquistador, twenty out of Boston, carries a cargo in her hold the nature of which is known only to the captain and to the second mate, and she is sailing under orders known only to these two. The captain shows himself in his cabin and drinks himself into insensibility, and later goes quite insane. The chief officer, Lee, knows the quality of the cargo because he is a disciplinarian, and becomes a sailor who causes the death of another member of the crew conclusive to make the 300's believe that Lee was the murderer. The crew gets drunk on whisky stolen from the captain, and when the chief officer goes into the 300's to quell the riot he is set upon and nearly killed before rescued by the other officers and the engine-room force. Subsequently, when the vessel is off the English coast, the second mate reveals the fact that the Conquistador has made a hole and that she has been sent out to be wrecked off Norway for the insurance. This act of heroism, however, is not consummated; the Conquistador is taken into Liverpool and turned over to the American Consul.

As has been said, Stratford is primarily interested in watching his characters react, so that, although the fight in the crew's quarters is the big dramatic episode of the story and is admirably done, there is more to it than a mere rough-and-tumble fight, with gouged eyes and broken skulls. Each man emerges from the 300's somewhat different for having come through face with a reality that has to the author's interest throughout. The title, "The Ground Swell," has also artistic meaning. Each man upon shore at Liverpool is different being from what he was when he boarded the Conquistador at Boston. The whole story is a fragmentary study in evolution under given conditions.

Stratford, therefore, is to some extent a disciple of Conrad. But he has failed to grasp the subtleties of Conrad's method. The text in the 300's, which the shipbuilder is artfully inserting into reality, is not carefully prepared for by the author. It is inevitable only because Stratford has informed us that it is inevitable. We are not made to perceive the inevitability through a series of apparently trivial occurrences preceding the main event. This would be Conrad's method. Conrad would not allow the reader to be shocked by the business of discipline which enables the mutiny to get under way, because he would have made that business apparent from the outset.

But it is not fair to quarrel with Stratford because he is not Conrad. If more American writers can be encouraged to wet their feet in the surf they should be. Our steel mills, our skyscrapers, our Main Streets and our Fifth Avenues have been exploited almost to the death. But the Seven Seas, which belong to all people and to all ages, are somewhere of today have left almost exclusively to others. It is more than time for our novelists to take an occasional cruise seaward.

CHURCH ON THE AVENUE

THE CHURCH ON THE AVENUE. By Helen R. Martin. Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is regrettable that Helen R. Martin has turned from the simple but delightful exploits of talking tales of Pennsylvania Dutch people to propagandic of a religious sort. In her green studies of the surrounding personages in small towns she occupies a considerable place among the latter American novelists; as a propagandist she is no more impressive, say, than Mr. Robert Keable. "The Church on the Avenue" is a new type of book for her. It would seem to be her addition to a rapidly growing group of novels that are concerned with the contemporary problems of Christianity.

"The Church on the Avenue" is located in the one fashionable street in Lotterville, Pa., a town founded and dominated over by Jacob Lather, an ignorant but wealthy and all-powerful manufacturer. Lotterville is a typical "Main Street" city, having little culture of any sort. The most prominent families are only one or two generations removed from their Pennsylvania farms, and in no instance had their social development kept pace with their financial acquisition. Over the one influential church, strictly Presbyterian according to the Lather formula, presides the Rev. Robert Watts, whose success lies in the self-sufficiency of his sermons and his ability to "compromise" whenever powerful fishers of his church put the screws on him. Mrs. Watts, an alert-minded and progressive young woman, is torn between her love for her husband and disappointment at his conservatism and evasion of contemporary issues. Contrasted with Reverend Watts and his secretary is Clement Calloway, rector of a poor Episcopalian church on the fringe of the town, who denounces capitalism and preaches that churchmen should present a solid front in support of a new social order in that humanity be delivered from slavery to corrupt politics and capitalism. Then there is Augusta Lawrence, a former college friend of Mrs. Watts, who comes to take charge of the Lotterville library. Augusta is a born agitator. She stirs up the town, she makes an investigation of Mrs. Watts, she makes things hum for a short time, until Jacob Lather returns suddenly from a trip to Europe and settles things once for all. Robert Watts, with his choice of "Caution First" and "Peace at Any Price" becomes a successful minister of a church on Fifth Avenue, New York. Clement Calloway, refusing to confer with Mr. Vestry about his sermons and preaching the truth as he sees it, is driven from the town and finds a position on a religious liberal paper and lives happily ever after with Augusta. Mrs. Martin tries to bolster up the story by imparting an element of mystery as to the identity of Augusta. But it is patent to anyone with half an eye that Augusta will turn out to be the daughter of the scandalous second Mrs. Jacob Lather.

HUNTINGTOWER

HUNTINGTOWER. By John Buchan. George H. Doran Company. $2.

JOHN BUCHAN, having disposed of the great war in four large volumes, has turned his attention again to the creation of romance, and in "Huntingtower" he has finished one of the most delectable efforts at fiction that the season has produced. There is a little of the spirit of William J. Locke in Mr. Buchan and also a hint at intervals of the James Barrie. Added to this is a touch that is peculiarly the property of Mr. Buchan. It is mainly composed of a light humor that actually becomes touching at times. It is, perhaps, at its best in "Huntingtower" where the Gorgeous Dickie, a reputedly local of Glasgow hops including the Boy Scouts go into action and aid materially in the successful extrication of a number of episodes that result in freeing a Russian Princess from Bolshevist fanatics.

The story itself is as improbable as to be entirely delightful. It is the sort of tale that Chesterton might have imagined, a tale in which a middle-aged Glasgow grocer turns knight-errant and rescues the Princess from an old tower. No one who becomes acquainted with McCunn, the grocer, will be likely to forget him. The spirit of romance, unconquerable and beyond all words, burns in his breast. He is Lancelot come at good needs, and though he is flung against his wishes into a moral perilous indeed he sticks to the end like the Scotch knight that he is. The Princess herself, held against her will in the deserted old house of Huntingtower, is all that she should be. And the villains are fearsome enough to satisfy the most gory imaginations. There are jewels, crown jewels, concerned in the action and the narrative of McCunn's taking these jewels to Glasgow for safekeeping with the villainous Dalzeil on his trail keeps the interest of the reader at fever heat.

But one must return to the Gorgeous Dickie-Heels. These rugged youngsters save the day for the Princess when the end her few friends are besieged in the old house. When they go into action it is as though a division of Pershing veterans were taking the field again. There is

(Continued on Page 22.)

Good Books Deserve Good Bindings

NO matter how *good* a book may be, it can cheer, entertain or inspire only as long as its covers last. Open the jackets and *examine* the bindings of the books you buy.

We list below a number of current books that are bound in INTERLAKEN—the book cloth whose name has been synonymous with durability for forty years.

INTERLAKEN MILLS, Providence, Rhode Island

Modern Industrialism
by Frank L. McVey
A history of the evolution and growth of modern industry. Completely up to date.
D. Appleton & Co.
New York

North America in Days of Discovery
by A. J. Pyne
A careful study of the social aspects of North America and the life of the days when before the coming of the white man.
Richard G. Badger Co.
Boston

Judah's Sceptre and Joseph's Birthright
by John H. Allen
An exposition of the Genealogy of Scripture as applied to the Royal Family of Judah and the ancient Thrones of Israel, the Lost Ten Tribes. $2.75
A. A. Beauchamp
Boston

The Rest House
by Isabel C. Clarke
This novel revolves around Peter Marshall, the daughter of a very wealthy family. A delicate picture, charged of romance runs through the story. Net $2.00
Boni & Liveright
New York

Great Pirate Stories
edited by Joseph Lewis French
A collection of romantic and true stories of the heroic pirates who once owned the Spanish Main. $2.00
Boni & Liveright
New York

Collier's New Encyclopedia
The latest edition of up-to-date information. 400 illustrations, 50 color maps, 2,000 half tones, 10,000 cross-reference and information that has no peers.
P. F. Collier & Son Co.
New York

John Halifax, Gentleman
by Miss Mulock
Color edition with twelve illustrations in full color by Gerald Metcalfe and G. F. Nicholls. Gift type. Net $2.50
Thomas Y. Crowell Co.
New York

The Judge
by Rebecca West
A novel of distinction, the theme of which is a mother's claim upon the affections of her son as opposed to the claims of young love. $2.50
George H. Doran Co.
New York

Housekeeping, Cookery and Sewing for Little Girls
by Olive Hyde Foster
A most practical and entertaining book, based on the theme that modern housekeeping and domestic science can be a game. Illustrated. $2.00
Duffield & Company
New York

Traveling Light
by Maximilian J. St. George
If a dusty stranger from a foreign land came and knocked at your door one night, nothing doubting, what would you do? $2.00
Evanston Press
Chicago

Labor and Politics
by Mollie Ray Carroll
A lucid study of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor. $2.00
Houghton Mifflin Company
Boston

Anna Karenina
by Leo Tolstoy
The Boston edition translated by Constance Garnett and with eight full page illustrations in color by Helen Mirrlees Green may be had in the Middleboro Cloth. $2.25
George W. Jacoby & Company
Philadelphia

Spiritism and Common Sense
by C. M. DeHavenon
What constitutes a valid spiritistic phenomena? Are the intelligences invisible of Good and or Bad? What do they prove? The author has demonstrated popular phenomena in the between worlds theory.
P. J. Kennedy & Sons
New York

Through the Cloud Mountain
by Florence Scott Bernard
Jim, the little boy left behind by the Pied Piper, takes a wonderful journey through Cloud Mountain and thereby meets a band of characters from Story-Book Land. $1.50
J. B. Lippincott Company
Philadelphia

'Pon-a-Time Tales
by Richard A. Clarke
A collection of educational stories about some of the ordinary things in life with which every child is familiar
Little Brown & Co.
Boston

The Wonderful Adventures of Little Prince Toofat
by George Randolph Chester
Neither will any little boy or girl—or big one either for that matter—be willing to miss a moment of the absorbing Adventures of Prince Toofat. $2.50
The James A. McCann Co.
New York

Law of Bankruptcy
by Charles W. Gerstenberg, J. D.
Second Edition. Simplifies the law by careful analytical explanations. Includes complete Index, Supreme Court Cases, Code of Federal Laws, Forms. Includes 125 typical problematical solutions.
Prentice-Hall, Inc.
New York

North
by James B. Hendryx
A typical Hendryx story of the northern country, full of the spirit of "the silent call." The author has had remarkable opportunity to thrilling effects.
G. P. Putnam's Sons
New York

Early Candlelight Stories
by Sally C. Shaver
The success of this delightful collection of stories and verses mostly about the home is assured for twenty Grandma's stories to the children. Eight full page color plates. $1.50
Rand McNally & Co.
Chicago

Prodigal Daughters
by Joseph Hocking
A new edition, newly dwelling, based on Gloria Swanson's film version, with scenes drawn by Gloria Swanson. Illustrated $1.75
Fleming H. Revell Co.
New York

Elementary Physiology
by R. Burton-Opitz, M. D.
The language is simple and unembarrassed, the illustrations diagrammatic and informative. Net $2.50
W. B. Saunders Company
Philadelphia

Playing With Souls
by Countess De Chambrun
The story of the efforts of Madame Dido, colonial Governor, to direct from his father's palace the men who dare not honour him for his father. $2.75
Charles Scribner's Sons
New York

Women in Love
by D. H. Lawrence
"A record of the professional experiences in the arts." Author Lawrence of his own experiences, a record of the deep personal experiences of the soul. $2.50
Thomas Seltzer, Inc.
New York

Applied Business Finance
by Edmund E. Lincoln
In this book the author outlines the principles of financing, which actually prove them day to day in the operations of the average business concern. $4.00
A. W. Shaw
Chicago

Pigeon Raising
by Alice Macland
Full description of the construction of houses, care of the birds, preparation for market and shipment, etc., by a noted fancier and market breeder. Net $1.50
Stewart & Kidd Co.
Cincinnati

Teaching High School Latin
by Josiah B. Gove
Texts, methods of presentation, exercises and assignments are helpfully discussed and devices suggested for the stimulation of interest in class work. $2.25
University of Chicago Press
Chicago

Interlaken Book Cloth
The standard since 1883

OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS
Books and Magazines found to find wanted for and found promptly.
Write for catalogues.
Universal Library Service, 1123 Fifth Av., N. Y.

The Turk's Position
Ismet Pasha's passionate protest against alleged calumnies is published in the February number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE. On news stands now 25 cents. Published by The New York Times Company.

Printed Stationery
200 sheets, 6x9, and 100 envelopes to match, for $1.75
Other sizes in proportion. Our $2.50 Bond, also engraved, and of the $3.50 Bond, also engraved and of Crane's, will last a lifetime. Order direct, or send stamps for samples. Bonds in shade, white or blue; Crane's, white only.
Dept. 1, Times Bldg., N. Y. Times, Sta. 1003, N. York, N. Y.

Books and Authors

ROOSEVELT as the Peace Maker is the title of a book which Scribners will bring out in the Spring. It is a compilation of papers to appear for the week and the passing away of Theodore Roosevelt. Charles Hanna, Jr., is the editor, and Hamlin Garland, Mark Sullivan, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Richard W. Gilder, Edgar Lee Masters, John Hay, E. A. Robinson, Walter Lippmann and many others.

Nine Dunsany has just returned to the United States and is about to make an extended lecture tour. It is upon the last year in Dublin of gathering material for a book which Knopf will publish in the Spring. It is to be called "The Parade of Life Pass," and since Mr. Dunsany has been in close touch with the inner circles of the Republican movement, the book may be expected to reveal some of the inside history of recent events in Ireland.

"Our Spanish," subtitled "Book of Phrases," is just published by Knopf. Mr. Ivan Ivanovitch Ivanoff, who has been living in Berlin, Pa., N. H., during the last year. He has edited a good deal of time among the Portuguese, Italians in New Bedford, Portuguese in Fall River and in the Hopes in Athens, and is a personal actively engaged, as are the other members of the editorial and artistic staff, in and about Berlin, Pa., on a campaign against the Russian Indian bill, which would use the collection of the Public Library commodity bill. Among other recent figures in the new country with signatures are William Allen White, Edgar Lee Masters, Alice Corbin, William T. Hornaday, C. Grant La Farge, Robert Bruce, Rachel Lindsay, Mary Austin, Kate Gill Berry, John Sloan, Blair Coleman and Carl Sandburg, to name two English novelists, Stephen Graham and D. H. Lawrence.

Albert Stephen Pinkus, Mark Twain's official biographer, calls for Revelation of the end of this month. He will spend several months in the South of France, visiting Antibes, Juan, Menton and other old haunts of this region. It is not probably a vacation tour, however, for Mr. Pinkus is to write a book which Harpers will publish.

John A. Hamilton's novel, "The Shimming Hand," which will be published toward the end of February, is a story of the coal mile. The English rights have already been sold for. He has novels, "The People Against Nancy Preston," and "The City of Silent Men," are now selling in this country. Mr. Hamilton, a lineal of three generations of South Carolina stock, does not believe in the propaganda against foreign-born American citizens, especially against the Jews. He now lives in Gulfport, and is Sun Mayor, a New York Jewish author, who managed with letters and industry and a well-made, to raise a fine family of capable citizens.

"Journal for the Revolution," appears to be the method the Revolution Over Club of Rockville, which has passed resolutions condemning the action of the Revolution Tribunal and initiated in supporting the Irish part. Rudolph Cohen is editor and write the legends of Ireland. Twice is supposed to be whether Mr. Cohen's efforts can result in anything worth while, and a question is raised as to the legality of paying the part of of the $5,000 appropriated by the State and Legislature. Mr. Cohen has declined to make any comment on the resolutions of the Over Club.

The identity of "Milton," the man who wrote "The Christmas Eve of a Poet," a Boston and a Chicago, is no longer a secret. Mr. Thomas R. Clarke Jr., Vice President of the Harrison National Bank, has owned up. Whether his adoption of the name, the pseudonym, was due to modesty or to fear that the report that one of the officers had taken to writing verse might cause a run on the bank is not stated. Mr. Clarke is the brother of Miss Polyanna, the "E. P." to whom the book was dedicated, and the real "Milton" is a pal of Mr. Ashcroft to boot.

The film version of Joseph Hergesheimer's "Java Head" will be released by Paramount Pictures in February, while "The Bright Shawl," with Richard Barthelmess and Dorothy Gish in the leading roles, will be released in March by Associated Pictures. It is worthy of note that the screen version of "Ben-Hur" and "Ben-Hur" was awarded the Photoplay Magazine's gold medal for the best motion picture play of 1922.

John Galsworthy's "The Lost of the Flock," which is now running in serial in the Century Magazine, is scheduled for publication in book form late in the Spring. Some of Sigrid Hunt's characteristically fine English illustrations will be used in the book. Mr. Shaw, who is a Nationalist in birth and an anti-Nationalist by adoption, made a special trip to Harvard to unleash the intensity of his scorn and shock unshaved for those patients. The Century Company has some over from Hollis, Dead & Co., Inc., other Hogan novels previously published by that firm.

Miss Amy Lowell's lectures and readings from her own poems are attracting more and more popular. This year she is scheduled to speak in Iowa, in and near New York, and will then go to Springfield, Ohio, Indianapolis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Omaha, sailing for home with a short trip into Canada. When the tour is ended she will return to Brookline and resume work on her "Life of Keats."

Newspaper collaborations are well represented among the authors of books. Don Marquis, Christopher Morley, F. P. A. and the late Bert Leston Taylor are familiar examples, each having several books to his credit. Now comes H. L. Philips, who contributes a column to The New York Globe, with a book called "The Globe Trotter," which Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out this Spring.

The much-discussed "Gentlemen with a Duster" has had that its present work, for the time being at least, and has written a book in which he traces the trend of human thought from the age of Sennacherib down to the present time. The title of the book is "The Seven Ages," the seven being those of Sennacherib, Aristotle, Jesus, Augustine, Bacon, Cromwell and Wesley. The seventh chapter deal with thought of the present day. The book will be published by Putnam in the Spring.

Four notable titles are to be added this year to the list of books issued by the Juvenile Department of the Macmillan Company. They are "The Arabian Nights," illustrated by Eric Pape; Dickens's "Christmas Carol," illustrated by F. D. Bedford; Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare," with illustrations by Bedford and Hugo Petersham, and "Twice-told Tales," illustrated by Warwick Goble.

A new and revised edition of Kent's "Encyclopedia of Practical Questions," is being issued by Funk & Wagnalls. Many new questions have been added, bringing the work up to date, and a few old ones which have outlived their usefulness have been dropped. All the old features of indexing and cross-reference have been retained and some new ones added. The book is an invaluable aid to writers, speakers and teachers.

The first volume of Winston Spencer Churchill's "The World Crisis" will be published this Spring by Scribners. This volume will deal with the administration of the Admiralty from 1911 to 1915, and when Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty during those years, what he has to say bears the stamp of authority.

The month of February will see two new books added to Little, Brown & Co.'s drama list. The first is "The Confidentiality of the Guest Play," by Percival Wilde, and the other is "Set the Stage for Eight," a collection of one-act plays by Doris F. Halman, a new playwright and a Drama League prize winner.

"A Mother's Letters to a School-master" will appear toward the end of March with the Knopf imprint. The author, who prefers to remain anonymous, is a woman who considered that the public schools were not capable of educating a child as it should be educated, took matters into her own hands and undertook with her own child, which attracted the attention of the book-buying educators and psychologists of the country. The letters are educational and both in a series of educational letters which will prove stimulating to parents and teachers alike. James Harvey Robinson has written an introduction to the book.

The Appleton have published a new and handsomely illustrated edition of "David Harum," to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first publication of that popular novel.

William Harry Lawrence has drawn upon the early history of Wisconsin for the inspiration for his drama entitled "Red Birch," which E. W. Hendrick will publish this Spring, a book with the tragic fate of Black Hawk, Chief of the Winnebagos, for theme.

Gelorme Ray Cohen is one of the busiest authors in America, as well as one of the most successful. During the last year thirty-nine of his stories were accepted.

Rupert Garland and his daughter, Mary Isabel, are planning to sail for Antwerp in the middle of May after the completion of a lecture tour in the Pacific Coast. Mr. Garland is to address the English Speaking Union of Antwerp on "Shakespeare as a Man of Letters." Later on he and his daughter will go to London, where they will appear before the London branch of the English Speaking Union in their program, "Memories of the Middle Border." Mr. Garland going unchaperoned, is a proud dad, and his daughter dressed in memories of her mother's and grandmother's time, giving musings from her father's works.

James Harvey Robinson, whose "Mind in the Making" has been one of the most successful non-fiction books of recent years, is to deliver a series of lectures before the Academy of Science. The Dr. will be delivered at Kansas City on July 28.

"The Parade," by Rupert Wilde Williams, as well as the sequel to Mr. Williams's two previous books, "The Whipping of Time" and "Gabriel's Road," is published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, and by Doubleday, Page & Co. as was stated in the column last Sunday, "The Parade" will appear about March 15.

A new book by W. B. Maxwell, author of "Dr. Cullen Ward" and "Spinner of This Parish," is to be issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. for publication in the Spring. The same publishers have on their list "Fisher Tales," by A. P. Herbert, who is well known to readers of "Punch."

A romance of the days of chaise-chaps, with pirates and frigates and adventure galore, is "Captain by the Country Company in "Blow, my Weather," by John T. Bridges. It is scheduled to appear about Feb. 20.

"India in World Politics," by Benjamin Dar, sets forth the historical background for the policy of the Independence Party and the relation of India's problem to the world current. The book will be published shortly by E. W. Hendrick.

James C. Abbott, former First Lieutenant, A.E.F. & A.E., has written and published a "Review of the American Forces in Germany," which is intended as a permanent and accurate record of the organization and personnel of the American Army on the Rhine. The contents of the book is devoted to statistics and gives the records made in various contests carried on by the members of the army of occupation.

February publications by Boni & Liveright will include "Poor Pilgrim," a first novel by Morris Gheslin; "The Holy Tree," by Gerald O'Donovan, author of "Pamela," "Our Little Girl," by Robert Bruce; "The Stone of Fire," by George Schaub, who was once connected with William Dean Howells in Boston; "The Road to Odessa," by Henry Dumas; "Dreams," by the Quaintance sisters; Eleanor Rowe, and "Where Body," a detective story of Dorothy Sayers.

Pick up your knapsack and follow
CURWOOD into Adventureland

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
6 Complete Volumes Now at a Special Price

"The Hunted Woman," "Baree, Son of Kazan," "God's Country and the Woman," "The Grizzly King," "The Courage of Marge O'Doone," "Nomads of the North."

Send No Money

If you are fishing with the true spirit of your daily troubles, if you want to find the place where you can find Nature under your feet, if you want to be carried away with a real Author Curwood tale, if you want to be carried away with the romance of Curwood, if you want to be carried away with the romance of Curwood, if you want to be carried away with the romance of Curwood

Giolitti's Plea and Apology.

(Continued from Page 18)

to withdraw 250,000 men from the Austro-French frontier—men who a month later were transferred with Foch's Ninth Army, which turned the German tide at the first battle of the Marne.

These bogus three political successes on the part of Giolitti to have Italy out of the war. Here, as might be expected, the Magi is on the defensive, yet it is a defense conducted so plausibly as to carry conviction with it while it gently arraigns the prosecution. The writer freely confesses that he saw Prince von Bülow twice in December, 1914, and never again until 1922. There is no mention in his record of the hostile representations had against him by Austria, while as to his alleged further communication with Germany he has this to say:

On April 29 [1915] I received a letter from a German personage, a friend of Prince von Bülow, whom I had known in Rominten where I had met him with the Prince several years before; the Count Hatzfeldt-Chapelle wrote to me from Milan saying that he had come direct from Germany, and begged me to grant him the great favor of an interview in the hope of rendering service to both our countries. To this request I replied with the following letter:

Cuneo, April 29, 1915.

Hon. Sig. Count: You cannot doubt what great pleasure I would have in a conference with you, but the present circumstances are such that I am obliged to abstain from all action which might involve me in questions of foreign politics. With the best intentions it might produce an effect contrary to my desires.

This I may say: That Austria, with unpardonable premeditation of her own responsibilities, created a most hostile public opinion in Italy, concerning which, I believe was to be informed. * * *

The letter concludes with some good advice as to how Germany may manage Austria so that the latter may grant to Italy her very just demands. And that is all there is to Giolitti's alleged communications with German agents.

Giolitti, it would seem, was so ignorant of the existence of the Treaty of London as was President Wilson. He had known of it in April, 1915, he says, he would have taken it as a fait accompli and would have acted quite differently. As it is, he criticizes Salandra. If Salandra had told the war lords she was ready, the financial terms were inadequate, Giolitti should have objected the Prince, &c.

Giolitti's return to power in 1920 was opposed by two events—the rise of the workers in the metallurgic regions and the signing of the Treaty of Rapallo. Of the latter he is justly proud; of the former he avows the principle—a principle that he had repeatedly used with labor in revolt—that labor, being unable to dispose of production, would ultimately accept defeat, and so why disturb capitalist enterprise by unpopular? But in all this he takes no account of national public sentiment for law and order, as Mussolini later was to do. As a matter of fact, the last Government of Giolitti, in the autumn of 1920, abdicated to Communism, and remained passive while the forces of the Fascisti were organizing to do the very work which the Government was unwilling to do. Therein lies the weakness of the Magi's argument.

For modern statesmanship with the last half century of Italian politics will be able to leave these pages without being confounded by a paradox. They justify Giolitti as an individual, but by their very frankness and truth they more than justify the Fascisti movement.

Robert Herrick is giving a series of lectures in Chicago on "The Drift of Opinion Today." In his first lecture, "The Political Aspect," Mr. Herrick will consider the books of Lansing, Baruch, Hoover, Baker, Taylor, Bryan and Wallace; in the second, "The Economic Aspect," he will deal with books by Hapgood, Baker, Hoover, Hillquit and Thomas; in "The Social Aspect," with Dewey, Robinson, Lippmann and Vollmer, and "The Realist View" will be considered with regard to Dodge, Lewis and Hoover.

PUTNAM BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Robert Keable's New Novel PERADVENTURE

which it is our great privilege to publish, is likely to cause more general and more serious controversy than any other "Novel Called Peter," or "Mother of All Living." For in "Peradventure" Mr. Keable writes fearlessly and often startlingly, of a man's religious experiences, taking him through all the faiths in search of one which might prove satisfying. You can enjoy "Peradventure" as a novel, but its extraordinary treatment of a subject so often submapped will leave a deep and lasting impression.

* * *

ALCATRAZ

As splendid a specimen of horse flesh as ever man set eyes upon—untaken, untamed, crafty, courageous. Alcatraz, the story of the range, becomes the contestant of Fate in defeating the desires of a girl and a man of the Far West. Max Brand, who wrote "The Untamed," etc., is the author.

* * *

The East Wind
Hugh MacNair Kahler

Booth Tarkington calls it "the freshest happening, now, here or abroad, within my range of reading." "The East Wind" contains six stories of genuine people confronted with real and fundamental problems, all now beautifully written, and definitely American.

* * *

Sherwood's
The Rosa
The Promise
and now

NORTH

just about proves that, book by book, James B. Hendryx's romances of the Northwest, get better and better. North is the kind of book that once started, keeps you up all night.

* * *

The widespread attention and large audiences which Miss Marie Stopes's lectures are attracting emphasizes the need of reading her three recent books—

Prayer As A Force
Political Christianity
Sex and Common Sense

* * *

Philip Gaudalle

enjoys the distinction of having written the most lucidly praised book of the season. His

The Second Empire

allows the right to quote with proper credit nearly every laudatory adjective in the dictionary. Nobody seems to write quite like Gaudalle these days.

* * *

J. St. Loe Strachey's memoirs

THE ADVENTURE OF LIVING

"*In the mind of a frank, friendly, very cultured and bold writer who has enthusiasms strong opinions and substance most of them sane.*"—*The Boston Weekly.*

G. P. P.

THE SEASON'S NEW FICTION

The Ground Swell

By Alfred B. Stanford

On a ship, a sea, a group of men, free from the shackles of civilization, reveal their inner selves when face to face with Pain. $2.00

The Song of the Dragon

By John Trimble Foote

A collection of verse stories which men will like, dealing largely with mining, dogs and subjects with a sporting flavor. By the author of "Dumb-bell of Bonshifield." $2.00

Anniversary Edition of

David Harum

By Edward Noyes Westcott

This American classic, a best seller for twenty-five years, is now available in a beautifully printed and bound edition, handsomely illustrated with 125 pen and ink drawings and gravure reproductions. The million who know this immortal character, and those who do not, will find the new edition perfectly delightful. Meet David Harum now, or renew an old acquaintance. $2.00

On the Gorilla Trail

By Mary Hastings Bradley

The adventures of Mrs. Bradley and her five-year-old daughter with the Akeley Expedition to Mount. A highly entertaining travel book. Fully Illustrated. $2.00

'Indiscretions' of Lady Susan

By Lady Susan Townley

The entertaining memoirs of a diplomat's wife who has been everywhere, seen everything, and knows everybody. Illustrated. $3.00

Vachel Lindsay's Poems and Pictures

GOING-TO-THE-SUN

Most delightful is this happy combination of the author's latest verse and his own illustrations. Here, really, is Mr. Lindsay's debut as an artist, though it is by no means a recently acquired talent.

With a new and interesting technique, he draws some remarkable pictures to accompany his delightful verses, some of which were inspired by his tramp through the Rockies, and others just tid-bits of a vivid imagination. $1.75

New Business Books

CREATIVE SELLING
MODERN INDUSTRIALISM
FUNDS AND THEIR USES

Descriptive Circulars Free

By Charles Henry Mackintosh $2.50
By Frank L. McVey $2.50
By Frederick A. Cleveland $3.00

D. APPLETON & COMPANY

35 West 32nd Street, New York

The Man of the Hour and His Only Book!

SELF MASTERY THROUGH CONSCIOUS AUTOSUGGESTION

by **EMILE COUÉ**

The Only Book Authorized and Written by Emile Coué Himself. Contains a complete exposition of his theories, methods and amazing cures, with practical suggestions for personal application and self-cure, simply and clearly explained.

$1.00 Postpaid.

(Or $1.25 in flexible leather, gold stamped and illustrated with photographs.)

"Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better."

To be sure you are getting Coué's own book look for our seal on the cover.

EMILE COUÉ and HIS LIFE-WORK
By CHARLES BAUDOUIN
Author of "Suggestion and Autosuggestion."
An intimate and sympathetic portrait of the world-discovered man today, by one who is the chief exponent of the doctrine of Emile Coué.
Illustrated. Cloth bound. Gold stamped. 75c. (By Mail 82c.)

MY PILGRIMAGE TO COUÉ

By ELLA BOYCE KIRK, Patient and Pupil of Coué.

The remarkable story of the first American woman to be cured by Coué at Nancy. Mrs. Kirk was rapidly losing the power to walk and all previous treatments had failed to help her. Coué's methods restored the use of her limbs completely. A complete account of the marvelous work of Coué and the man himself.

"Mrs. Kirk enhances her book with the pulse of life. As we turn the pages we realize that gratitude and truth walk hand in hand."—*Phila. Ins. American.*

"An interesting method of what goes on in the Coué clinic at Nancy—set forth in an engaging style—with the intelligent interpretation of one who had been the first Women School Superintendent in America."—*N. Y. Times.*

Bound in cloth. **Price $1.25** (By Mail $1.35)

These Books Are Obtainable at All Bookstores or Direct from Publishers

AMERICAN LIBRARY SERVICE, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

Current Magazines

HERGESHEIMER REVIEWING [illegible] the Harold Bell Wright [illegible] "The Wonder Heart." A short and [illegible] story which may be found in the February issue of The Bookman. In the first place, she argues that Mr. Wright's stories are not to be considered as literature. The Bell novelist, especially, with the [illegible] popularity bequeathed to Prince, where he was a [illegible] during the war. The end of every [illegible] publication affirmed the cause for books requested for stocks of Harold Bell Wright. All think the thought that while they were good figures they certainly had nothing [illegible] literature. Under the [illegible] Miss Hergesheimer [illegible] looking for Hergesheimer of all. They had no interest. Mr. Wright's [illegible] [illegible] Miss Hergesheimer's opinion. Wright, Miss Hergesheimer [illegible] by being [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Announcing the Publication, Tomorrow, of

BLACK OXEN

by GERTRUDE ATHERTON

THOSE who have been privileged to read advance copies of Gertrude Atherton's new novel, BLACK OXEN, believe it to be her best work since "The Conqueror." They consider her portrayal of the heroine, Mary Zatianny, the most important study in feminine psychology of recent years. The theme of BLACK OXEN is and always will be close to the hearts of all of us, and palpitatingly so to the heart of every woman. We believe that it will be the most widely discussed as well as the most popular novel Mrs. Atherton has ever written, and venture the prediction that BLACK OXEN will have the season's best sale of any really good novel. *(Illustrated.)* $2.00

BONI & LIVERIGHT
Publishers · NEW YORK
105 West 40th Street

A Novel of the Eternal Feminine

COMPTON MACKENZIE

at the height of his power in

THE

SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

By the author of "Sinister Street," "Carnival," etc.

"It is for his women that Compton Mackenzie will be remembered." In this new novel he has created a heroine who challenges the attention of women from seventeen to seventy—as well as the interest of men who know, or think they know, women.

Just Published $2.00

450-4th Ave. FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY New York

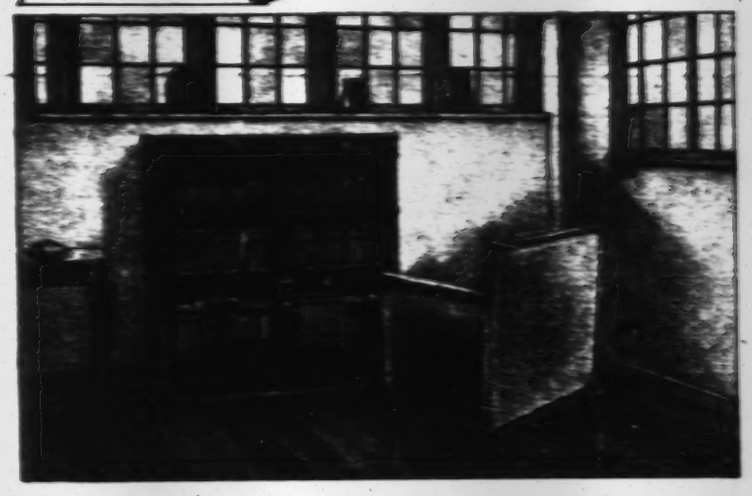
W. H. HUDSON'S
A Hind In Richmond Park

Mr. HUDSON himself believed this to be his greatest book. His American publisher feels justified in telling you that it is a book to love and cherish.

First American edition, limited to 1,500 copies, 1,500 for sale. It contains a foreword by his lifelong friend and great admirer, Edward Garnett. The book will be ready for the public about January 24. Send in your order at once, through your local bookseller or direct to the publisher, for this first edition. $5.00

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Globe-Wernicke Apartment Sectional



HERE is the Globe-Wernicke "Apartment Sectional." It has been beautifully planned for the modern home. Today ceilings are lower, space is more precious, and decorative schemes have changed. The "Apartment Sectional" has been given all the famous Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase features, but it is a more adaptable, a more convenient, a newer form. The "Apartment Sectional" is made in all the period designs. The very simple ones are quite as handsome as any. Illustration shows a Colonial Style Double Door Library Case made of Quartered Oak, Mahogany or Walnut. Complete in Oak—$59.20. Mahogany or Walnut—$67.20.

Globe-Wernicke
451 Broadway near Grand St.
30 Church St., Hudson Terra.
6 East 39th Street

Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 17.)

Dwight, their well-heeled somewhat tender, and Thomas Trevor, Chief of Staff, and Wee Jaikie, who always speaks only when he gets excited.

This is the sort of tale that a good light romance must be. Impossible in substance, perhaps, but always probable once the reader has accepted the premises upon which the author bases his action. The story plunges forward, thrill piling on thrill, battle following battle, until the reader is racing through the chapters to arrive at the denouement. The Eric whimsical touch that is unmistakably brought to bear on the serious adds much to the pleasure of reading the book, and it is hard to conceive of any reader thinking the tale "silliness" in a pejorative sense of that word spoken. Mr. Buchan is undoubtedly one of the best of contemporary light novelists. He proved that in previous volumes that came before his large history of the great war. And now that he has returned again to his chosen field, the lover of light fiction should feel duly grateful.

UNDER THE LAW

UNDER THE LAW. By Eleanor Hallowell Abbott. With frontispiece. Penn Publishing Co. $1.75.

THERE is a vast deal of sensitive art in Eleanor Hallowell Abbott's title and tailpiece novel, "Under the Law." Its heroine, young and beautiful, of course, is given in the exclusive sense of the word, about her Bachelors. She has a father who is a Judge of the bench, two resident type in well known to Boston, and an aunt, who is evidently supposed to represent the Western Female. Bard herself is merely conjecture as to what the form of her life are to be, but she has other problems, too. There is a young man who has picked up literally out of the gutter, who does not know who he is or where he came from, and to whom the outside world immediately recognizes the born. His story goes on, however, despite to Bard's companionship with this individual, who has become their hired man. There are her young friends, most of whom misbehave themselves in the manner particularly supposed to characterize the younger generation, a youthful murderer from young people in Charlestown, though he has killed a man in cold blood, by the young and his early love, and various other individuals, no one of whom ever loses, or is at all interesting.

The scene is laid in the little town of Marty on the Hudson, where Bard, just home from college, lives with her father and her aunt. The book contains a great many lines of conversation, of which the following is the:

> The author tries to, however, dedicated to honour the path of conscience, the wall of the grand white hall of civilization, while the little Bachelorettes, punctuated here and there with history of the Colonials and with midnight excursions and curfew, whether for all occasions, bonnets will standard wear, still keeps unknown, a lover of conformity.

MYSTERY AT GENEVA

MYSTERY AT GENEVA. By Rose Macaulay. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $1.75.

MISS MACAULAY has brought the genre of fiction, whereby the period is contemporary, the delineation of characters and events contemporaneous, for what is probably a quarter years with no greater precision. No domestic or national or international problem is concealed in "Mystery at Geneva." The attempt is proposed, it finds to be the discovered. The author, perhaps with more care, realized a bit, however, the problem J. S. Fletcher set down and thought up an baffling a mystery as she could find then and it down to prove that never failed. In a modern adaptation of mystery fiction, "Mystery at Geneva," is to be applauded. As a distinguished mystery novel, it has its limitations.

Miss Macaulay's motivating idea is unusual, enough. It presumes to be that the International set after another of various major conferences to accompanying Leagues of Nations Assembly at Geneva. The conferees hold which supposedly exists to remedy the League membership delegates after delegate. And there is public weight to that. The best author of mystery fiction would have placed up the disappearance of these delegates in more thrilling fashion. They would have vanished into nothingness in the usual manner, plausible fashion, following the pattern of the bolder story line. In other words, the true mystery writer's dragon would have been a gang by every delegate. This is not the case in Miss Macaulay's handling of the subject. She has too good a sense of humour to be a born mystery writer. She is too reasonable. But even at that, she underscores the art of holding the reader in suspense, and in spite of the lack of thrills it is hard to conceive of any lover of mystery stories starting the book without finishing it. The Bachelor-Maid from who is used by Miss Macaulay as a starting point to the heart of the mystery is also a mystery in herself. And this subsidiary problem, which could have been transformed by good workmanship into either a lovely thrilling or morally amusing situation, falls because of the unsatisfactory or, rather, of characterization. Miss Macaulay, being a conscientious novelist and undoubtedly gifted in the technique of the mystery novel, realized that the most sensitive throughout the course of the book a number of hints appertaining to the mystery of Mary Bancroft, the determined, smiling lass.

So much space has been taken up with Bard-finding that the reader is left to presume that "Mystery at Geneva" is not worth while as a mystery tale. But this is not so. The book has its virtues as well as its faults, and while one prefers the Rose Macaulay of "Dangerous Ages" and "Potterism" there is reason to assert the Rose Macaulay of "Mystery at Geneva."

CASTE

CASTE. By W. L. Palmer. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

THIS tale, set in India and much concerned with the inter-relations of various native castes and religions, their mutual dislikes and triple-twisted hatreds, is the kind of story beloved of those who enjoy tales of gentle heroes, devoid of startling heroes, of character-painted moments, of strange and thrilling incidents. The narrative deals almost wholly with three women, and with the adventures mainly those of a British officer, Captain Barker. Among the characters there is a native prince who shows striking resemblance to the English in William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," whose performance by George Arliss enthralled New Yorkers for so many months. He has been educated at Oxford, has visited all European capitals where he is with the English in a smooth and suave and convincing way that they are all quite sure that his loyalty to British interests and the completeness of their power of rule are complete. But underneath that veneer he is an unsympathetic pagan whose inside accepts a bar within him. His European training has merely made him more facile in deceit, and more subtle in his loyalty and gives a deeper edge to his desire to work injury upon the British. His history is an excellent one that of Mr. Archer's Rajah and is subtly worked with hidden meanings, while even greater is his opportunity to double-crossing is one direction seems are he has already double-crossed in another. The remaining of the underground troublers, either are engaging either. Mr. Archer is an Englishman and Mr. Palmer a Canadian of long experience in India. The complexity of their two collaborators of the results of Oriental contact with Occidental culture suggests that there may be, here and there, some doubt in the British mind as to the desirability of encouraging that combination.

Mr. Palmer's Gunga, personifying a misunderstanding a villain that the reader is disappointed when he fades out of the narrative after the early chapters. But some of the minor characters, if not quite so masterly as Archer and Kipling have accustomed us to expect, are ably sketched and carried out, and sometimes improved upon, by several other of the native characters. The story is concerned with a revolt against the British that is being planned by some of the native rulers of the Malabar Coast, country. A French author of fiction is responsible for the Malabar troops. And hovering on the horizon is a force of Pindari horsemen under Amir Khan with which the British Resident hopes to make alliance before the Malabar chieftains get wind of the plot. Complicating the secret means that are being planned by the chiefs on one hand and by the Resident to secure, on the other, a "dandy"—an expedition for highway robbery and looting—organized by chiefs of various tribes, who are professionals in that vocation. It has been worked out, rehearsed for by the Gunga, personally and a Malabar official, and they plan to make it serve their purposes. Titled against all this complication of treachery, in which each one of the conspirators is plotting to attain his individual purpose and to betray the desires of the colleagues, are the Resident, who has gained by years of experience a considerable understanding of the Oriental mind, and Captain Barker, who seems to be just a simple, upstanding British soldier but is much more subtle than he looks. What would have happened to them is beyond speaking if it had not been for the Gulab Begum—Rose Lady—whose name behalf Captain Barker and Resident have good to look upon. The author has made good use of all the possibilities of complication, danger, dramatic interests, exciting incidents evident in his theme. It is, indeed, the kind of story for which the readers of the Gulab dream so possibly hungry, and both upon the ground it would make a thrilling picture.

The author, who has spent nine years in India as a mining engineer, provides a vivid background of native life. His scenes have that intensity of coloring that carry the conviction of truth. Especially interesting is the element of the tale, which includes a graphic account of a native professional performing a human sacrifice to the god Gudam. As a tale of romantic adventure it is a capable, interesting, picturesque tale, and since it is healthy a romance, perhaps one should not quarrel with the author because he has made his Gulab Begum so sympathetic good and beautiful and efficient.

SONG OF THE DRAGON

THE SONG OF THE DRAGON AND OTHER STORIES. By John Talbot Parsons. N. Appleton & Co.

THE seven short stories contained in John Talbot Parsons's new volume cover a fairly broad range of subjects, and while not one of them is in any way remarkable, several of them are mildly interesting. The opening tale, which gives its title to the book, "The Song of the Dragon," is, however, a very serious one, founded on the old fairy tale idea of the dragon who had to be propitiated by being given a young and handsome maiden to devour. In the particular instance with which Mr. Parsons's tale has to do, the dragon was war, and he sang, "Give Them," while the maiden was Mary Bennington, an orphan known by her single name of Sylvia Dodge. She was extraordinarily beautiful, extraordinarily clever, and possessed of an extraordinary amount of domestic ability, as well as of the charm. Although she was only nineteen, and had never appeared on Broadway, Europe, the great theatrical producer, was ready to make her a star when war and a secret service agent intervened. But though the dragon swallowed the maiden, the effort to make even something like these sacrificed by Jacob in his business relations with the whole, and in the federal and domestic happy ending he achieved.

"Economic Independence," which follows, is an entertaining satirical sketch, which relates how the young and, of course, lovely daughter of a certain rich man was thrilled by a fortune hunter to submit to "economically independent." The fortune received that:

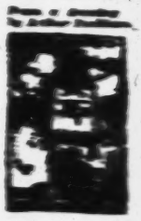
> Rudolfino were had conquered and conferred their next . . . . By strength? No. By industry? No. By a superior mentality? Well, hardly. In reading the friends of the operator to her father were had read another club, but not distinctly. He had owning a particularly

Inspired by this lecture's disposition, the irresistibly charming Miss Peach, in Rudolfino, finds Jack in search of a job. What was more, she found him. In a most disconcerting way, and with results which were decidedly startling, not only to her devoted and greatly thoroughly sophisticated father, but to all concerned—except herself. There was another, "The Song of the Dragon," and "Bro-

(Continued on Page 23)

Elizabeth's

(author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," etc.)



The Enchanted April

"A comedy of absolutely flawless worth . . . a very beautiful . . . and a lovely book."—CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER.

"We: she, too, picturing what it would be like—the colour, the fragrance, the light, the soft lapping of the sea among little hot rocks! Colour, fragrance, light, sea. ——"

Price, $1.50

Deluxe edition, limited to 377 numbered and signed copies, $10.00

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Putnams Announce

A New Novel By

ROBERT KEABLE

Author of "Simon Called Peter," "The Mother of All Living," Etc.

PERADVENTURE

With every chapter provoking heated discussion, with a love element adding materially to the interest of his book, Mr. Keable, with the skill of genius, pictures the struggle of a young man through the labyrinth of denominational belief in search of spiritual satisfaction and of peace. $2.00 at all booksellers.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, New York and London

POLITICS

By FRANK EXLINE

An Original Investigation and Proposal both candidly critical and hopefully constructive.

An extended review on the front page of The New York Times Book Section says:

"It is given to few people to project into the political forum an idea so fundamental that, if accepted, it would undermine the basis of existing thought and sweep ancient axioms and familiar phrases into the dustbin. It is given to still fewer to state the idea so clearly, with an outlook upon our political system at once so realistic and so finely philosophic, that doubt becomes very difficult. But that is what the author of this small volume has done."

$2.00, postage extra. Order from any book store or

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

THE MOTHER OF ALL LIVING

By the Author of "Simon Called Peter"

HERSCHEL HAYTHORNE writes: "Those who care for a rich and interesting story, who feel the thrill of adventure . . . and of searching and new and romance are going to find great delight in this Mission novel."

$2.00, postage extra, at any bookstore.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

MODERN AUCTION 1923

By Grace G. Montgomery

This is the twenty-third edition of an accepted authority. The author has very largely rewritten the book and gives a clear and simple explanation of the game as it is played today.

At all bookstores, $2.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Current Magazines

(Continued from Page 20)

[illegible]

Latest Book on the COUÉ Method

AUTO-SUGGESTION and its PERSONAL APPLICATION

By J. Herbert Duckworth

$2.00 Net

Frank A. McCann Co., New York

Insist on this latest book!

RITA COVENTRY

"MR. STREET has a suave and often brilliant manner, and he can be witty. It is a cleverly managed . . . drawn reminiscent of the French novel of a generating age."
—The Literary Review

Price, $1.75

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

JULIAN STREET

THE BRIGHT SHAWL

By Joseph Hergesheimer

HUGH WALPOLE in The New York Times says: "It marks a fresh advance in Mr. Hergesheimer's artistic history. . . . He is now quite his own master. . . . The Bright Shawl is a book of which America should quietly but surely be proud."

4th Large Printing. $2.00 net

ALFRED A. KNOPF
220 West 42d St., N. Y.

In CANADA from The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., St. Martin's House, Toronto.

UNDER THE LAW

by

Edwina Stanton Babcock

A dramatic portrayal of the younger set from a new point of view.

At All Booksellers $1.75

THE PENN PUBLISHING CO.
PHILADELPHIA

THIS BOOK is Black Magic

In this series will be previewed Truth among minds like it or not, truth will.

An Introduction to HINDU ART

By

ALFRED A · KNOPF 220 W. 42 St., New York

ALFRED · A · KNOPF · THE HORZIN · ALFRED · A · KNOPF

Published January 25th:—

PROUD LADY

by Neith Boyce

A POWERFUL story of the eternal struggle waged between the puritan and the average man, of the conflict of souls between a good woman and everybody else. Miss Boyce presents a striking and sympathetic study of Mary Carlin, whose pride forbids her to understand the human failings of men. $2.50 net

THE LONG JOURNEY

by Johannes V. Jensen

A PROSE epic by a brilliant Danish novelist, comparable to Gosta of the Sale; a novel of early mankind that has as its central characters the leaders among our primitive ancestors. Jensen's composition has combined the practical elements of the modern world with the ancient myths of the Norse legend-makers in this story of the birth and evolution of man from primeval chaos. $2.50 net

A ROOM WITH A VIEW

by E. M. Forster

A DELIGHTFUL love story laid in Florence. "One of the cleanest and most entertaining novels we have read for some time."—London Daily Mail $2.50 net

THE HILL OF DREAMS

by Arthur Machen

THIS full-length novel, the story of a boy's quest for artistry, is undoubtedly Arthur Machen's masterpiece. With a special and delightful introduction by the author. $2.50 net

STAR OF EARTH

by Morris Bullett

JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER says: "A first novel of exciting adventures in South America, told with a sense of beauty, restraint, irony and a high regard for the value of words." $1.50 net

In CANADA from The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., St. Martin's House, Toronto.

HORZIN · ALFRED · A · KNOPF · ALFRED · A · KNOPF · ALFRED · A · KNOPF · THE HORZIN

Pay Now! At All Booksellers

Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play

The FOOL

"The play made quite as well of it played—perhaps it even more interesting, for one gets the full value of the opposition on capital and labor and the flavor of the characterization."—San Francisco Chronicle. $1.50

BRENTANO'S
Publishers New York

NINE HOLES OF GOLF

By Royal Cortissoz

A new and original study in terms of sportsmanship and humor by the well-known art critic.

$1.25 at all booksellers.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

SUZANNA

A Romance of Early California

by Mary Austin Holder

At all booksellers $1.75

BEASTS, MEN AND GODS

By

FERDINAND OSSENDOWSKI

Everybody's talking about it. $3.00

At all booksellers. Postage extra

E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK

"To the realms of permanent literature."
—LONDON SPECTATOR.

The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page

By Burton J. Hendrick

Almost swamped with his manifold duties, Page could stand apart and view his job with humor:

". . . If you think it's all play, you fool yourself; I mean this job. There's no end of the work. It consists of three parts: Receiving people for two hours every day, attending to a large (and exceedingly miscellaneous) mail; going to the Foreign Office on all sorts of errands; looking up the oddest assortment of information that you ever heard of; making reports; Washington on all sorts of things; then the so-called social duties—giving dinners, receptions, etc., and attending them. I have the most important news I get at so-called social functions. Then the court functions; and the meetings and speeches! The American Ambassador must go all over England and explain every American thing. I've done this every weeknight for a month, hand running, with a few afternoon performances thrown in. . . ."

Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

Albert Payson Terhune's story of THE PEST is ready

Did you read "Lad"? If not, you have missed one of the best dog stories of your lifetime. If you did, you will recall the "Wall Street Broker" who detested "the gold bug." He liked to call himself "honest"; his neighbors said he was this another, that he could have gone on for as "steady" without contradiction. He is enough of a villain to block the course of true love for a while, but there is a fine collie who comes to the rescue at the end of this new and absorbing story.

By the author of "Lad" and "Bruce." $2.00. At all book stores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Elementary Equitation

PRINCIPLES OF HORSEMANSHIP By BARETTO de SOUZA

The New York Herald says: "Count de Souza has written for beginners, but in doing so he has gone into the reasons for everything concerning man and beasts and the management of horses in a way that has seldom been equalled by any writer on equitation, and that is likely to be interesting as well as interesting to past masters of the art."

It is the only book which beginners will find practical from the very first.

Profusely illustrated with numerous drawings by Victor Michel.

At all booksellers, $2.50, postage extra.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Page 22)

THE SIN LANTERN

THE SIN LANTERN. By Temple Bailey. With Frontispiece. The Penn Publishing Company. $2.

THE gist of Temple Bailey's new novel, "The Sin Lantern," is one of the simplest and oldest known to fiction—that which involves about the charming young woman with whom two men are in love. Her hesitation, not unlikely which to choose, and much interest in the story may possess hinge on the question as to which will eventually prove to be the lucky man. In this new novel, however, there is the very unusual degree of suspense to be obtained by the fact that of Jane Burnett's two lovers one was good, the other not. For, as every reader knows, a rich rather than a choice whatever which involved against a poor one, a fortune hunting the very heroine of Indianapolis in Tarkington's "Seventeen" is, of course, entirely another matter; but, then, real life and romantic fiction have extremely little in common.

The scene of the tale is laid in Sherwood Park, a suburb of Washington. There Jane Burnett lived with her brother Baldwin, in the house their father had bought in the residential park some years earlier and for which they were still paying. Baldwin had certain qualifications and a job in the Patent Office; Jane was 28, entirely domestic, and given to challenging at breakfast to a war which she would think might easily have destroyed the happiness of Sherwood. Among their friends and neighbors were Doctor Pulsifer and his mother, both of whom adored Jane. Doctor had given to the war and some back a nervous wreck, dependent on Jane for spiritual and on his mother for physical sustenance. Their benefits and wealth [illegible] Doctor, and he very rightly believed Jane. Frederick Doctor, [illegible] many years had wooed in vain, entered Jane's life. Of course Frederick Doctor fell in love with her, and of course some very unlikely complications ensued, all of which [illegible] into the attractive ending.

FLAMING YOUTH

FLAMING YOUTH. By Warner Fabian. 320 pp. New York: Boni & Liveright. $2.

WARNER FABIAN, in the guise of Warner Fabian, is the author of one of the most important and serious-minded novels in America. The young people he describes in "Flaming Youth" are anything but serious-minded. Joy-ride, petting, parties, cocktails and smoking-room stories are their chief interests in life. Young girls no longer stand "with no thought but where the heart and flesh direct." They talk to their elders and walk right in and they choose the lover rather than the lover. If what would formerly have been considered an extremely tender age, they should know the difference between white lines and red ones, and they show a decided preference for the latter. As for powerful restraint, "they don't know what it means."

The story centering itself with the fortunes of the Patricia family, [illegible] of the fashionable suburb of Riverdale. They have a beautiful home, [illegible] surrounded on the other of a gentleman. The other two daughters will attend, and the youngest, [illegible] of the Patricia parents is the [illegible] for the kids. Their guests are [illegible] expected to smoke here after [illegible] to Miss Patricia or to one of her three daughters, Constance, Iris and Pat. Ralph Patricia, the husband and father, does not mind. He knows what his daughters indulgently call a "Flapper" somewhere in the city, and [illegible] has any number of Riverdales and it would cost him effort to the [illegible] complications some of the [illegible]. Both Constance and Pat have established their mother's cordial [illegible] permission, but Iris is different. Professional petting does not appeal to her in the least. There is only one man who can give her a thrill. Unfortunately, he is not the man she [illegible]. Constance gets drunk at a party and goes to her mother's room to sober up. The room is occupied, [illegible] enough to worry her. For, in the prospect of the dance, and her experience on some hectic dates are which fall to the lot of her sisters, Hugh said.

Unsentimental as the Patricians are, there are others who are more so. The Bonapartists, for example, are mentioned just a bit, for well-known for Riverdale. One of their parties winds up with a midnight plunge into the swimming pool, [illegible] bathing suits. In the morning, [illegible] after an alcohol stomach has put the lights out of commission, and, as a further sop to convalescence, some one is discovered [illegible] to stretch a tender leg across the pool to separate the sons from the [illegible]. When a few officers, [illegible] regulate the damage done by the alcohol and leave the lights on again, some of the party find, to their sore surprise, to doubt, that they are still Mid-Victorian enough to feel a little embarrassed. Jane is the only one of the Patricia girls present at this party. When the lights come on, she finds herself face to face with the only man who can give her a thrill. He goes again disgusted, and she does not see him again until after she is married to another.

But, stuff, what? And a process, according to the Jaded Black, "Just after all, youth takes pretty good care of itself."

TOWN AND GOWN

TOWN AND GOWN. By Lewis Beach. With a Note by Lewis Beach. Boston: Little, Brown, Company. $1.

LIFE in a midwestern middle-size town, presumably Middle West, is portrayed in a series of three graphic sketches by Lewis Beach, who, and Lewis Beach's Sketches in "Town and Gown." The middle-class of thinking is the same throughout, but the characters vary, each effective being complete in itself. Any such attempt, of course, would be discussed in immediate failure if the authors involved ignorance of their subject matter. For some reason it is easy to carry conviction in a novel of other times, remote from the immediate, although it is a mistake. But that, that the author of such a story has never been there. With a college story it is different. The moment of reading about college life, conversation with college men and women will apply a verdict with the [illegible] to contrast a college tale that will ring true. The author must have been experienced observer to write. This being the first venture of a number of college tales, it may be stated that "Town and Gown" rings true. The author knows the college life they track of [illegible] with a degree of intimacy that could never have been possible without actual experience.

The stories differ in thought and [illegible] are based, more upon the [illegible] of character and the unfolding of an atmosphere through slight incidents than they are on [illegible] plot. While the interest is sustained, it is not in because of any suspense that the reader may feel over the course of the action. Rather it is explicit in the development of character, in the exposition of typical local types in an American [illegible] local institution. The tale is not by the first sketch, "Peter Weakness," which pictures the unfolding of a long throughout three years of college life. Naturally, such a character required but an exposition of high lights, a rapid shifting from one to another. This the author does. Gene Spider Harrison has dared in regular fashion. The reader sees the growth of Peter from his first contact with a professor, through his [illegible] by the unsuspected disappearance of everything, to his final year as a distinguished, successful college man. Although, perhaps, it is natural that such a character should be a chosen club, though not an elected member of good fraternity. From these sketches one gathers that the atmosphere of an educational college is quite different from that of other colleges. The operation of the two seems to be not a small one, and, although the problem of "Town and Gown" studies [illegible] to complication, the [illegible] is always present in the tales. Very much in evidence are various types, such as the chief "Town" and the usually "radical" girl.

PAGAN LOVE

PAGAN LOVE. By John Ferrong Gilbert. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2.

AT impressive years, considered in a daring spirit of disquietude and troubled not with discussion, in Mr. Gilbert's "Pagan Love," the title refers to the spirit of the love [illegible] which Nature and [illegible] the end of the book, rather than to the setting, the conditions of the people of the story. For the tale itself is often modern in time and [illegible] and spirit. Nearly all of the action takes place in New York City of the present time, although it opens in a London suburb. There Walter Stafford, a Scot, and an accomplished of words and charming, is [illegible] to throw himself into the chase, as the only solution of the hopeless [illegible] of marriage bond. Then he meets a man [illegible] into the water and helps him out. The rescued man is a Greek by birth but American by adoption. In the United States he has prospered and obtained the hand from broader leg and [illegible] the proprietor of a [illegible] business, Frank A. Vanderlip is his name, and he persuades Stafford to return to New York with him and [illegible] his business.

It is a comprehensive kind of business that he runs, and includes job-[illegible] of many foreign languages, newspapers, trade papers, [illegible], [illegible] manufacturing of [illegible] kinds, all in branches and held together by [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Latest Works of Fiction

(Continued from Preceding Page)

[illegible] and the rules of the Highland [illegible] which he had had years before. At the hotel where he [illegible] a woman who he [illegible] a refugee from the professional life, an artist who supports herself by her pottery. "In all the world," the author remarks about this time, "there is no complication of time and place more purely for romance than that of a night in Paris beside the Alexandrine sea." And in romance, romance and romance, the end without an end of the Bohemian friendship of the two people commenced. Then the young man returns that he is married in England, where he has inherited a country estate and an income, and, Bohemian [illegible], he renders every, forgetting his love of a night and a day, his interest [illegible] upon the thought of the Highlander's hospitality of home and hearth.

For a few years that hospitality holds him, he enjoys his position of country squire, he marries a pretty girl who is a mere child, predisposed dull. Then the Bohemian memories of his years of wandering possess him and he sees others of the league. The free trail calls him, and he goes to Italy, and then to Cyprus. Half the book is taken to tell the story to the point of his departure, and, although the rest of it consumes but a few weeks, so many things happen in England, in Italy and Cyprus that the second half of the tale becomes long and complicated. He squanders one week of them and so fall of escapes that finally they drag the Bohemian out of his home and power to him the guard of organized society and the assuming of individual responsibility. But, the story being a romance, of course this does not happen until life is ready to give him what he wants of it.

There are many charming bits of description, written with gentle feeling and romantic appreciation of the beauty and sentiment of the scenes, in the English village where the young man makes his home on his inherited property by marriage, among country gentlemen of business and pleasure, where the author deploys with a confounding hands and evident relish. The young man's mother-in-law is an amusing woman of dynastic humor and free principles. Nevertheless, the romantic and sentimental nature of the tale, the author possibly himself quite alive, a romantic made of the exponent of his characters.

BLACK WATER O' DEE

THE BLACK WATER O' DEE. By Janet Hollister Douglas. [illegible] Boston, N. Y.: The Robert H. Barber Publishing Company.

THERE is one thing to be said for Alison Douglas, the villain of "The Black Water o' Dee," he is a real cut-and-cut, [illegible] per cent, unmanned. He is a rascal, a low-life, a rascal, a coward and everything else that is vile. In the very first chapter he [illegible] a murder for no reason in the world but that he is feeling a little peevish. He shouldn't have done that. It showed poor judgment. If he had only controlled his temper better, he might have succeeded in some of his really important villainies.

Another mistake Alison made was in his treatment of Betty Blanchard. He wouldn't a bit close to her. In fact, Betty was rather credulous in the beginning of her affections, but after a girl has saved a man's life at the peril of her own, she can hardly be blamed if she lets her emotions get the better of her. The least a man could do would be to make her an honest woman. But that did not fit into Alison's plans at all. He was scheming to make himself Lord of Blearing Castle, and he couldn't see Betty in the role of a Blue lady.

It seems that Sir James Crombie, the Lord of Blearing Castle, had once loved a beautiful Spanish princess, named Lucilla Hamilton. He didn't marry her, but—well anyhow Lucilla died in childbirth, and Sir James sent the child away, providing for it handsomely, but ordering that it be kept out of his sight.

That isn't all of the story by any means. There is a lovely hero and a beautiful heroine and several more villains almost as bad as Alison.

It must be decidedly hard work to write a story like "The Black Water o' Dee"—almost as hard as it is to read it.

Certain People of Importance

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

It has no axe to grind.
It preaches no sermon.
It is cast in no familiar mold.
It is unique—and it is good reading.

$2.00 everywhere

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

By the author of "Casanova's Homecoming"

THE ROAD TO THE OPEN

By Arthur Schnitzler

SCHNITZLER'S only full-length novel and for years one of the most widely read books in the original German. $2.50 net.

ALFRED A. KNOPF
220 West 42d St., N. Y.

The Captive Herd

By G. MURRAY ATKIN

Author of "The New World"

"Genuinely Artistic."
—NEW YORK POST.

$1.75 net

THOS. Y. CROWELL CO.
Publishers New York

The Best Short Stories of 1922

Edited by EDWARD J. O'BRIEN

The standard annual volume on the short story in America, by the recognized authority in his field. Net $2.00

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO

ZANE GREY—Painter in Words and Master Story-teller

The lure of adventurous reality, the sense of being actually present at stirring events, the glamour of far scenes await you in *Wanderer of the Wasteland*. "Never has Zane Grey risen to such heights as in his descriptions of the desert. . . he weaves the poetry of nature into the fabric of his romance."—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

"The story is thrilling. . . It ranks among Mr. Grey's books which gave him deserved fame, revealing breadth, vision and a constantly moving quality."—New York *World*.

Wanderer of the Wasteland

Published January 5th. Already the Best Seller. Wherever Books Are Sold
$2.00

Do Not Fail to Read Zane Grey's Story of Our Own Time

THE DAY OF THE BEAST

$2.00

HARPER & BROTHERS *Established 1817* New York City

Henry Ford's

My Life and Work. "The key to a great public service and a great private fortune."—*The Nation.* Written in collaboration with Samuel Crowther.
Price, $3.50

W. S. Rainsford's

The Story of a Varied Life: An Autobiography. "It will keenly attract and profoundly interest those who are searching for stories of the soul's adventure."—*William Allen White*
Price, $5.00

Maurice Francis Egan's

Confessions of a Book-Lover. "Such a chatty, meandering, illuminating, penetrating book about books as book-lovers always love."—N. Y. *Times.*
Price, $2.50

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Are we a nation or are we Babel? Can we lead the world with the strength of one idea? Read

Herbert Hoover's American Individualism

A book that may be as important as a battle. "*One of the four great formulations of American political theory.*"—N. Y. *Times.*

At all Bookstores. Price $1.00

Doubleday, Page & Co.

"Distinctly an American classic."
—N. Y. Morning Telegraph.

WOLFVILLE

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

"It has the spirit and breathes the breath of the old West. . . Alfred Henry Lewis was a part of frontier life and his stories have all the value of personal experience. . . He wrote fiction with a regard for facts that gives his work a true value as pictures of frontier life."—N. Y. *Morning Telegraph.*

Jacket design by Frederic Remington $1.75.

[illegible] Ave. FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY New York

Just Issued, Volume I.
Early Years and Experiences of Frederick Law Olmsted

FORTY YEARS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Olmsted's papers form a unique portrayal of American development. This first volume presents delightful autobiographical passages, accounts of travels in rural England and Southern United States, and a picture of early New England village life. Illustrated. $2.50

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS
New York London

OF THAT EXTRAORDINARY BOOK

Beasts, Men and Gods

By FERDINAND OSSENDOWSKI

KATHARINE LEE BATES writes:

"More absorbing than any fiction is this record by Dr. Ossendowski of his adventures among 'Beasts, Men and Gods.' It is sensational hard to tell which are Beasts and which are Men, but his own quiet heroism certainly makes him very near the Gods."

$3.00. *For sale at all bookstores; if not, it can be had from*

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

Brief Reviews

AN ALPHABET A B C

AN ALPHABET A B C. Arranged by [illegible]. 32 pp. New York: [illegible] & Co. $1.

LAMENTATIONS are coming from many of us who have depended on the contents of certain little cooking envelopes from Washington with which to start gardens going this, in the spring, the news from [illegible] "no more gardens." On the contrary, perhaps never in Spring time we have had before such a war delight, and the story of our neighbors, if we will consider it, "the fly of the fold" this time, and the mole therein. Why not have an Alpine garden and grow in it those plants and flowers which are attractive and reliable and required no trouble to bed little more than the value of a Sunset stamp on a letter and is this important, be more practical, handbook on such plants the assistance amateur gardener will find much that will help him to make and keep an attractive Alpine garden, interestingly perhaps, to those in many widely separated States, convince that have long been an enduring problem to Germans in adaptation. The making of the rock garden, a successfully described and includes the report, the soil and the configuration, with an interesting and interesting Instead, on the Mountains of the Alps. This is a special because a small portion necessary for the growth of the high Alpine plants in the garden. The "most effective planting" arrangement given and contains a brief of two of the growing eye and the observing mind. Which will tell the beginner where to decide or to call the plants or plant seeds. One page is devoted to the Alpine house, which may be made from an inexpensive greenhouse. This should be made ready in November to receive some of the plants or seeds for the cure of which is this time will be remarked by a charming display of flowers. A selected list of plants specially suited to the Alpine house treatment is given, and then comes the A B C of principal list of plants and of which may be taken from the rock garden. Here there have been dead varieties, arranged alphabetically, are mentioned, with advice as to the planting and increase of each kind. The book contains only few cuts, but these, if needed and intelligently and persuasively, should prove the means of bringing joy not only to the eyes of the beholder, but also to the creator of the rock garden.

GETTING READY TO BE A MOTHER

GETTING READY TO BE A MOTHER. By Carolyn Conant Van Blarcom, R. N. 12 mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THIS complete volume of hint and advice is designed for the women who are preparing for motherhood. It is totally devoid of that false modesty and sentimentality which characterized many books of this type a generation ago, and it describes in brief, concise and good English the progress of the child during the first ten months of its life—nine months of this time being before birth. Of the importance of a good nutritional foundation the author writes:

> The reasons for much of the undernourishment among people in this country today are to be found in certain widespread misconceptions. Some of them originating as to what constitutes a state of good health, the conditions and the value and purpose of different foods, calorie, etc. People may not be aware of their need and even have a well nourished body and yet be mentally in need of certain food elements. In other words, to be thoroughly nourished, to attain maximum vitality, they must supply their highest possible development and fail to be of value to society. . . . This condition can be largely prevented by giving the baby a good nutritional foundation. . . . This must be started during the pre-natal period and carried through the nursing period.

The book also contains advice regarding the care to give to both the child and mother. The present belief regarding opium, that it is injurious, is in direct contrast to the old "rule of pre-natal" "teach" or elaborately. Valid reasons for both methods are given. Three of the best chapters are entitled "Taking Care of the Baby Before He Comes," "The Baby's Arrival" and "The Mother's Care of Herself for the Baby's Sake."

The book is full of safe and practical advice, yet never stupefies or embarrass the importance and sensitivity of the doctor's care. It is interesting to the Obstetrician about certain psychological tendencies and traits of motherhood about which the average young with known little.

SHAKESPEAREAN CRYPTOGRAPHY

THE CRYPTOGRAPHY OF SHAKESPEARE. By Walter Conrad Arensberg. 20 pp. Los Angeles, Cal.: Ward Ritchie.

IN his preface the author of this book says it is "the introduction to my complete account of the cryptography of Shakespeare which is now in preparation." The average reader who picks up this volume which is marked No. 1 and looks at it in a general way will understand the word "complete" and decide that Mr. Arensberg has already proved his contention. Instead, it is "William Shakespeare and Francis Bacon were one, and that one, Francis Bacon. He will wonder what more there is to be said on the subject. On the other hand, the conventional reader of the students of Shakespeare whose mind is still open to argument will find in this delicate volume much of value, for such readers it has evidently been written and published. To those who read and see Shakespeare's plays for the truth and beauty they contain the book will make but little appeal. Various authorities whose methods are weighed and compared for the evidence which is given are quoted. In Chapter I, the author describes both secretive and expressive cipher keys and kind and the methods to be used in deciphering both. He refers to his Cryptography of Bacon through which he was led to the discovery of the Shakespeare cryptograms. The second chapter is devoted to the simple cryptographic principle, while Chapter III includes of that can be said about the complex cryptographic system. In each chapter evidence and proof are adduced to prove the many points made by the author. He concludes this introduction to his cryptographic work with an interesting theory regarding Bacon's intentions of hiding his identity in his pseudonyms.

HINDOO GODS AND HEROES

HINDOO GODS AND HEROES. By Jamal S. Bennett. 72 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THIS little book is a recent acquisition to a collection the object of which is stated by the editors, Christmas-Humphreys and A. A. Reynolds, "is the deeper knowledge of the great ideal and lofty philosophy of Oriental thought which may help to a revival of that true spirit of chivalry which neither dangers nor fears the outcome of another crusade and other." In doing his part to get that knowledge before his reader the author divides his studies in the history of the religions of India into three chapters—"The Vedic Age," "The Age of the Brahmanas," "The Rama Avatar." He describes in the first chapter an Aryan tribe in the Eastern Punjab and compares it with the "four brothers in this land," who had become settled in the Aryan, [illegible] in search and the reader's interest caught, for at this remote period fairly civilized and these people already had a creed, a prayer for religious expression. Then, the Aryans, had one or two hundred years their remote kin-fellows in another country brought with them to their new home an established beliefs in black and white magic, a religion greatly tainted by unknown gods, and now they had begun to experiment and introduce their observed and spoke and gods and helped to them were, in the tribes who could best hold them in their worship and inform them about the gods and their rituals. Then came the gradually the Brahmanas of those who were to become the Brahmans or priestly class. Mr. Bennett explains the origin of the gods, and how it is traced and contributed to by the different tribes who were already in contact with aboriginal tribes, a tribe. He also compares the leading gods of India at the time with Greece, Greece and Rome in a later day. The interpenetrability of each tribe, bringing their little gods, with their ob-

(Continued on Page 32.)

Gigolo

By Elliot Paul. Short stories. "The best impressions."—HUTCHINS HAPGOOD. Price, $1.75

One Man in His Time

By Ellen Glasgow. A recent American novel that is now a best-seller in England. Price, $2.00

Gentle Julia

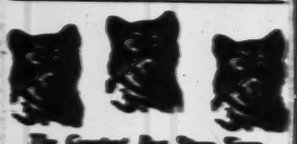
By Booth Tarkington. "It's just plain funny all the time."—FANNY BUTCHER in the Chicago Tribune. Price, $1.75

Command

By William Halle. "The story and dispute of the war of an edge, yet to write, hence the one."—RALPH D. PAINE. Price, $1.50

Deluxe autographed limited edition. Price, $10.00

Doubleday, Page & Co.



The Greatest Dog Story Since "The Call of the Wild"

The Whelps of the Wolf

By George Marsh

Author of "Tales of the Trail," etc.

You will follow with bated breath Jean Marsh and his great dog Flame into the white heaven, where the Northern Lights ripple through the sparkling waters of the frozen rivers.

Your blood will bump as he battles the barrage of a Hudson's Bay trapper in his battle for his hound's chastity.

At All Booksellers. Price, $1.75

THE JOHN PHEBENIC COMPANY Philadelphia

Advertising

The Leaders in of Advertising Books by George Burton Hotchkiss and Richard B. Franken. Based on comprehensive surveys.

The Advertising Year Book for 1921. Edited by Martin T. Pronga, Governor the papers of the A. A. C. of W. convention at Milwaukee.

$2.00 each

Doubleday, Page & Co.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

for Open Stock, Art, Lore Stories, and Medical Books. Specially wanted: Sale of Dickens, Eliot, Meredith, James, Kipling, Burton, Stevens, Andrew Lang, Jacob, Caballe, and New and International Encyclopedias. Collections wanted.

DAVIS' BOOKSTORE, 48 Vesey Cortlandt 4800

CHARLES G. NORRIS'S

Big Novel of Marriage

BRASS

is still selling

Price $2 at any bookstore, postage extra. E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

DM DM

You will enjoy every page of

ANNA KATHARINE GREEN'S

Your Mystery Novel

The Step on the Stair

The famous author of "The Leavenworth Case," and a score of other favorites, has written a new novel of mystery and suspense, of love and romance, of strange incidents surrounding the death of a wealthy man who had just drawn two seemingly contradictory wills. A book you cannot lay aside until the end is reached. $2.00

The Shadow on the Glass

By CHARLES J. DUTTON Author of "The Underwood Mystery"

A wealthy man is murdered. A priceless book disappears. Also, some gold coins. In untangling the mystery, everybody is suspected except the guilty person, and the way he is apprehended is extremely ingenious. $1.75

The Church on the Avenue

By HELEN R. MARTIN Author of "Tillie, A Mennonite Maid"

A romance of small town life, unflinchingly portraying the condition of a young minister who was entirely at the commercial of his wealthy parishioners, and was willing to play their game. A book with a purpose. $2.00

Emile Coué's

method for curing oneself by autosuggestion is completely explained, interpreted and simplified by C. Harry Brooks in

The Practice of Autosuggestion

$1.25 By mail $1.35

Novels Being Widely Discussed

The Key of Dreams	By L. Adams Beck	$2.00
Spinster of This Parish	By W. B. Maxwell	$2.00
A Corner in Wilkins	By Pamela Kilbourne	$1.75
The Strange Attraction	By Jane Mander	$2.00

At all Booksellers Send for Catalog

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY NEW YORK

Publishers Since 1839

DM DM

THE LOST MR. LINTHWAITE

by J. S. Fletcher

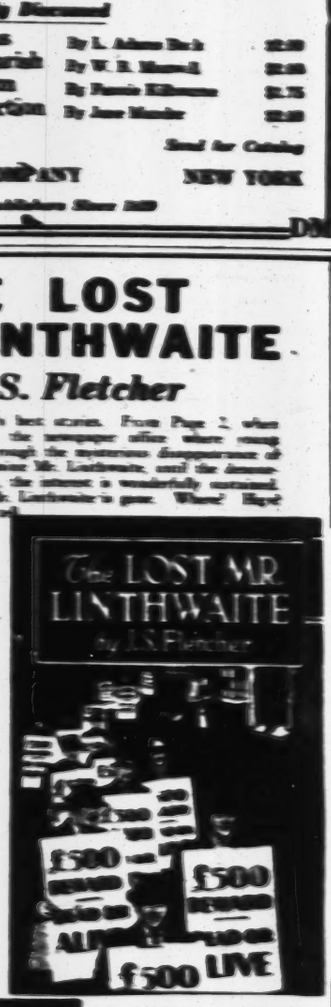
ONE of Mr. Fletcher's best stories. From Page 1, when Miss Relfe's comes the newspaper office where young Richard Brinsley works, through the mysterious disappearance of Richard's uncle, the characters Mr. Linthwaite, until the denouement in the final chapter, the interest is wonderfully sustained. Mr. Linthwaite is seen, Mr. Linthwaite is gone. "Where? Hows? Why?" Mr. Fletcher can tell.

The Mystery-Detective Stories of

J. S. FLETCHER

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE MURDER
THE TALLEYRAND MAXIM
THE PARADISE MYSTERY
DEAD MEN'S MONEY
THE CHESTERMARKE INSTINCT
THE ORANGE-YELLOW DIAMOND
THE BOROUGH TREASURER
THE HERAPATH PROPERTY
SCARSDYKES KEEP
THE RAYNER-SLADE AMALGAMATION
RAVENSDENE COURT
THE MIDDLE OF THINGS

$2.00 net each



ALFRED A. KNOPF
220 W. 42nd St., N. Y.

In Canada from The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd., St. Martin's House, Toronto

A Spanish Dramatist

(Continued from Page 2)

study of that civilization, the Basin, in the twentieth century, and an attempt to endow it the vital pulse, spirit, from the nineteenth century which it is intended. He would be a bold man who would give judgment upon this curious fabric, so metaphysical in comparison to the usual part of "Punch." By one of those contradictions in characters, the of Dionisios, whose office he quently present the peculiar moment of the definition and purport of the play, it was commissioned to the usual part of "The Bonds of Interest," with which it has little in common, although the memory of the passages of the earlier work suggested. Yet the personalities have changed, and there there artists inevitably a sense of deliberation. The bond of union may be discovered in the circumstance that "The City of Gaiety and Confidence" attempts to do for the Basin what "The Bonds of Interest" has already done for the individual and. "The City of Gaiety and Confidence" baffles and bewilders the student and has wholly without the confines of the theatre as were understood. There is a combination of wide fame and popularity, an adept in every device of the theatre, who, at the same time, is an author, an innovator on the most detailed lines of letters, such as Chesbit. It is an ironic tribute to the genius of Benavente that a popular demonstration took place upon the occasion of the play's presentation such as has been tendered to few authors. Certainly not one of his most fervent admirers could honestly lend the considered consumption of what it was all about.

Like the best Spanish writers in general, he quaffs of the Cervantes, filtered apart from the main currents of European life, the renaissance of Spanish culture at the hands of the "Generation of 1898" was essentially a return to the soil, a revivifying of the results of modern European thought and scholarship in the terms of the tradition of Velázquez and Cervantes. There is a considerable indifference to the outside world, a lack of identification with the march of the progress, which is clearly evident in contemporary Spanish criticism, even when at the best, as in Azorín, and it appears also in the writing of such general Unamuno. Again it forces itself upon the attention of the reader as he turns the pages of the very real novels of Pío Baroja. The cosmopolitan, the only writer among the modernist whose focus is international, yet purely local, but international, is Benavente, who contributes inevitably to the centres of Western culture. The Spanish movement may best be studied in his work. He was elected to the Spanish Academy in 1912. His visit to this country at the close of his present South American tour will bring to New York the major figure of modern Spanish art.

Justice Brandeis is the man who under [illegible] Rabbi Darfs, writing in an American paper, [illegible] the difficulty with which the nineteenth century closed in Spain, has been studied on Brandeis in Brandeis. He is Hispanophobian, a moderniser philosopher, whose [illegible] has become a weapon of defense. As he talks or writes, after a long pause, he plunges into a prolonged at his side, or a foot. He possesses independence, which is more precious to a man than any kingdom, and so he is the master of truth and the honor of [illegible]. His culture is cosmopolitan, and his mental processes, which are wholly foreign to his people, contributing to the land of fixed tradition, but they will not [illegible] the observer who has the honor to preserve how this soul, which has been in battle of gentle, has remained in the human the [illegible] of a Hamlet Lull.

McClure's Magazine for February contains a variegated table of contents that should appeal to many tastes. There is "The Women Spy of Hearts," a narrative of the American Secret Service in France, by Major C. E. Russell; an article about General Leonard Wood as a colonial administrator, by Cecilia Parnell; "Roosevelt and the Fight for Railroad State Regulation," by Harris Merton Lyon and Neil H. Clark, and "Why Parents Want Fred to Have Middle Hands," by Gray [illegible]. Additional among these more serious articles are short stories and humor.

Your Own Personal Embossed Stationery

$2

Wallace Brown
229 Fifth Avenue
New York

Mr. Gissing

Christopher Morley's character in "Where the Blue Begins" bids fair to be as famous in American literature as Hector Pronto, Colonel Sellers, or Carol Kennicott.

Where the Blue Begins
Cloth, $1.50
Gissing Blue leather, $2.25

Doubleday, Page & Co.

Robert Benchley's

LOVE CONQUERS ALL

HENRY HOLT & CO.
Publishers N. Y.

BERNARD M. BARUCH
says of GARET GARRETT'S
The Driver

"The book is particularly illuminating . . . of incalculable value in our present-day conditions."

All bookstores, $2; postage extra.

E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

A SON OF THE SAHARA

By Louis Gerard
The Greatest of all Desert Stories
At all Bookstores
$2.50

COUE'S own "METHOD"

The only complete American edition of Coué's entire French book.

50c Paper Post Paid $1.00 In cloth

HALLAD PUBLISHING CO., INC.
[illegible] Broadway, New York

READY TODAY

THE DIM LANTERN

Temple Bailey

Illustrated in color by Coles Phillips

AT ALL BOOKSTORES Price, $2.00

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

"A Noteworthy Literary Event"
—The New York Herald

The Code of the Karstens

By
HENRY WALSWORTH KINNEY

The New York Herald says: "The appearance of Mr. Kinney among the novelists is a noteworthy literary event, as he makes his debut as a writer of fiction with a striking piece of work. It is a keenly intelligent performance, and it rests upon mature observation and an unusually wide understanding of human life."

SECOND PRINTING
$2.00 at all Bookstores
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
Publishers, Boston

"It continues the trade, and the trade will prevail."—Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement
by Ray Stannard Baker

2 Vols.
Price, $10.00

Doubleday, Page & Co.

To Tell You the Truth

THE LITERARY REVIEW of The New York Evening Post says:

LEONARD MERRICK'S "spy sketch" of those exuberant if nearly artists Tristram and Pitou as they *forgent* themselves in 'While Paris Laughed' and 'A Chair on the Boulevard' are among the most fabulous glimpses into modern Bohemia. But now and then Mr. Merrick strikes a deeper note. In a story like 'Dead Violets' in 'The Man Who Understood Women,' he makes his technical dexterity heighten the emotional effect of a gripping tale in a way that one would have said that only a Latin writer could do it. . . . Twice in this book Mr. Merrick seems to have achieved a really unusual success."

LEONARD MERRICK'S novels include:

Conrad in Quest of His Youth	One Man's View
The Actor-Manager	The House of Lynch
The Position of Peggy Harper	The Wedding
Cynthia	When Love Flies Out of the Window
The Man Who Understood Women and Other Stories	A Chair on the Boulevard
	While Paris Laughed

Each volume, $1.50, postage extra. At all bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

My Experiences at Scotland Yard by Basil Thomson

He tells of astounding figures like Trebitsch, a Hungarian Jew—who was by turns a clergyman, a member of Parliament, and a spy—and other true stories of secret history, more thrilling than the best of Sherlock Holmes.

Price, $2.50

Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Caveman Within Us
Enlisting His Aid For Health and Efficiency
By WILLIAM J. FIELDING

A fascinating discussion of dual personality, memory, sleep, dreaming, genius, [illegible] spirit, dreams, etc.

The New York Times describes it as: "Extremely interesting and suggestive. It contains richly many important conclusions of modern science and illumination series of its introduction. And it will, for many a puzzled individual who senses but does not fully understand his difficulties, point the way for their possible solution."

E. P. DUTTON & CO.

Latest Books

History and Biography

Travel and Description

Fiction

Poetry, Drama and Art

Philosophy and Religion

Economics, Science and Politics

New Editions

Miscellaneous

VANCE THOMPSON'S
New Romance

The Best Romance of Mystery in Years

The POINTED TOWER

EVERY CRIME is equal—in the case as in all others, you have only to read the signature upon the dead of the Black-mask police. This case is the creation of a great French artist, Gustave Gérard, who in his life Anarchist with Ravachol and Vaillant, and who died in the Bastille. Illustrated by Gerald Leake

$2.00 *All Booksellers*
BOBBS-MERRILL

WINTER EVENINGS ARE AHEAD

Many novels decidedly worth reading escape your attention when they are first published. Now when few new novels are available you have the opportunity to read some of these months-old, but still popular volumes.

We especially recommend:

Gouverneur Morris's
THE RUSTLE OF SILK
Fifth Printing, $2.00

Mary Johnston's
MILE. Fourth Printing, $2.00

William Dudley Pelley's
THE FOG
Fifth Printing, $2.00

Jeffery Farnol's
PERIGRINE'S PROGRESS
Third Printing, $2.00

Henry James Forman's
THE MAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE
Fourth Printing, $2.00

For Sale at all Booksellers

Write for our free "Catalogue of Publications in General Literature"

Boston LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY Publishers

JUST PUBLISHED

Plays by John Galsworthy

WINDOWS

This author "for shadow and colour" stands from the pressure in a typical English middle-class family of a pretty parlor maid who has just completed a prison term. Uniform with other single plays by Galsworthy, $2.00

PLAYS: Fifth Series

Uniform with other volumes in this series. This volume contains LOYALTIES, a current success both in London and New York; A FAMILY MAN, a satire on the dominating traits; and WINDOWS. $2.00

At all booksellers

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Fifth Avenue, New York

Dusk of Moonrise

Blanche Poindexter's New Novel

E. W. OSBORN writes in *The World*:

"When the announcement reaches us of a book novel by Blanche Poindexter we are sensed in happy anticipation. When the book comes and we have read it we carry a sense of appreciation satisfied.

The basic elements of our story Miss Poindexter weaves into a whole which is steady and consistent and realistic in an absorbing combination. It is to our mind a very large achievement to labour to produce for the page to point the depth, the harmony of design, and the human understanding that characterize.

Dusk of Moonrise

By the author of "Broken Justice," "The White Wing," and "Islands of Desire." Each, $2.00

At all booksellers E. P. DUTTON & CO. *Publisher* *New York*

Queries and Answers

QUERIES

"Before Those Grandsires"

M. A. E.—Can any reader tell me who is the author of the poem the first verse of which is:

Before those grandsires, before those gold,
Those lands and silts, a thousand fold
Do my healthy body, a relief of sun,
And those phantoms that whisper
[illegible]
I haven't that can find for comfort's sake,
And those the joys with a special
With [illegible] large enough to [illegible]
All [illegible] on brothers—a better than gold.

"On Life's Unending Sea"

F. S.—Will you please print in your answers another where I read that by William Ellsworth and with the:

And as I do forever—
On life's unending sea,
Sometimes calm and good and sweet,
Drifting silently.

"God Himself"

L. T. A.—Please locate for me a poem concerning this line:

God Himself can't bring back yesterday.

"The Gift of Myrrh"

A. M. D.—Will you please print the poem, and, if possible, give name of author, the last two lines of which follow:

For we are not told who brought the gold,
And who the gift of myrrh.

"The Lark Is Up"

FLORENCE EDTON.—Can any reader of Books Sent for me:

The lark is up to greet the sun,
The bee is up, the whole
The . . . .
The reader will recall that.

"Begged Hot"

E. S.—Can any reader locate a poem called either "Begged Hot" or "Begging Knots." The lines run as follows:

I was called Begged Hot, for my clothes and my hat,
They are tattered, and tattered, and torn,
Drooling Sorrow is my friend, I have
[illegible] to the end,
Where poverty knocked at my door.

"Don't You Know"

E. M. L.—Can any of your readers tell me how to obtain the complete poem which begins something like this:

This world is nothing but a bubble,
Don't you know?
A mighty lot of trouble, don't you know?
Now life, you sigh and then you die,
Don't you know.

"Look'ee There"

E. C. B.—Will you please tell me the name of the member of the speaker of the poem "Look'ee There"? I know the opening:

We toiled and toiled,
The good days we did find
When a heavy lot we upon find,
And then we left behind.
Look'ee there!

One will I wear a horse,
Another will wear
One will I wear a church
With the steeple there away.
Look'ee there!

"The Little Green Tents"

E. A. C.—Can any of your readers supply me with the name of the author of the poem beginning:

The little green tents, where the soldiers sleep,
. . . . . .

Are covered with flowers today.

"What Is the Best"

Mrs. C. A. H.—Please what poem are these lines taken:

What is the best a friend can be
In any world, in this or no?
The daily shelter, comfort, test,
In need unfathomable companionship.

"Whenever I Look"

D. T. D.—Can you tell me the author and the name of the poem "Whenever I look, I see only a number I in part, and it gives meaning to the life."

Whenever I look in memory's glass,
And try to recall the things of the past,
Then I forget the other part, but it gives meaning to the life.
The things I would most recall are usually passed away,
But the things I have made a find of myself are as plain as yesterday.

"If I Were a Ghost"

Mrs. L. T. ALWOOD.—If you have access please publish the poem which contains this verse:

If I were a ghost and you were a ghost,
And we met in the dead moon's land,
Would your heart rejoice at the sound of my voice,
Would you shrink from the touch of my hand?

"Little Maggie May"

C. E. D.—Who will supply me with the words of a song called "Little Maggie May"? It runs something like this:

The spring was gone,
The flowers did bloom,
The birds sang and their lay,
Down by a little running brook
I first met Maggie May.

"Upon Colonel Unknown"

C. E. D.—I would be very grateful if some reader would tell me where I can find a poem four verses of which is "Lady, lay down upon colonel unknown—a lady lay."

ANSWERS

"The Modiste Dough"

NANCY HEALEIN, Hartford, Conn.—Referring to "J. H. W.'s" query in your issue of Jan. 7 for the words of the song, "The Modiste Dough," the Modiste Dough, words by Thomas Hughes Kelly, published by the London Music Publishing Company.

There are four verses as follows:

The modiste lived in the castle hall,
The lady lounch down in the old
[illegible] well,
The Moor's residence were bitter and
[illegible]
While keeping the Christmas holiday
The Moors helped with a feeling's pride
The beautiful child, young Lorell's
bride,
And she with her bright eyes seemed
[illegible] to be
The star of the gaudy company,
The Modiste Dough, or the Modiste
Dough.

"I'm weary of dancing," the modiste
cried,
"Dark Harry is unnamed, I'll hide, I'll
hide,
Ah, Lord, he sure didn't the first to
[illegible]
The day to my secret telling place,
Away! that she was and her Modiste
Dough.
Dark Harry is search, each seek to
[illegible]
Young Lorell he cried, "Oh! where
Lord, there bride?
I seek this to hide, my own dear
bride,
The Modiste Dough, or the Modiste
Dough.

They sought her that night and they
they sought her and that,
They sought her in vain which a week
passed away,
In despair, in despair, in breaking sad,
The young Lorell sought wildly for
[illegible] her sad,
And years were flew by, and their
grief of bad,
Who left in a successful tale long
[illegible]
When Lorell supported the children
cried,
"The old man, and he weeps for the long-
lost bride,
The Modiste Dough, or the Modiste
Dough.

At length we sob about that for years
had lain and
When found in the castle, they lifted
the hill,
A skeleton form was found midst
[illegible] Dough
In the chest and the wounds of the
lady fair,
And was her then, for to question
[illegible]
The hill from her bed in the old sad
chest,
It closed with a spring, the bridal
[illegible]
Long wandering there in a living tomb,
The Modiste Dough, or The Modiste
Dough.

Several other correspondents answered this query, but lack of space prevents the publication of their answers.

"Suppose the World"

E. H. ROBERTS, New York.—In your issue of Dec. 3 "E. E. H." asks for the words of the poem of "Suppose the World." I would give the author, but does the Times always say, unless perhaps the Reader will be pleased to read them on application to Editor.

Do you suppose, if all the world, some day,
Should come around my grave and
say,
"Here lies one who was never be
forgot,"
I should care aught for it, if you
cared not?

But if when you came and said with
tears,
"Here lies one that I love"—ah, then
the years
Have so had my world quickly fade
away,
And I wonder for me be unknown from
that day.

"L. H. R.," New York, writing that Dodd Mead Co. publishes Christina Rossetti and Louise Imogen Guiney, Wright and Lander Lyndon Baker, Philadelphia, Pa., publishes a complete edition of Longfellow's "Hiawatha," "Miles Standish," the Bible book, [illegible]

You who stand around my grave
And say: "His life is gone!"
You are mistaken—mistaken am,
My life is but begun.

"A Day of Sunshine"

ANNA C. WATSON, Oneonta, N. Y.—The Times, "I Hear the Wind," referred by "W. C. F." in your issue of Jan. 7, was a part of the poem, "A Day of Sunshine," by Henry W. Longfellow, and can be found in "Longfellow's Complete Poems."

This query was answered also by Miss L. F. Kelly, Providence, R. I., George D. Chamen, Springfield, Mass.

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!

$1.75 Per Section
With Bookcase Shown Above $2.75 Per Section
On Approval—Direct to Your Home

Lundstrom
SECTIONAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 100,000 Users

Made for and is usually used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. Made in sections of different widths, heights, styles, and all sizes to accommodate any space. Style shown above is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK. Prices complete, as shown, with 3 sections, 3 ft. (illustrated), as shown, with top, $8.25. Other sizes in different styles and finishes at correspondingly low prices. Shipped direct from factory on APPROVAL at a considerable saving. WRITE TODAY for Catalog, Catalog No. 32. The G. A. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., 1200 Park, N. Y.
Mfrs. Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

Travel

The Holy Land and Syria—an easy chair journey with a famous traveller that carries you to Jerusalem and old Palestine.

From Tangier to Tripoli—the romantic shore of the black continent, land of the Garden of Allah, the white man, and the dark uncivilized foes.

They are Vols. I and II of Carpenter's World Travels, by Frank G. Carpenter, Litt. D., F. R. G. S.

$3.00 each

Doubleday, Page & Co.

CASANOVA'S HOMECOMING
By ARTHUR SCHNITZLER
Regarded Reports: "A glorious piece of work."
Formerly $2.0, in a new, unabridged edition, $2.50

BATOUALA
By RENÉ MARAN
The Negro novel that won the Prix Goncourt.
In this startling novel, the people and its people are lived for all time—the inner rhythms, the unremembered subtleties, the fierce rivalries, the glowing colors
$2.75

THOMAS SELTZER
5 West 50th Street, New York

TRAIL OF CONFLICT
by
Emilie Loring
Second Printing
A marriage of convenience and its happy solution. Thrilling and dramatic.
At All Bookstores $2.75
THE PENN PUBLISHING CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Mistakes that Hurt

Are You Sure
—of how to pronounce: comparable—[illegible]—[illegible]—deficit—[illegible]—[illegible]? People who ought to know better are constantly tripping up or simple words.
—of when to use when or whenever or [illegible]—[illegible] or [illegible]—[illegible] or hard.

How many ambitious men and women are hurting and handicapping themselves—being held back socially or in business—because of their mistakes in English? Because they misuse or mispronounce words? Because of a too limited vocabularly to express themselves clearly or in a way that betokens culture and good breeding?

Yet how easy it is to be right instead of wrong. Any man, woman or child who "looks it up" in WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY will always have the correct word and its correct pronunciation—and will acquire a wealth of information.

But Webster's is more than a dictionary—it is a wonderful storehouse of easy-to-find facts. Quickly answers thousands of questions concerning people, places, events, discoveries, science, business, the professions, etc. It is the most useful single-volume reference work in existence.

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

G. & C. Merriam Co.,
Dept. A, Springfield, Mass.
Publishers of Genuine Webster Dictionaries since 1847

The Return of the Middle Class

By JOHN CORBIN

"A most important book. . . It is curious that in a great middle-class civilization, such as America is, no one has written an intelligent book about its troubles and perils until Mr. Corbin came along. He has done a first-class job. His book is worth any man's time who would consider a vital subject seriously and intelligently."—William Allen White in the New York Tribune.

At all bookstores, $2.50

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Fifth Avenue, New York

Which stories did Rebecca West mean?

Can you guess? She wrote:

"THE TRIUMPH OF THE EGG (by Sherwood Anderson) contains two of the half dozen most remarkable stories written in this century."

At all bookstores, $2.00.

B. W. Huebsch, Inc., 116 West 13th Street, New York

LOST WAGONS
DANE COOLIDGE'S new novel
is a lusty good yarn by the author of "The Fighting Foal," "The Man-Killers," etc.
Mr. Coolidge knows his Western Frontier thoroughly and can spin a yarn that will make you forget all your troubles.
$2.00. All bookstores, or, if not, it can be had from
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

BOOK EXCHANGE

Bargain Offers

[illegible]

Literature of Other Nations

[illegible]

Rare Print Editions

[illegible]

Books Wanted

[illegible]

General Items

[illegible]

Bookcases

[illegible]

Out-of-Print

[illegible]

Scientific Books

[illegible]

Art and Applied Art

[illegible]

Specialists

[illegible]

Rare Books

[illegible]

Bargain Offers

[illegible]

Gifts for Children

[illegible]

Community Book Shops

[illegible]

Professional Services

[illegible]

Autographs

[illegible]

Gift Books

[illegible]

Advertising rate 12 cents a word.

Charge of the Amazons

(Continued from Page 17)

[illegible]

Brief Reviews

(Continued from Page 28)

[illegible]

Walter Camp's

New Way to Keep Fit

Walter Camp, Yale's celebrated football coach, has been teaching men and women everywhere how to keep fit. He says: "All of boasting health and strength, Walter Camp, how to enjoy life, feel like a million dollars, be a real live wire, be a Yale man, be a Yale girl, be a Yale man or Yale girl, just as much as a tiger is a tiger." Yet the high relationship between life to take the idea of exercise to be being the best exercise, Yale men and women, with Mr. Camp's guidance, the "Daily Dozen" exercises have proved not the spiritual results, as shown through experience. They actually give the right exercise to get those vitally important "weak muscles" into the pink of condition, and even those down. These results, moreover, are shown, down to results, with a vitality and energy that is a revelation to you all you need to have your whole body in wonderful condition and then take only 10 minutes a day.

Five Days' Free Trial

You cannot fully appreciate the real joy of doing the "Daily Dozen" [illegible] until you try it. So we want to send you, absolutely free for five days, the five full-size, ten-inch, illustrated records, giving in easy, simple language the complete "Daily Dozen" [illegible] and the book of 40 [illegible] photographs showing clearly every movement. A beautiful record-album comes free with the set.

You need no cash nor money. Simply send the coupon below. Then try the records for five days, and if they prove to you you are satisfied, return them and you owe nothing. But if you decide to keep the records, you can pay for them at the easy rate of only $2.50 down and $2.50 monthly for four months until the total of $10.00 is paid. Thousands of people have paid $10 for the same records.

Simply send the coupon and see for yourself, at our expense, the new, easy, pleasant way to keep fit. It will cost you to your life and make you look, feel like a million dollars. Address Health Builders, Inc., Dept. D-A, Garden City, New York.

FIVE DAY TRIAL COUPON

HEALTH BUILDERS, Inc.
Dept. D-A, Garden City, N. Y.

Please send me for five days' Free Trial Records of the Walter Camp's Health Builders Course, consisting of four 10-inch records, the book containing the 40 [illegible] photographs, and the beautiful album, free. If I find I am satisfied, I will pay $2.50 down and $2.50 monthly for four months, or $10.00 in all. If I find I am not satisfied, I will return the records to you and owe you nothing. But if I decide to keep them, I will pay $2.50 down and $2.50 monthly for four months until the total of $10.00 is paid.

Name _____ (Please Write Plainly)

Address _____

City _____ State _____

If you prefer to take advantage of our cash price send only $9.50.

AMAZING SALE! World-Famous Pocket Series Offered Until February 28 at Sensational Reductions! Size of Books 3 1-2x5 inches. Books Printed Uniformly. Bound in Heavy Cord Cover Stock. You Must Act Before Midnight February 28, 1923.

5c Per Book

Take Your Pick at Only 5c Per Book

Poets — Shakespeare's Plays — Fiction — Humor — Literature — History and Biography — Philosophy & Religion — Science — Series of Debates — Miscellaneous — Poetry — Business and Economics

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES: Remit in number order of the per volume. This offer strictly limited to book sales in U. S. and its possessions.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

Order Before February 28—Minimum of 20

Haldeman-Julius Company, Dept. X457, Girard, Kansas

HIMEBAUGH & BROWNE
booksellers & stationers
471 FIFTH AVE
Opposite the Library

HOMELY LILLA

By ROBERT HERRICK

Author of "Together"

Lilla is not beautiful. But she is vital, strong and courageous. Lilla is worth knowing. The first new novel of Robert Herrick's in seven years. $1.90

HARCOURT, BRACE & CO., 1 West 47 St., N. Y.

Daniel Boone

Wilderness Scout

by Stewart Edward White

"My purpose was," writes the author, "to write a history of the backwoods from the point of view of woodcraft . . . to determine why Boone's name is the one that has come down to us."

Price $2.75

Doubleday, Page & Co

R. F. FOSTER'S
authoritative manual on
AUCTION
New edition with all the latest changes in rules. $2.00
E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK

OF DR. OSSENDOWSKI'S WONDERFUL BOOK

Beasts, Men, and Gods

DR. ERNEST M. STIRES, Rector of St. Thomas's, writes:

"I must record my delight and gratitude after reading with great care Dr. Ossendowski's story of his amazing journey. Here is what the intellectual physician would call a well balanced diet, for one finds the substantial food of new and interesting facts, the stimulating salad of melodrama and even of tragedy, followed by the delicacy of mysticism. Every page of the volume is nourishing and invigorates the appetite for more. It is a rare achievement."

$3.00, postage extra. At all bookstores, or from

E. P. DUTTON & CO., Publishers, 681 Fifth Ave., New York

Are You the Kind of Guest People Like to Invite?

SOME people always feel out of place at a dinner, or a dance, or a party. They are always constrained, always embarrassed. Others are so well-poised and at ease at all times—so able to mingle with the other guests and make themselves agreeable—that hostesses are eager to invite them.

Do you know all the little secrets of being a *likable* guest? Do you know what is expected of you on all occasions—how to make introductions and how to start interesting conversation after the introduction; what to wear to formal functions and to informal functions; how to make every one who comes into contact with you feel calm, at ease? The person with winning manners is always welcome. With the poise and dignity that good manners give, any one can quickly adapt oneself to every environment—can be at all times, with all people, cultured, impressive, well-liked.

Why Some People Always Feel Out of Place

HAVE you ever noticed, at any social function you may have attended, that bad manners instantly distinguish themselves? If a woman is embarrassed, constrained, ill-at-ease, every one knows at once that she is not used to good society. If a man uses his fork in a clumsy manner, or makes incorrect use of the finger-bowl, he cannot conceal the fact that he is ill-bred.

No hostess likes to invite to her home a man or woman she knows will make embarrassing mistakes. Those who are always blundering, always doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, are never welcome. They invariably make others feel uncomfortable in their presence.

But the person with winning manners is always welcome. He—or she—knows exactly what to say to the hostess on arrival, how to mingle with the guests, how to create conversation, how to be agreeable, how to do and say the right thing at the right time.

Do You Ever Feel Tongue-Tied Among Strangers?

At a week-end party, recently, one of the guests remarked secretly to the hostess that she had felt positively tongue-tied when she found herself at dinner among men and women she had never met before. "I just didn't know what to talk about," she said. "It made me feel stupid and embarrassed. Every one else seemed to be having such interesting conversations."

If she had known the important little secrets of social conversation, she would never have felt "tongue-tied." She would have known how to create conversation and how to keep it flowing smoothly, pleasantly. She would have known how to make herself agreeable, well-liked.

Do you ever feel tongue-tied at a party or a dinner? Do you ever wonder what to say after the introduction is made? Do you ever feel embarrassed, confused, stilled when you are among strangers?

The greatest value of etiquette is that it enables you to adapt yourself to every environment—gives you a sense of poise and security. It enables you to feel "at home" in all surroundings—to mingle with all people and feel entirely calm, at ease. It protects you from humiliation at the dinner table and in the dancing-room. It gives you a cultured, engaging manner that compels recognition—and respect.

The Tell-Tale Marks of Bad Manners

There are so many little tell-tale blunders that one can make—as a guest, for instance. Do you know what to say to the hostess when you arrive? Do you know how to acknowledge introductions—whether the form "How do you do" is correct, whether one may say "Pleased to meet you"? Do you know the correct order of precedence into the dining-room? Do you know whether olives are taken with the fingers or a fork, whether the fork is held in the left hand or the right, whether bread may be bitten into or must be broken into sw'll pieces to eat?

When you leave, do you know what to say to the hostess? Do you know what is meant by the "bread-and-butter" letter? If you know exactly what to do, say, write and wear at all times, on all occasions, you will never be embarrassed.

The Book of Etiquette in Two Volumes—A Recognized Authority

Have you ever wondered how a home should be decorated for a wedding? What to serve at a luncheon? How to acknowledge an invitation?

Would you like to know why a bride wears white, why a trousseau is given to the engaged girl, why black is the color of mourning?

Do you know how to word an invitation, what to wear to a theatre party, how to set the table for a formal dinner, how to register at a hotel?

Whatever you want to know you can find in the Book of Etiquette—the famous two-volume set that is today being used by thousands of men and women throughout the country. Weddings, parties, dinners, teas, dress, speech, correspondence—you will find complete details on every phase of conduct that interests you.

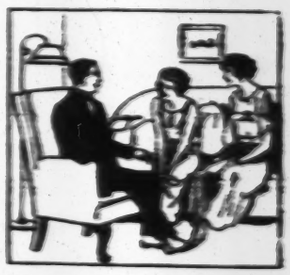
May we send you this famous two-volume set free for examination? You may keep the two books entirely free for 5 days and within that time decide whether or not you want to keep them.

This unusual plan enables you to see the Book of Etiquette in your own home and examine it before purchasing it. If you decide to keep the books just send us $3.50 in full payment. If for any reason you are not delighted with them, just return them—and the examination will have cost you nothing whatever.

Send for the Book of Etiquette today. Take advantage of this free-examination offer.

NELSON DOUBLEDAY, Inc.
Dept. 31-A, Garden City, N. Y.

Mistakes at the table distinguish themselves at once. Little blundering errors condemn a man or woman as ill-bred. Do you know all the rules of table etiquette?



Winning manners are more important than pretty clothes. Can you adapt yourself to every environment—make yourself always pleasant and well-liked?

NELSON DOUBLEDAY, Inc., Dept. 31-A,
Garden City, New York.

Without money in advance, or obligation on my part, you may send me the two volumes comprising one set of the Book of Etiquette, which I shall keep 5 days and then pay the postman $3.50 in full payment or return them. I will be the sole judge of whether or not I want to keep the books.

Name .....

Address .....

☐ Check this square if you wish these books with the beautiful full-leather binding at $5.50 with 5 days' examination privilege.

(Orders outside of the U. S. are payable $3.50 cash with order.)

The New York Times
Magazine Section

Section 4

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923 SIXTEEN PAGES

(Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.)

PUSSYFOOTING AT WASHINGTON

"Talking not for publication—"

The Innocent Bystander in Literature

"Talk of [illegible]"

"Chopping through an Hole of Fame."

GLEN ALLEN

More Drinking in Dry Norway

A Typical British Chancellor

By P. W. WILSON

WHAT becomes one about Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been talking things over at Washington, but has not had himself introduced, is not so much the man nor yet his high office, but rather the type—the very influential type—to which he belongs. Drop into the parlor of any British home, run your eye over the directorate of any railway or shipping concern in that land of shopkeepers, and you are sure to be greeted, politely, even pleasantly, by some gentleman, urbane, intellect, yet mentally sophisticated, whose name, had Providence so cast the lot, might have been Stanley Baldwin.

Of such a stock was Peel the senior, was Gladstone the Grandfather, both of them bred in business, without being of it. Of such a stock was Rosebery the peer, and Gilbert Beaumont the poet, men of unlimited means, considered to every comfort, and thus born the masters of their own circumstances. Baldwin might have been a peer, a Gladstone, or, like William Wilberforce, an artist in philanthropy, but politics seemed more obvious, and as his father (where him not in Parliament) there was no obvious reason for changing the custom of the family.

True, there were now no pocket-boroughs, but what—considering means and honours—might be called out-of-pocket constituencies were still to be had—safe regions like the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire, where the cottages, the cows and the carrots are still directly Conservative in opinion, where the Methodist chapel does not really resent the Establishment Church, where the ambitions of the village pump are corrected by the hygiene of the village pub, and apparently with unanimity, as fixed for all time by that sentimental theologian, King Henry VIII., surveying world with and cud—as he is. To unanimity, or other one would touch every sixth, and to touch it is Stanley Baldwin, who is simple and no impressive and is still a favourite in anybody else.

Worcestershire, therefore, not less than Wales and predatory, but only over Wales and very, Stanley, in 1908, triumphantly Bewdled into Parliament, which became the shadow that, according to the Prayer Book, God had called him into. Since that period day, there has been in Europe the trifling rumpus which some hyperbolical historians call a war, but in the Bewdley Division of Worcestershire the trees still grow, the hops are still twisted, the pub still flashes the cosies, and "Stanley's" seat in the House is still safe. His political address, moreover, is still Eaton Square, while even starling, in which are vestigial his constituents, cannot shake of pay.

About such Englishmen there is a serious reserve. They don't want to be clever. They make no pretence to be brilliant. Often they lack an external magnetism. But it takes much to set them excited. With an issue which is apparently fleeting, they ponder over some commercial underlying, mentally accepting their profits and their losses, neither boasting of the one nor bewailing the other, but taking each day as it comes and unruffled through it—never dreaming that in their existence there could be such a thing as failure. They do not measure success, why should they? Success is what intensity they measure. One does not measure a normal temperature.

It is the public schools of England that produce this type. Baldwin went to Harrow, mastered the rudiments and were the required dose but that is held by doctor, not under the chin like a child, but at the back of the skull, where nature provides Harrowness with a mental crown and transferable to the rest of life, which phenomenon Sir Archibald Geddes, being an international Ambassador, might investigate. From Harrow, Baldwin passed on to Trinity College, Cambridge, to complete what in England corresponds to the grand tour.

Harrow and Cambridge taught him that, while business is business, business is not the whole of life. Outside of business are the home, the wife, the two sons and the four daughters, and nearly grandchildren. There are books, there are sports, there are public duties. The more of these men in business is due to the fact that they master business instead of business mastering them. If they lift the burden, it is only to throw it off. They have hobbies. They take exercise. They worry more over a dog than over a dividend. Of an evening at the fireside they can forget. At the week-end they can enjoy a novel. And when old age draws on they can retire from the firm altogether without the feeling that the time has come to die. In themselves are resources which outlast the fluctuations of finance.

Against the English public school—what Americans would call a very private school indeed—much may be urged. Endowments intended to give the poor boy a chance have been, in too many cases, shamefully appropriated by the exclusive and the rich. But leaving out all this, the fact remains that these schools have made to citizenship an enormous contribution. Within itself, such a school is a pure republic. At Eton neither wealth nor birth counts for anything, but only what a boy is, what he does, what he is ready to suffer. Individuality has full play, but at every point it is overshadowed by the loyalty demanded for the institution. The advantage to one's self is steadily held subordinate to the common good. The deepest instincts of right and wrong are expressed in the decisive phrases—"good form," "bad form," "really" and "not quite the thing."

The code may not be, and indeed, is not, African. But it embodies certain fundamental virtues, a sense of fair play, of personal honor, of certitude, on which, save for inevitable and tragic exceptions, one may absolutely rely. There are countries where to such is more binding than the Decalogue, "in the word of an Englishman." On the other hand, this very prestige has its occasional perils. There have been cases—few and far between—where it seemed outrageous to question the honor of a man, who, though a rogue, was no more of himself, as indifferent to the social laughing of the market, as remote from greed and want that employees was kept at arm's length. The governing director who sold an honoured name to allure the simple investor has been, therefore, of rather a great sinner. And only this year, a Minister of the Highest standing, with friends at Court, fled in an airplane from his habitation, was brought home to face his trial, and after a wretched disclosure of extravagance over wine, women and song was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. About the severity of the law in such a case—despite moral differences—there was permitted to be but one moment's question. Public school judges could not have been more severe on this public school delinquent.

At the public school the rich meet with poorer boys of whom some out of two will have to earn their own living. There are the civil servants of the future, the doctors, the lawyers, the clergy, the teachers, the soldiers and sailors, the actors and artists. The honoured class then learns and shares the call to service. To be a prefect, to stay in the eleven, to play on the team, is an honour. The question today is then not whether the public school man is production, but whether he is any longer wanted. Despite the unpopularity of the aristocracy and of the middle class, despite the increase of school fees, the public schools and universities are crowded as never before.

But what is to happen to their pupils? Few of them are now going to India. With the broader franchise and the rise of labor, there is not the chance that there used to be in Parliament. The Church is underpaid. The inflation of the Civil Service has been much abated. What shall we do with our sons?

Why is it that Eton and Harrow and Winchester have lost, in a measure, their old supreme influence? It was inevitable. The great schools started things. But any school could be inspired by the example. The qualities which were revealed at Harrow permeated the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides, the football leagues, the regiments, the battleships. England could not be so governed without learning to govern herself. And about Baldwin and his set, there was this to be remembered: "Between man and man they are immovable. Their word is their bond. But between class and class their sense of equity is sometimes challengeable. The agricultural laborer, for instance, has often had to complain of treatment that no stretch of language could call a fair deal. And in the best case of Ireland the others of the public school entirely broke down. At Uppingham, reckoned to be one of the most enlightened of these institutions, there was in the old days a debate, led by Lord Crewe, on the distinguished visitor. The subject was home rule, and the only boy who took the side of Lord Crewe was his grandfather, which boy was told that, as an act of hospitality, he had to. It was the Liberalism of such a lord-mind that drove a public school man like Robert Cecil into a revolt more than Pym than Hampden itself.

Apart from the war and the disruption of parties, there was in reason why Stanley Baldwin in particular should have been selected as Financial Secretary to the Treasury and then promoted to be Chancellor of the Exchequer. For a time he had been Bonar Law's unpaid private secretary. Moved by enthusiasm also roused on behalf of "the City" by Reginald McKenna, he threw a fish lot with the Die-Hards and against Lloyd George. But there were others as capable, as well informed, as excellent in speech as he who might have gained the limelight.

At the Carlton Club, at the United Universities, even at the Athenæum, you may find at any time statesmen of this calibre. But in dealing with the debt owed by Great Britain to the United States, Stanley Baldwin has this supreme advantage. He is not simply himself—he is also England. His country is the only one that he has to avoid. He has no motive save to think of votes or ambitions. His ambitions must be more than fulfilled, and he has had the votes. In Iron Secretary Hodge, he has demonstrated not a politician but a nation. What Baldwin says is what the House of Commons and the country will be sure to echo. His point of view is the point of view which the country wants on having presented. He is a plenipotentiary. He is the unanimous and unquestioning spokesman.

And one is glad of it. For this is not a situation that requires genius. We nevertheless will pay a debt of four and a half billion dollars. Over such a liability as that you cannot split hairs or bargain. The eternal equities are called into play, and will not be denied. Here is made that must be found, every note of it, bank-notes included. Is it to be 3½ per cent. interest, or what interest is it to be? Is payment to be remitted in twenty-five years, or what term of years should be fixed? These are questions which the man in the street, all over the world, can understand and answer for himself.

Finance—even high finance—is not and should not be turned into magic. A statement on finance that fails to be simple cannot be wholly sincere. No honest mind ever elaborated into an abracadabra the theorem that twice two is four. The budget speeches of Gladstone, which glowed with eloquence, were never other than lucid, and the vigor the figures with which a Finance Minister has to deal, the fewer should be his embellishments of them.

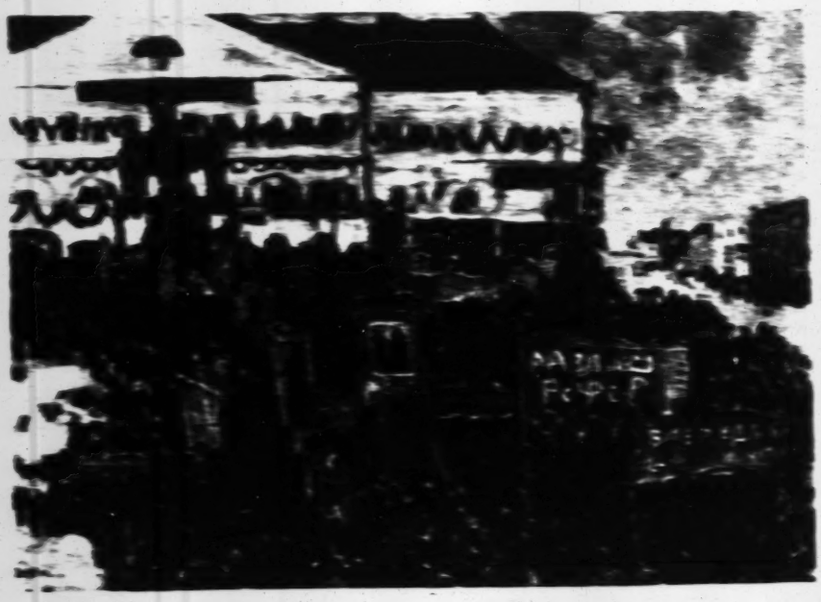
The speeches made today in the House of Commons by a Chancellor of the Exchequer when he presents his budget are in the main typed statements, prepared by the Treasury and delivered by the Minister as the mouthpiece of unalterable arithmetic. Whichever party were in power, the substance of such a speech would be the same. The only Chancellor who dared to humanize the statistics was David Lloyd George, and he at the moment happens to be avoiding bullfights in Spain. Stanley Baldwin will thus handle his budgets as entirely and as really as he handles any other piece of business. For several years he will repeat a loudly appreciated performance, after which success he will begin to wonder whether, after all and despite all they say, it is not rather nice to be a Viscount. With a magnificent gloss the titles will be studied in order to discover some village the name of which has not been hitherto employed to ornament a peerage, and when the remote hamlet has been found it will become the living monument of a charming but disappearing personality. Viscount Tim-or-That will appear encrusted in Who's Who, but what in Heaven's name will have happened to that fellow Baldwin.

His rebellious heir will desperately promote a bill to enable him, as a commoner, to follow in the footsteps of his father, escape the gilded chamber, continue in the House of Commons, and remain, as the William Harcourt used to put it, "an English gentleman." But the only evil that Stanley Baldwin ever did will then live after him and from the father to the son, into the third and fourth generation. That Whitsuntide, when it comes, will unavoidably descend. It will last for centuries after the United States has been paid by Great Britain every cent that she owes.

Stanley Baldwin, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

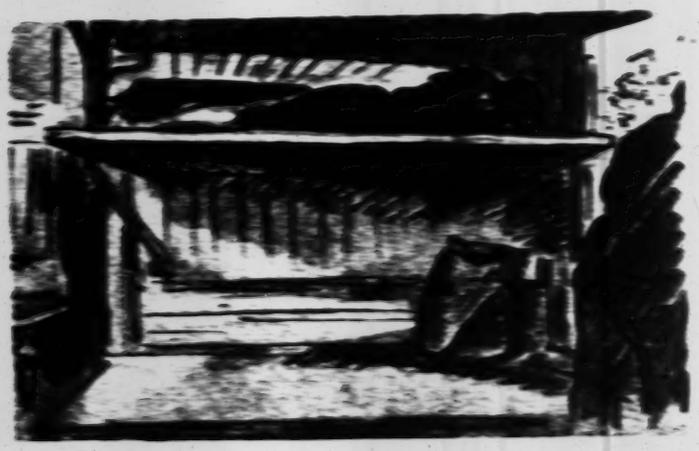
Monks and Artists of Red Moscow

By G. E. CÉSARE



Celebration of the October Revolution in the Square at Troitsko, Showing the Saint Town Hall.

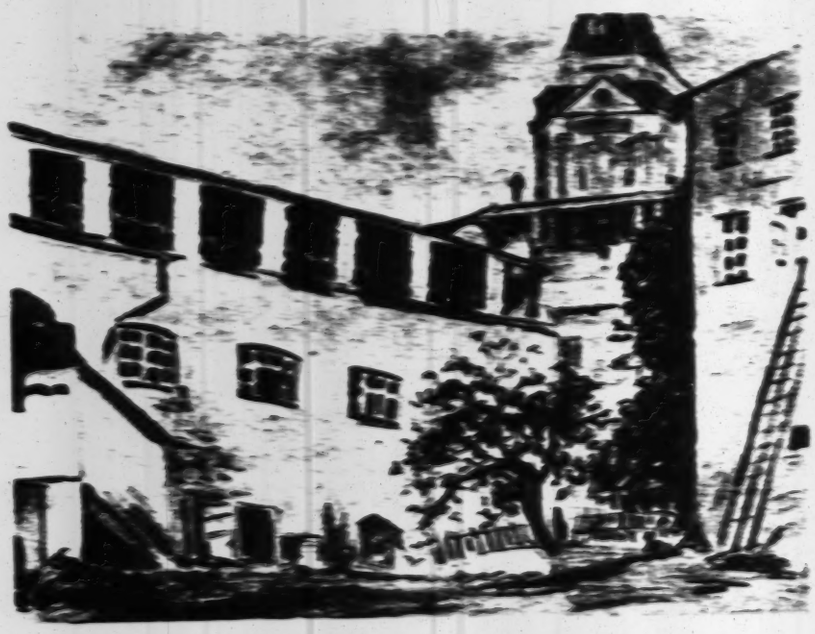
Water color by Sokolov.



On the Train, Returning to Moscow.

From Troitsko-Sergiyevsky.

Sketched by Cesare.



Inside the Walls of the Troitsko Monastery, Showing the Gallery Behind the Lamphelion Parapet That Served for Defense Against Poles and Tartars.

Copper by Pavlov.

tion of toys in a near-by building, all made by the inhabitants of the neighborhood. One can buy toys from Troitsko all over Russia, and every one is a creation of ingenuity and art. The Russian toy conveys the national spirit in a manner which nothing else does—a little rugged yet sensitive. They seem to be an index to the Russian character in their delightful straightforwardness. In them the Slav betrays his childlike faith.

Sokoloff has created many of them. Then if you know Sokoloff and his work you realize why the Russian toys are what they are. For almost twenty years he has been the master and parent of this world, working silently, without glory or recognition, yet the genius who puts souls into these wooden images.

* * * * * *

He lives in a green-painted two-story timbered house in the village, surrounded by a vegetable garden and an orchard. Just across the way is the toy work shop, as we refer to the toy shop in "Copelia." But Sokoloff creates things of utilitarian purpose too—chests, tables, chairs, household goods, spoons, bowls—everything truly national in spirit and design. When one enters a Nizhni Russian home and discovers articles of aesthetic Western European manufacture one wonders, but one politely grounds one's thoughts.

After twenty years spent between my desk and studio the artist expected a pension to enable him to devote himself entirely to painting, but the great overturn came and Sokoloff stood poorer both in purse and in spirit. His wife died some twenty years ago and he had lost his two sons during the war and the revolution. Misfortune has followed him closely, but has not embittered him, and with St. Sergius he belongs to Troitsko.

In this man's painting you can trace his spiritual history. It runs the scale of a Beethoven sonata. Outside the windows is a pear tree which I was told had not borne fruit for eighteen years. Some years after the death of his wife he married again, a silent smiling peasant. A year ago the pear tree blossomed again and bore fruit, and that Summer he became the father of a boy.

On one of the walls of the green-painted house hangs a picture I have seen before, but never on a canvas just so. "Lilacs in Rain." Against a gray, weather-worn wall blossomed purple lilacs among the wet, glistening, deep green leaves and a soft rain was falling. This was what I had often seen—what I should have liked to have painted—just as Hare it was. It was Sokoloff. The rain, the lilacs and the gray wall.

But he has painted more striking things—war scenes, scenes from the revolution, Boyars, Russian life of the Middle Ages, and his studio under the roof is filled with pictures—would, a picture he showed me was a celebration of the October revolution, 1918. This he offered for sale to the town Soviet. They didn't want it, much less desire to pay money for it—even to exchange it for flour—

"Petrushka" or Punch Show at Troitsko.

Sketched by Cooper

* * *

In a clearing among the silver-stemmed birches villagers also gathered to witness a "Petrushka" performance. There were priests, peasants, soldiers, students and mothers with babes; all were so keenly interested and delighted as were the children. It was a wonderful performance, raised to a high degree of merit by a sculptor of prominence who had to leave his more serious art to eke out an existence in this fashion.

But this also was art. The figures in the show of the Virgin. This being the Feast of the Assumption, they carried banners with holy pictures, Jesus. A large picture of the Virgin was carried by two women and two priests. As they wended their way up the steep hill in the blazing sun, I thought what small use is the communist anti-religious propaganda.

Along the road were more pictures for a vivid palette; villages, types, landscapes with multi-colored foliage screening blue-domed churches, white shining birches among the dark pines. What can one do with such lavish material? Every incident, however trivial, distracts you and arouses your fancy; you are always being startled again by a sight announced to your companions but to you an adventure.

* * *

We returned to Troitsko, where we bought wine, cigarettes and cakes, and then to Sokoloff's for supper of cabbage soup, with meat, pancakes, milk and tea, and so back to the monastery and our cells.

The iron bed without a mattress did not disturb my rest, but during the night I was awakened by a noise, one-thing being dragged by degrees across the floor. I lit a match and found my boots in the middle of the floor and a great rat disappearing in a hole in the wall. I hung the boots and clothes on a nail.

Our monk brought in the samovar for our breakfast. He had exchanged his ragged black coat for a white robe. It was old and mended, but spotless, it was pathetic. He inquired anxiously about my bed, and I didn't tell him about the mice, and the clock which sounded the hours with a fateful booming all night, either.

* * *

While I viewed the remains and relics of St. Sergius in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Pavloff promised to draw a picture as a souvenir for me. So my companion, who is a devout believer, and I were shown the bones of the saint, a grisly sight in its silver coffin. It was reserved and believed that the mortal remains of St. Sergius were unmolested by time and were intact, a proof of his sanctity. The Government wanting to shake the peasants' blind faith had the coffin opened so that all who wished could behold and learn the fallacy of trusting the priest. But it has not shaken their faith to any noticeable degree. Indeed, I think it will outlast the bones of St. Sergius.

* * *

By the walls of St. Michael is the tomb of Boris Godunoff. Not more than fifteen feet in diameter and about eight feet in height, white plastered with a black sloping metal roof, surrounded by a small blue globe, and furnished cross. It has an air of neglect and decay and seems forgotten.

* * *

An evening at a Russian inn. As we enter, a band of gypsies begin an air, melancholy, sobbing, wild, gay, abandoned. We go into a further room and have the inevitable cabbage soup and a meat dish—I cannot describe it in culinary language, but it tasted like what they called it. With our Caucasian wine it was all one could ask for. We asked the gypsies to come in and sing of Stenka Razin, the pirate chieftain of the Volga, of his deeds and his love for a captured beautiful Persian Princess, whom he loved so dearly that he threw her into the river, a sacrifice to Mother Volga which had given him so much.

The singer is a young man and his trousers are tucked into boots of multi-colored leather. He sings to the music of an accordion and a violin. I am told he makes many mistakes. But the reason for this perhaps is this, he cannot keep his eyes or his mind away from the brown-skinned, black-eyed beauty with the flashing eyes and teeth, another member of the band. The Persian Princess must have looked like that.

I have seen gypsies at Mosson's in Berlin, at the Hermitage in Moscow, in Paris cabarets, but never one like this embodiment of what the name Tzigany conveys. The woman's turn comes. Her voice is deep and strong. She sings a turbulent chant of sorrow and joy, and to me it conveys an unbounded longing for the star-lit steppes. As she sings an undulating movement sways her lithe body to the rhythm of the tune. The song ends—and Pavloff's eyes are moist behind the spectacles.

We go home silently, each with our own thoughts. The Asiatic moon is rising behind the monastery, silhouetting the cupolas and towers, adding more magic to a day already crowded with the colors and figures of a Russian brocade.

* * *

Breakfast of goats' cheese, tea, black bread and communion wine. After this unorthodox meal, Pavloff and I set out to do some actual work, on the next day. I to draw the old yellow and white gate tower and he to complete a souvenir for our friend, who stayed behind to sketch the little actors of the Petrushka company, lent us by the sculptor, also a guest of the monks.

* * *

It is late afternoon. We have hidden good-bye to Sokoloff and his wife, the baby and the goat, and are waiting at the station for the train back to Moscow. The sun is shining on the domes and towers of Troitsko-Sergiyeskaya. The train rolls in, and soon we shall not see them. But I shall always long to go back there.

Sokoloff, Who Puts the Soul of Russia in Painted Toys.

Dressing the Maid's Part

My last maid was an ex-cloak model. Yet, having been born before the day of the baby form, had quite outgrown the required figure. In my innocence, I thought that the good clothes, silk stockings and the rest that she wore were the result of habits acquired in her former profession. But when I tried to replace her the other day I learned my mistake. Looking prosperous in order to create an atmosphere of success, and dressing your part, as all the books on efficiency continually preach, is a thing no longer confined to the business world. It has invaded the realm of domestic service as well.

The first maid who interviewed me—I have learned long since that it is best for them to do the interviewing—looked much as those I had been accustomed to from childhood had looked. She was dressed in queer foreign clothes and spoke with a marked alien accent. But you would have thought, from her conversation and her questions, that she was engaging a room at a hotel, not seeking a situation. Was there a large radiator in her room, was the room itself large, was it light, was there a comfortable bath, and, most important of all, was there a large closet?

She had quantities of clothes and had left her last place because the closet had been inadequate. They were very nice clothes, and so, of course, they had to be properly housed. As my apartment is one of those old-fashioned kind that more or less ignored closets, I terminated the interview.

The next prospect I talked to was a middle-aged person dressed in a quiet and subdued manner. She began at once inquiring what closet space she would have. She had many beautiful clothes, she said, and, of course, I understood how necessary they were to her in her profession, for "one could not get a good position these days without them, and being a poor working girl she could not afford to run the risk of spoiling them." I hoped the next one would be a perfect frump. But there was no next one. News of my disorderly condition had gone forth, and I was a marked woman.

The head of the office came to me in an apologetic and hesitating manner and explained that no girl in the other room would even talk to me. They had heard the others talk of my poor maid's room and its lack of clothes conveniences. Whether they all possessed ample and elegant wardrobes or were just ashamed to confess the contrary I can't say.

I left after that, a little dazed. And now we frequently resort to the delicatessen store, and when it is absolutely necessary for me to go out I get a trained nurse at great expense to stay with the daughter of the house.

CONCOURSE OF THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION, NEW YORK

Drawn by Louis Rigal

The Pitchfork to the Rescue

By CHARLES PHELPS CUSHING

(Continued on Page 10)

Princes Charming and the Charmers

"Agree to sacrifice their quieter comforts by sharing the prospective throne."

THE Duke of York is heir presumptive to the British throne, and his matrimonial intentions must be taken, therefore, in all seriousness by an expectant universe, but about his betrothal to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon there is, none the less, a hint of humor. With a keen eye to the readable, a London newspaper had but a day or two before presented, not the Duke of York, but the Prince of Wales himself, as a kind of maiden in distress, who must be rescued by a courageous reporter from the match-making designs of his numerous but by no means fairy godfathers and godmothers, all of them anxious to insure his future happiness by forcing him to wed some lady, not of his religion, not of his race, and—most important than all—not of his choice. While this nefarious conspiracy was afoot there sounded the Prince—as we were assured—a gentle Scottish damsel of high degree, with whom he is deeply in love, whose faith he shares, whose fair hand he would win; nor would that fair hand be withheld. While too much liberty could not be taken with a lady's name, there were inspired paragraphs and emphasized photographs which suggested that the foreign aspirant to the British crown, if Princess Yolanda of the Italian House of Savoy, while the Scottish lassie, if she might be thus described, was the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, a daughter of the redoubtable Earl of Strathmore. In these exalted names could be found, as was intended, the amplest materials for the royal scandals if inconclusive gossip.

And now—hey, presto!—it is the Duke and not the Prince who wins the fair maid of Scotland! It is an announcement that changes much for the British monarchy. Never has the throne been confronted by an issue more far-reaching. That ancient crown is now isolated—unconventionally isolated. It is seeking allies and supports. Are these supports to be found at home, in Britain, or among the shattered royal families of Europe? In diplomacy Britain has recently sought to escape from the toils of Europe. Is she to be involved in those dynastic ties which the war treated so rudely—ties which survive crudely in Balkan States and the minor countries of Scandinavia?

It is not to Europe that the British throne is answerable, but to India and the dominions, and Britain herself. The other great secure throne in the world is Japan, and the dynasty there is wholly Japanese—a national, not an international, affair. It is an national affair—a characteristic British anomaly, if as one may express it—that the throne will justify itself among English-speaking nations. Let the Duke marry at home.

About the House of Strathmore there has always been a certain mystery. The present Earl is the fourteenth of his line. Precisely five hundred years ago the first barony was earned by Patrick Lyon, who became heritage to the English for the person of King James I. of Scotland. The sixth Earl and his relatives were accused of attempting to murder the infant King James V., either by poison or by witchcraft, and the Countess was actually buried alive on Castle Hill, Edinburgh. The story proved to be, however, a fabrication, and the estates were restored to the family. They include the famous Glamis Castle—dating from the eleventh century, though much enlarged—of which Macbeth was Thane when, as Shakespeare so clearly explains in his play, he murdered Duncan. Not that it was in the castle that the crime was actually perpetrated. This is merely one of those myths which everybody is at liberty to believe.

Of more practical interest today is the question how it happened that Glamis Castle passed from the royal house of Scotland to the family of Lyon. The answer is that a certain John Lyon married one of the numerous daughters of King Robert II., who reigned in Scotland from the year 1371 to the year 1390. This being so, it seems to be clear that Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon has blood royal in her veins and very ancient blood royal, too. For King Robert II. was, through his mother, the grandson of Robert Bruce, who beat the English at the memorable Battle of Bannockburn. In winning the Duke of York, the Lady Elizabeth has achieved a victory over English traditions, not less remarkable. The Scots still are content to become "heads of departments."

A word is, perhaps, due to the curious story of the secret room in the castle, of which no coherent account has ever been given. The tale is, of course, that a house party hung out towels from every window which they could find, and that at one window no towel was visible. The mystery of this room is said to have been known alone to the Earl, his father and his eldest son, who on his twenty-first birthday was taken there. Sir Walter Scott explains the business by suggesting that the room was a safeguard or refuge, necessitated by the dangers of the troublous feudal times. But there have been other and far more sinister theories, which, on this conjectural occasion, need not detain us.

In the days of Queen Victoria, the Lady Elizabeth, one fears, would have had but little chance of making her present match. The old Queen was so adamant for the view that born Princesses are alone entitled enough to marry born Princes. The rule has a certain convenience. It removes the too eligible Prince from the intrigues of match-making Mamas and of Duchesses—especially Dowager Duchesses—with daughters. It renders the throne independent of a House of Lords, which many loyal subjects of his majesty desire to see abolished.

And it preserves what may be called the sanctity of the carpet. No one unfamiliar with the actualities of British institutions can appreciate what a shock would have been suffered by the universe if, in the good Queen's days, any one not royal in his or her patronizing curtsies had trodden on the carpet reserved for "the family" alone. How those carpets were over-trodden—there were then no vacuum cleaners—is a mystery.

A Sultan may be, and usually was, the offspring of a slave mother, whose beauty counted for more than her blood. Edward IV. has married a Woodville, and Henry VIII. a minor called Anne Boleyn. But that was not at all Queen Victoria's notion of the proprieties. She did not mind surrendering a daughter to the mere Duke of Argyle. But no Prince must ever marry beneath him. This most illustrious of Sentimes was thus careful to exalt her sensibilities above any possible risk of a mésalliance. And while much has changed since the House of Hanover became the House of Windsor, this tradition has, until yesterday, persisted.

The trouble is, of course, that there are so few Princesses left whom a Prince can marry. In the main, Europe, including the Soviets, is now one big republic. All the eligibles of Russia, Greece and Germany have been swept by war from the Almanach de Gotha, save as memories and shadows of their former high estate. The Schleswig-Holsteins and the Hohenzollerns and the Romanoffs and the Saxe-Coburg-Gothas, where are they? Some few are insurance agents and the rest are either exiled or unemployed. Royalty in the Old World has become a mere remnant, and if Russia has another Czar he will trace his pedigree to some Bolshevist upstart—a Lenin or a Trotsky or a Tchitcherin.

The fact that the engagement of the Duke of York is announced in advance of any hint as to the intentions of the Prince of Wales supports the general belief that marrying the Prince has proved to be not quite so simple a matter as it appears at first sight. Not a few young ladies would, if respectfully invited, agree to sacrifice their quieter comforts by sharing his prospective throne, but the trouble is to choose which. For instance, no one who watched the Prince when he was so hospitably entertained in the United States could doubt that more than one American citizen, pretty, vivacious and rich, could have made him a charming wife. But, then, there were other young ladies in Canada, in New Zealand, in Australia, also pretty, also vivacious and also rich, who might have inquired why it was necessary to travel beyond the confines of the empire—or "British Commonwealth of Nations"—in order to discover an overseas bride.

And in Old England, with her ancient aristocracy, not the less proud because it is now so poor, who knows but what green-eyed jealousy would have contrasted with ill grace to a "Colonial" Queen? It is true that once upon a time King Cophetua wed a beggar maiden, but in the days of King Cophetua there was no Court circular; there were no scribes commanding columns of text always cold print; there were no clubs for cats, and, above all, there were no inquiries at Ascot and Newmarket. Royalty has nowadays to deal with ill nature as well as with good nature.

Among the rumors here published is one—hardly worth mention—that the Prince might marry the daughter of an Indian Rajah! Many Princesses in India are as gracious, as cultured, as delicately educated as any Western woman, but the Indians and the British, even when commoners, have seldom intermarried. It is one thing for an Indian lady to enter the freedom of an English home. It is quite another thing for an English lady to accept the implied seclusion of a home in India. Yet you cannot have a socially recognized matrimony one way unless you are prepared to recognize it socially the other way also. If an Indian Queen sat on the British throne, would not an Indian merchant of Calcutta or Madras claim to be made more welcome than he is today in a British club? This is only one of the searching questions which would be asked; and, broadly, one may say of this Indian idea that royalty, which is so conservative in the West as in the East, does not risk such experiments.

That the King and Queen of Italy, like other parents, would like to see their girls brilliantly married, may be taken for granted. The British is not the only alliance that they have sought, for in Belgium also may be found an heir to an honored throne. The Courts of Brussels, of Rome and of London are, after all, confronted by one and the same domestic problem. All of them are embarrassed by a shortage of royalty. And, for all of them, the matrimonial market is yet further limited by incalculable differences of religion. While the Court of St. James's is Protestant, the Italian Court is, of course, Catholic. Every day the reconciliation of that Court with the Vatican becomes the more apparent.

Yet it is by law as well as by custom that the Queen of England must be a Protestant in communion with the established churches of the country—Episcopalian south of the Tweed and Presbyterian in Scotland. And even if there were no such statutes governing the succession—even if the statutes were repealed—it would be clearly essential that the King and Queen should worship at the same altar. The baptism and education of their children are involved, and, of course, innumerable ceremonies. The Prince of Wales is himself irrevocably a Protestant, and an Italian Princess, if she is to be married to him, would thus have to change her faith.

To be frank, these questions of consciences have often been easily arranged. Never was there a more devout and, indeed, evangelical churchwoman and Protestant than was the Princess Ena of Battenberg, when she was in her teens. But when the King of Spain came to woo Princess Patricia of Connaught, and was was moved by the demure and penniless Ena, the conversion of this young lady was facile, rapid and complete. And the Queen of Spain—now in her prime as matron and mother—is a pillar of her adopted faith. But, after all, the reckoning had to be, in that case, with Spain and not with Britain. It was not in London but in Madrid that the wedding took place. And while the British Court acquiesced, it was made abundantly clear that the Princess alone was responsible for her decision.

In the case of the Princess Yolande there is scarcely a pretense that the marriage would be inspired by a mutual affection. The young lady has visited the British Court, and was, indeed, included in the royal circle which welcomed the Prince home after his tour in India, but there was no indication of love at first sight. On the other hand, there is in the British Commonwealth but one opinion about the Prince of Wales, namely, that it is high time that he settled down in a home of his own, with a wife for whom he entertains a genuine affection.

He is 27 years old, yet a bachelor. While every one respected his decision not to think of such matters during the war, the point now to be considered is that since the armistice four full years have elapsed. During these years the Prince has been kept busy. He has completed two extensive tours, which have included not only India and the British Dominions, but the United States and Japan. His reckless audacity on the hunting field and polo ground is only one shade less of an anxiety than his shrieking courage used to be in the trenches. He has been worked at high pressure and has allowed his nerves too little repose. Nothing could be worse, either for him or for the institution which he represents, than a prolonged and possibly controversial uncertainty over a question like matrimony—on which the Prince has already displayed all the inherited obstinacy of his house.

Legally, a Prince cannot marry without the King's consent, and while this consent lies within the King's sole prerogative, it is obviously a matter on which, as on every matter, he must listen to any advice tendered by his Ministers. Such advice would only be tendered, doubtless, in very special circumstances, but royal marriages have often been, and again might become, a subject of political discussion. Nor would it surprise any one to be told that the Prince has himself talked things over with friendly and sympathetic statesmen of the various parties. He would have been very foolish had he failed thus to keep in touch with the sentiments of the nation. For while it is the King who consents to a royal marriage, it is Parliament that must be "informed."

The Prime Minister of the day must convey the information. It is he who must move the loyal resolution, congratulating the King and his heir upon so felicitous an occasion. It is he, too, who must obtain the sanction of Parliament for whatever financial allowance is held to be suitable for the prospective Princess and her personal establishment. Any submission made to Parliament would be accepted, doubtless, as representing the decided fact, but, in advance of the announcement, the confidential views of the Cabinet might be of no little weight in delaying or advancing the decision.

The Duke of York thus informs the world guessing about the Prince of Wales. The fact about the Prince is that he could not be so charming as he is everywhere considered to be if he were not also himself charmed, he could not be attractive if he were not attracted, and his frank enjoyment of society, including the dances, has given rise to many rumors as to his ultimate intentions. In temperament, the House of Windsor—to use a common phrase—skips a generation. King George inherits the serious mind of his grandfather, which was itself a reminder of the gravity—in his [illegible] the same gravity—which [illegible] King George III. But [illegible] Prince of Wales displays the gayer [illegible] of King Edward and of King Edward's grandfather, who belonged to the generation of King George IV. and the fourth William. He enjoys company and company enjoys him, which is all that, at present, can be said.

Atmosphere in Quantitative Production

"The Illusion of Isolation."

TURNING our attention to the atmosphere of quantitative production, last [illegible] we mentioned some boxes [illegible] on the behalf of Mr. [illegible] brothers. A number of people [illegible] subscription are [illegible] [illegible] which are [illegible] [illegible] to the classes who have been [illegible] in the middle-class [illegible] [illegible] struggle for existence has reduced to a comparative [illegible] and of boxes that they were [illegible] [illegible].

To begin [illegible] the [illegible] problem of the A. E. F. [illegible] with our indigenous non-Latin [illegible] for privacy, have been reduced to [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to our apartment house [illegible], to [illegible] what our neighbors is cooking for dinner and to breathlessness on their [illegible] and on the [illegible] chair of the guest [illegible].

So it is that atmosphere in New York has come to mean just an [illegible] — the illusion of isolation—the illusion of it. The self-shaded [illegible] which shuts you and your partner in and the rest of the world out. New Yorkers can be said on the illusion of privacy and time if they [illegible] prize it, and with the [illegible] against the wall and hear one [illegible] to be a reminder that [illegible] if they'll only cut off the light in the chandelier shell and put [illegible] or more shaded bulb in [illegible].

Only up to now there's been [illegible] in it. The illusion has been an expensive one, you benefit it is the public market. It costs a [illegible] private—as in Night Clubs. For the financial success the [illegible] glare of the Grand Central Palace or the [illegible] [illegible] of a Bedlam [illegible]. That is, if we wanted a dance floor and a drop for our dinner and were not Private-Dressing by [illegible].

Yet a prominent [illegible] has been the [illegible] for atmosphere that [illegible] Village [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Street Voices in Spanish America

"A Cuban calleyon."

NOWHERE but a dead city is without its characteristic voice. Each has its distinctive symphony of sound, changing with the hours from the roar of midday to the lullaby of dawn, and varying in healthy from the brawl of factory wheels to the lullaby of busy streets.

South American cities are quite alike in these manifestations. Their differences lie chiefly in volume. There is in their mighty concert too great a preponderance of the brassy clash of stress and clash for us to hear the other music from the strings.

This lusty-lusty of sound is best marked in the cities of South America. The lower voice are audible above the barrier. A minor air, a phrase, frequently strange and pathetic, coloring and giving character to the whole theme of a city's voice.

Remove the traffic din of a North American city and there would remain for a time almost a diminuendo. Most of the minor voice are stifled by an overbearing competition of noise or made unusual themselves in their effort to be heard. Perhaps this accounts for the harsh, shrill tone of the North American speaking.

It is in Havana that the south-bound traveler first senses the shock of the Southern great with heralding his progress. Under the wide eaves, indeed, there will be heard a mellow chant, as a dragging coffee chant a shrieking pitch, always in the head, two notes, ending upon the higher. It is well worth an unhurried listening.

Not that the comparative voice of Havana is dulcet and low. It is, on the contrary, vociferous and hard, the dominant note is the complaining being the hawk of its trade. Of these there is a startling number. They parade through the streets with the regularity of Shanghai's rickshaws. Their speed is terrifying. The Paris taxi driver's disregard of life is not nothing compared with the rickshaw man and hawkers of his Cuban cousin.

Thoroughfares are crowded, overhanging are congested, pavements are often too narrow for more than one way traffic. But the drivers of hacks, many of them in gaudy uniformed by paint, wind-carving and upholstery, bring to a standstill their Detroit prototypes, dodge swiftly around a chorus of hawking, making motions and profusely.

The calleyons, these narrow city canyons built in imitation of the Moorish streets of Seville, contain trade, residence and poor spread the volume of clamor, and the general burden of it becomes the distinguishing characteristic of congested, and unmelodious hum.

Havana, in truth, seems to have no exception to make. It does the best with the means at hand. Lacking an elevated railroad and the perpetual hammering of rivets in steel now dead skyscraper, it distinguishes the mufflers of its motor cars and repairs its voice. But from its south-bound of sounds, an Old World market has not yet been erased. There, amidst the harmonious confusion of merchants chanting the exploitation of their products, unmoved sellers juggling their trading cries, vendors of lottery tickets singing their numbers, the lively gypsy men and his repair that wholesale specific remedies of Southern Europe, and the Spanish traveler, a Gitanillo, who gathers a crowd about him in the Parque Central with his plaintive and sadness Andalusian ballad.

Like the Oriental, the Spanish-American seems insensible to noise. He is proportion to his manner of life, and appears to find no need for the privacy so essential to the Anglo-Saxon. Therefore he prefers his chatter are not likely to heard upon conditions the motor cars, which do roaring about, as, indeed, they do in Spain and Portugal, with should a children play. Where money and schools and hospitals are by no means provided.

The Anglo-Saxon has had his influence, it is true, but his voice could no longer silence that individual's night-long chatter as to the south side of the weather and the shape of public order. Outside such an exception cities in Europe after there is a vigorous survival in South America of the old Spanish custom. Of his outfit of boys, cups, pitcher and whistle only the latter remains. The hour is no longer short, of late iron-barred police, together with the cries of the night watchmen, but police whistles shrill through the small hours their assurance that all is well in short. This is no great disturbance. It is not at all comparable in volume of sound with the elevated railroad train clattering past a bedroom window. But the visitor to Peru and Bolivia will be conscious of a good deal of such unbearably unusual piping before his nervous system becomes accustomed to it.

What purpose this arrangement serves is not easy to understand. As in the case of the mules and the old Indians, mendicants may well be defined by the rules of the law where had to undertake their noisy business. There is just a possibility, of course, that the whistle is necessary to prove that the policeman is awake, and that an interruption in his movements is extremely warning to the man on the street, and eventually to budding men of delinquency or trouble. In any case there is a comparability throughout the silent hours, in these sharp blasts, echoed from the nearest corner to the next, and there is answering cadence until the message, whatever its significance, reaches its goal in a distant office.

Far more disturbing is the night-morning church bell. It hearts itself long before dawn, having been at work, sometimes, very late as well, and is busy through all the early morning hours when sleep is sweetest. The small cities of the Andes, which are thick-set with the offices of this most Catholic continent, endure cities in that respect. It is possible that the populace, inured by generations of experience in distinguishing through these shrieks is no longer troubled by them.

Most particularly may Arequipa, of all the Andean cities, lay claim to the church bell as its dominant voice. The newcomer is jarred awake by it, startingly, in the misty, distributing gloom of his first morning there. Its primary temptor being a resounding stroke of a huge gong in the cathedral tower on the main plaza. According to answer it, there has a remarkable chorus from other churches near and far, a metallic symphony that parades well into the forenoon. These are not the chimes, chopped bells of a New England village, but solemn, great-throat instruments, the deeper tones of which hold some reminiscence of Japanese temples. Among the lot are several cracked and tin-pitched voices, and these shatter all illusions of the Orient's inhibited assurance to prayer.

Lima, once capital of all the South American Continent, has a sedate and quiet air. It is too aristocratic to be strident, and too far submerged in the sleepy afternoons of its gilded career to express itself in any striking overtone of sound. Its automobiles and its three-horse carts go about their business with a minimum of sound. The street merchant is less vociferous, and the long cheers interposes a silent nodding between the more animated hours.

Even the Chinese vendor of vegetables, threading the streets with his peculiar dragging goal, which hangs in proper poise the burdens at either end of his carrying-pole, emits his habitual Asiatic whistles. Such purchase Indians as may be seen here are likewise silent and morose, reflecting the melancholy emptiness of life in the villages from which they come. Old women, dropped in black mantles, the devoid-like head-and-shoulders shawls inherited from the Moors of Spain, offer their lottery tickets without vocal exhortation, suggesting, unhappily, the great black birds that sit upon barren roofs and field walls, awaiting a scavenger's luck.

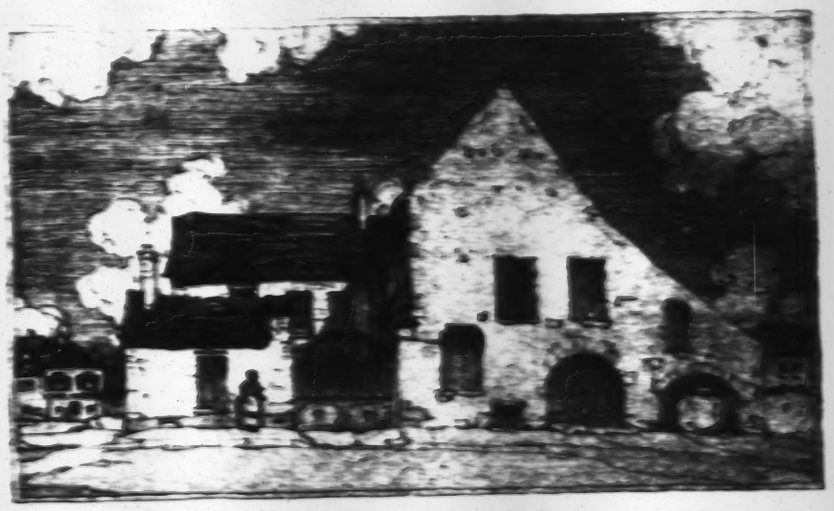
Callao is noisome, rather than noisy, both from proximity to the guano island that rises at its front door and from the unlovely squalor in which a large part of the population lives. There is an Oriental cottiness of sound from the dirty, rough cobbled streets—a medley compounded of everything from the shrieking of dull-hued gamins in the tinny rattle of Standard Oil containers along over the back of a water peddler's burro. Callao is a port and its dominant voice is that of the sea and the sea-faring activities of its water front.

La Paz is afflicted with the motor car, which leads a harsh and boisterous life upon the Bolivian capital's steep hills and cobblestones. But in the early morning, before the tourists and the handful of dance devotees—which is to say the decent gentry—foreign and domestic, have brought these anachronistic chariots into reputation, a far more fundamental and characteristic note can be heard. The donkey trips into view, over the rough paving stones, urged by his Indian driver's curious combination of whistle and hiss. Llama trains patter up and there is over all the scrape of leather sandals and of aboriginal bare feet. Except for the comparatively few pioneering automobiles and an underdeveloped trolley service, La Paz has practically no wheeled traffic. It is, therefore, in the minor notes that emerge from this hamlet in familiar metropolitan sounds that the city's voice finds chief utterance.

An Indian village is free from the alarums that help so largely in building up the civilized complex. There is no clatter of motor car or wagon in small town streets, or upon the barren trails that creep through the highland districts of Bolivia and Peru. The public square of an Andean village is the magnet of sound, even upon an idle afternoon, when it is full of indolent hairs of the lazy. Only upon the occasion of a church festival do these aimless communities give forth sound; when drinks, the native corn whisky, has sufficiently flowed and there is an unbending of aboriginal tongues into a concert of whooping, a can-can of dancing, and a tom-tomming of animistic drums.

It is difficult to catch the distinguishing quality that lies in the voices of the most familiar of the greater South American cities. But the characteristic is there, often best expressed in a Havana to some city of the Old World. The metropolitan centres of the Eastern coast are less American than European in some of the most salient respects. They are lacking in the old Spanish and indigenous proportions that obtrude in the West and North. Buenos Aires is international, and its streets echo those of Washington and Paris. Montevideo is both a newer and an older Madrid. Rio de Janeiro is an artist's dream of Lisbon, although in a larger sense it is as individual and national as anything on the Continent. And as for Santiago, it is a new and greater Grenada—though its astonishing cathedral-park of Santa Lucia is but a pale simulacrum of the Alhambra.

16TH CENTURY FARMHOUSE, PROVINS, FRANCE



Drawn by Samuel Chamberlain

Actress Wife's Mirror of Anton Tchekhoff

By HENRY JAMES FORMAN

TCHEKHOFF was an artist in all of the arts. In every other way he was a dilettante.

Mme. Knipper-Tchekhova, the Russian writer's widow, spoke as her dressing room from under greasy paint and make-up, in the costume of Martha, the prostitute, in Gorky's play, "The Lower Depths," on the first night of the presentation of the piece by the Russian Art Theatre in New York.

The writer of the author of "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Three Sisters," now being offered in New York by the Russian actors, for whom they were written, is no grumbling autobiographer. She is an uncomplicated artist of Stanislavsky's school, a realist, yet with all the refined Russian woman's charm and good sense. She could not speak of her dead husband without smiling. He had been so full of laughter and joy. Naturally, Russian fashion, she

Olga Knipper-Tchekhova as Nastya, the Street Walker, in Maxim Gorky's "The Lower Depths."

Olga Knipper-Tchekhova as Carmen Ivanovna

Design by V. Dmitriyevsky for the Russian Art Theatre's Production of "Our Parish"

Illustrations by Courtesy of Harper Gent

Olga Knipper-Tchekhova as Maria, the Servant of the Sisters, in Anton Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters."

"Le Dernier Cri"

By a WOMAN WHO HASN'T GOT ANY

I LIVE in the country, two and a half miles from the nearest store. My house is an old-fashioned stone one. My children, although they do spend an fashionable of condition, small fashioned-shaped pieces of glass. I never have counted them, in case their legion would distress me, chasing them. The house is heated, unmercifully, by an old-fashioned hot-air furnace. We have immense lamps. Sometimes I manage to heat the oven of the kitchen stove and we have enchanted meals. I do my own and my family's washing, and hang my white clothes in a tin contraption on the allemanda shrub. For my washing I have three old, or oldfashioned, irons.

I do not possess one whole set of china—tea, dinner, or other—but find it less troublesome to maintain a motley crew of earthenware to table. My crystal consists mostly of empty peanut butter jars. I should say I possess a hundred, old-fashioned of course. Two old-fashioned children and one old-fashioned dog.

My clothes, you should see them! Antoinettes would be the nearest one could apply to them. Oh, we have no telephone—and no porch either. The door opens right out into the country. We have a stick or two of furniture. You can guess the vintage. No, of course we haven't got a motor car. We hike to the village, walk it back, or depend upon some good samaritan of the road for a lift.

Until a week ago I was alive to the misery of my lot. Chaucer first. Did any one imagine anyone woman would appear garbed as I do, following so implicitly the wishes of St. Paul, and labour thought only for the adornment of her soul, unless the sentiment of her purse turned virtue upon her? And, adding insult to injury, her taste held to be unerring, when she buys a dress on the cash, and hopes before it is in tatters to achieve a hat somewhere near it. Are Worth, Poiret and Jenny, and others of lesser light, nothing to her that she passes them by? Are electric washing machines, ironers, cookers, cars with self-starters, vacuum cleaners, vitaphone sets, clay gladiators—so many pearls to be cast before her, the unintelligent and the heathen—to pass to the realm of domestic bliss?

So in my heart I shrieked and wailed and sighed for davenports, portables, vitrolas, silver-plate, cold creams, health-measure gowns, Hindoos on my floors (but would invite people in, had we lived near any), books of etiquette, whose leaves I could practice on the cattle of a thousand hills in the neighboring meadow, for they would usually be my audience, up-to-date husbands that would rush to buy electric domestic devices for the anniversary, or a yacht to go to the Bahamas for the cold weather—himself alongside of course, up-to-date children that play in middle coups all day, where old-fashioned dogs or other animals cannot endure them; limousines, theatres and telephones.

Until Claudia came, and poured her sweet balm of sympathy upon my abject head. Dignifying a common jitney in a Poiret gown, a scandalously chic coat, and the hat that was made for me, the shoes that never were intended for her feet, with her exquisite hands, her shadow wraith, her perfumes of Araby, "my poor hair, my poor eyes"—and my eyesight is better than hers, but hereinafter hence!!! Did I know what they were wearing this season, and asking, and acting on, and sniffing from, and the latest records, and this perfume, and that powder.

"Did I know the dress I wanted for Lady Ascot?"

Yes, I knew, and had cared, but never any more, but for a week or two at least. Claudia is vain, but she had not lived in vain. For she made me so darn dazed mad, with that sympathy of hers, that not for a million a year, all this week anyway, would I live in the best equipped mansion, in the chic-est clothes, or anywhere else but my own muddy looking (the it is 1) old stone dwelling, where I'm captain of a family, if not always of my soul.

When Claudia left, I opened wide my door and my antique windows and let in the fresh keen Winter air and the rich scent from that plowed field. And I haven't any telephone, so I don't know whether she got to the depot in time for the train—the baby played a scale with the alarm (our only) clock one day and the dog retrieved it from him, and since it's not hardly reliable * * * I forgot to say that my table linen is cotton.

Where Old Masters Meet

Where the Crowd Climbs Higher and the Lady Sit Down, on Free Concert Night, at the Metropolitan Museum.

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

THOSE clever Greeks associated with their age-valued music with the building of rules and the cultivation of beauty, wisdom and power. It was a precept of Plato's republic: "learn with music, and go on to gymnastic afterwards," or, in a late thought, Jowett, paraphrased the classic dictum, "gymnastic for the body, music for the soul."

The critic philosophers in explanation of their sculptured Museum at Athens, unruffled in white robes of marble or of modern clothing, on many a Winter night in present-day New York. There, too, at Michael Angelo's House and Saint's Thunderbolt, the medieval Medici spend his hours, and yonder "The Thinker" and others of Rodin, upon rough-chiseled, half-revealing rock, all in compelling attitudes of unbroken rapt attention. Not more silent and absorbed are they than are the 10,000 breathing, warm-blooded human beavers, who on these Saturday nights listen to the free concerts in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

For it is a firm belief of those in charge of the priceless objects in this most artificial assemblage of beauty that music may be a solvent to mix the delight of the eye and the pleasures of the ear in a manner and to an extent not dreamed of in the old philosophy. The introduction four years ago of orchestral concerts at the Museum was admittedly experimental, not so much because of actual doubt as to the acoustic properties of the building, these having proved sufficient to the purpose at concerts given on gala reception days, but rather because it was not known whether the mass of people would attend orchestral concerts of the best music, and whether, most important of all, the crowds would move carefully, so as not to overturn or injure any of the Museum's art treasures.

From the beginning Director Edward Robinson, the Museum Trustees and Conductor David Mannes decided that the music chosen should be worthy of any symphony program, that no tickets of any kind would be required for admission, no police protection sought and even the usual guards not doubled. The concerts, now again given on Saturday nights in January and March, mark the fifth season of what, as Mr. Robinson says, "started as an experiment but has proved to be the response to a public craving."

Free concerts generally have, in effect, barred some part of the public; the students and moderates by the quality of the compositions played, or the sturdy middle-class folk by the implication of charity in the word "free." It is unfortunate, said Mr. Mannes the other day, that free concerts should be such a rarity "that one most instinctively consider them of little value artistically or else as connected with charity, as if the church into which one could enter without charge either did not uphold the finest ethical principles or was for one particular class of people."

Speaking of his programs, the conductor said: "We all know that Mr. Robinson, for instance, would not admit to the Museum an inferior piece of work, blatant in color or commonplace in design, however he thought it would please people of a certain intelligence. By this same standard the conductor of concerts, which attract widely different people and are open to all, must select his music. In the arrangement of my programs I have tried to include varied music and not always the most intellectual, but certainly always music of distinction.

"We should not think that, because a man has been clothed in cotton we must continue laboriously to weave cotton for him, when the spinning of silk would be so much more pleasant and would clothe him with distinction.

"I have known men and women from Second and Third Avenue, who wore their silk with grace and assurance, and people on Fifth Avenue, who infinitely preferred cotton in going about the business of life."

No more appropriate place than an art museum, the musician urged, could house public (by this measure free) concerts. It is the recognized home of the forms of art more tangible than music and better understood. Aside from its social significance, as a building wherein beauty is given and received as a heritage to all men, the artistic setting is a great delight.

"Everywhere the color, form and spirit of the music heard may seem visually represented; whether to one who sits beneath ancient and precious rugs designed by philosophic weavers, or another who turns to enjoy a flame-colored vase from Japan or intricately carved jades and crystals. Again and again, on canvas, marble, silk, wood, glass, metal, the very essence of the music is caught, reflected and clarified."

London's art museum has already followed the example of New York and is having concerts of chamber music performed, to which all may come. In America the experiment has grown through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., Robert W. de Forest, Edward S. Harkness, Henry Walters, Arthur Curtiss James, Michael Friedsam and others.

Programs given last year by the orchestra of over fifty players from the New York Symphony and Philharmonic societies included Mozart's symphony in G minor, Beethoven's in D, No. 2, Tchaikowsky's "Pathétique," two movements from Beethoven's No. 3, Brahms's No. 1 and Schumann's "Spring" symphonies, the last not duplicated in the city that year. There were overtures by

(Continued on Page 18)

THE WORLD OF ART: *Russian Art and the Architectural League*

"The Poem Love Book."

Posed by Arthur Craig.

From Photograph in Architectural League Exhibition.

RUSSIAN art is a Phoenix. The years, its souls travelling to distantly from universe to earth and India, growing stronger and heavier until they emerge Russian. The climate, six months of chilling Winter, then months, violent Summer, without transition, the antipodes, for the most part low and flat, with vast unbroken spaces, the character modern, gradual upon medieval, highly developed intellect struggling with primitive and immoderate in emotion; all this together the art of Russia.

The art, that is, of modern Russia, in which foreign influences have been thoroughly assimilated and turned into nourishment for the native genius, the art represented in the Mir Iskusstvova. This famous society came into being as a protest against another protesting society, the Society of Travelling Exhibitions, to shorten and translate the cumbrous Russian title. The latter was formed, in the earlier by a few artists who undertook, by carrying their art into the provincial towns, to interest the taste of the Russian people in the artistic life of which all save the inhabitants of Petrograd and Moscow were ignorant. These artists gathered others about them and undertook to sell the paintings, aided by journalists and other writers for the emancipation of the masses. In subject their art was essentially Russian, but in technique it dropped rapidly into poverty and religiosity.

In opposition to the tendencies of this society, with its Slavic political or social program, the new association was organized under the leadership of the painter and critic Alexander Benois and the writer Sergei Diaghilev. The organ of the association was a review entitled Mir Iskusstvova, which is generally translated The Art World. Under this name the new group came together in a free and flexible union with a common ideal, but with complete liberty of thought and action. The members of the earlier society were of the peasant class; those of the latter were recruited from the more educated and cultivated circles. For the first time in the history of Russian art women played a leading role. The narrow nationalism of the Society of Travelling Exhibitions was replaced by a cosmopolitan including both Petrograd and Moscow, and the desirability of learning from foreign masters, especially from the French, was recognized.

The other members of the Mir Iskusstvova exhibited in Paris in 1906, at the Salon d'Automne, in which French critics have thought the Russian society leaders were in ascendancy. French critics also usually have treated the French influence acting upon both the older and the younger Russians, but the most enlightened of these critics have perceived the intensity of the Slavic quality permeating through all varieties of style.

When the Mir Iskusstvova again exhibited in Paris, in 1907, visitors complained of the oppressive effect of so much powerful color and design packed into the comparatively small space of even a large exhibition gallery. This would be true of nearly any gallery, although the Brooklyn Museum has an opportunity to prove the opposite with its heroic proportions of Russian medieval, usually drawn from the Mir Iskusstvova, for its current exhibition, which is a lovely event, contrasting as it does with the performances of the Bluebird Art Theatre, and coming after a considerable preparation of the public mind by smaller exhibitions of Russian art in the Manhattan galleries.

Without the Russian stage no exhibition of pictures could tell so very much of Russian modern art. It is only on the stage that they act has its fair chance. Much of it demands space and light and movement. It is not an affair of separate and independent items, but of changing illumination and human figures crossing and recrossing in groups that form and dissolve in the foreground, lightening with their play of movement the stability of strongly colored surfaces.

Recall one of the scenes of the Moscow Art Theatre, one of the masterpieces of the Russian stage, and imagine for the "Tree Praise," for example. Recall the strong red of the walls with the cold arabesque of silver, lapsed, through a dusky red, the acid green of corroded copper, the blue of the dress, the strong notes of black, and in the foreground the figures moving in constant contrast, distribution. These figures picked up the separate colors of the background and carried them into the foreground so if they were strands of silk to be woven into a pattern. The "Tree" is the golden rose, Boris Godunoff is the dark form and strange and red, the Cossacks with their silvery gray hoards echoing the silver arabesque on the wall. Prince Ivan with a heart, and hole of green, pulsing through his ornamental and the red of his coat coming to meet them. The colors are like voices, and it would be impossible to see anything rather than the powerful Russian voice against them. It is this sense of the colors moving with the movement of the figures and echoing the loud sounds of the voices that gives coherence to the whole part of the stage picture.

Of the artists represented in the Brooklyn exhibition many are well marked directly with the stage. Anna Ivanovna Sudejkina, "Beautiful Lady with the Long Arms of the Chinese Dancer," the Bluebirds of Happiness' temper, Boris Ivanov, designer, and, especially, Sobolev Sobolev. His amazing art is designed for strong eyes individuals accustomed. The trend commonness in experience, seeking in Sudejkin's technique to reveal sensations, will find his favorite much too novel and too differentiated for his taste. He is not for those desiring to weave their minds, but for those who have kept it. Here is our Bakst, supremely wise and subtly critical, combining the artificiality of the stage in order to reveal his own reality. Natalia de Gontcharova, one of the talented women in the advanced Mir Iskusstvova, appears in the opera of Jonesco in "Coq d'Or," and Lanskoy did decorations and costumes for the same opera "Chout," by Prokofieff.

It will be another practice for a public already alleged to know many languages in order to understand it, will to see the work of these painters in contrast with the memory of what their work is under the very different conditions of the theatre. The pictures on a wall are the actors reading heavy speed in the green room, ready to flash into connection on the stage.

For all the Russian painters, however, are in this school of massive art. Alexandre Jakovlev, one of the most intellectual of the group, and credited with a Greek ancestry, is colorless and sensitive in his color, bold modelling, poetic portraits and small pictures, drawn scrupulously in black chalk and red chalk, in fond of long, narrow heads, small heads and lips and eyes. The "Face that dominated the imagination of the Anglo-Italian Renaissance" in his "Portrait with Two Blades." He drawing in the arms and breast, a beautiful with the precise beauty of an Ingres, the hollow wrinkling over the round figure expressing every variation of form, the textures are distinguished with the careful accuracy of the old miniaturists. But there is nothing academic in the ingenuity of the design, the poetic interruption of empty spaces by unexpected combinations of pattern. The sense of admirable decoration is present as clearly as in the product of the more conventionally decorative artists. In his portrait group, his own effigy at the right, his friend Sobolev standing above him, and his wife seated on the left, the modern characterization is equaled by the brilliancy of the arrangement. The portraits of Boris Ivanov are for contrast from Jakovlev's influence. Pseudo-Greek and precious, with exquisite refinements of outline, continuous and delicate, and quivering with the pulse of life, the portrait of Mlle. Tschelitcheff, just the consequence of a direct inheritance from the eighteenth century French portrait painters made by R. Boehm, Rosenoff, at the opposite pole from the aristocracy of portraiture, occupying into caricature, Grigoriev, with his "Russian Poem," and his theory of the animality of the Slavic contributes to the sense of a complex art, built about a core of intense simplicity, an art that has many sophisticated idioms and avenues through which to express a few elemental emotions and elemental experiences.

As yet we are not that of all. To the degree that we are Americans, we are superficially simple, and less so the deeper we dig into the moral idiosyncrasy. We are apt to withhold just that which the Russian is eager to give out. What he pours into the world we bottle up. If we are very much moved, we feel, lower our voices and then stop talking. Some one gives us a word and we use it for everything. It answers perfectly. If we need a pattern we take something Greek or something Elizabethan and that answers perfectly. We use

(Continued on Page 18.)

"Portrait, Pastel-Crayon, 1921."

By Alexandre Jakovlev.

In the Exhibition of Contemporary Russian Artists at the Brooklyn Museum. Lent by the Artist.

Personal Freedom in Quebec

SOME years ago a British publicist, in reviewing his impressions of a trip in North America, said that he would not care to live on that continent—unless in the Province of Quebec, because he feared that the pressure of public opinion in favor of uniformity of life, conduct and thought in the purely English-speaking communities was so great it would limit his sense of personal freedom to an unbearable degree. The sketch this assertion produced tended to prove that it was not without point.

The personal liberty the publicist ascribed to the mental atmosphere of the Province of Quebec is hardly that referred to in the New York advertisements of Montreal hotels. But there is a connection between the mental attitude discovered by the writer and the Quebec liquor law, the Montreal General Hospital and the water storage system on the St. Maurice.

On a certain occasion the late Judge Mathieu Chicoyne said: "Imposition into faith or belief is unknown to the mild and liberal laws of the Province of Quebec"; and that, also may be said, not merely of the law, but of the policy of the Province and of its people.

Hence it is that, instead of having prohibition and bootlegging in Quebec, the Province itself sells all potent wines, liquors and beer. Good beer—though not too strong—can be bought anywhere as long as you are content to sit down to drink it. As another example of Quebec policy, it is interesting to know that instead of the deficit in establishing a water storage system at the headwaters of the St. Maurice River falling on the Province, it had to be borne by private enterprise—"big business." Lastly, the Governors of the Montreal General Hospital are chosen from the subscribers to its funds, not by politicians.

Temperance pays. In Montreal whisky is $6 a bottle. It is good whisky and the profit on it will go to the Government of the Province. In Toronto the same bottle costs $5, but the contents may or may not be the same as in Quebec. In Syracuse or Buffalo the cost is $6, in New York $10, in Chicago $12. The chances on the contents grows greater as the price goes up, and the bootlegger gets the money.

Before the Government took over the liquor business the saloon evil was less apparent in the Province of Quebec than in any other part of Canada, or, perhaps, in the United States. Under a local option law a great part of the Province was as dry as a bone. You could not buy intoxicating liquors in those dry areas. You were at liberty to buy as much as you wished outside and bring it in for your own consumption, but if you attempted to sell your private stock you went to jail for defrauding the revenue. There was no profit in bootlegging because any one could go out of a dry into a wet area and buy $6 to $8 for the money to pay for, and every man could, and on occasions did, become his own bootlegger.

In the wet areas the licensed publicans generally were a respectable set of men and, in large measure, observed the law. The writer never saw a woman or a child in a barroom in the Province of Quebec. Neither can he recall a riot in a licensed house, although he knows the Province from Vaudreuil to Hemmingford, Waymouthache to Ayers Cliff.

The war swept away the old system, and our last Christmas saw the new system in full force. It was interesting to watch the results.

The liquor stores are in control of a well-paid commission, which has a large wholesale bottling and storage plant. The wet goods are sold in sealed packages and contain what the wrappers say they do. The stores are clean, well ventilated, wire-grated establishments, and the attendants are civil servants, not storekeepers. They are civil, a bit superior, and hideously indifferent. You must ask for what you want, lay down the price, take what is given you, and go your way. Although in Montreal there is a special wine store supposed to be a woman's store, women go into the commissioner's stores everywhere, buy their bottle and go away again as freely as do the men. The atmosphere of stealth has been removed from the liquor trade.

On the day before Christmas there were more or less long queues before the doors of the liquor stores, but they were no more remarkable than the queues in front of the stamp vendor's windows in the Post Office. There was no disturbance of any kind.

Montreal is a seaport. Its social traditions are French and Scottish, and there never has been, save in a rather small class which imported their morals and their accent, any public opinion adverse to the moderate use of stimulants. Drunkenness was an offense, the same as profanity before women, or gluttony. It also was against good taste, and to be drunk and disorderly was an offense against the law to the tune of "$5 or ten days." The writer has passed forty Christmases in Montreal, and cannot remember a serious one, although, when "Sappersen" begins there was a disgraceful hotel scene or two. This last holiday season has been, in so far as the public order of the city was concerned, the quietest and the most decorous of the forty. To the writer's knowledge there was not a single case of disorderly conduct in the streets among rich or poor. Although the festival was as well as the pocket or taste of the individual dictated, it was as innocent as it is possible to conceive, three-quarters of a million people all trying to have a good time in a modest way.

Before the war it was plain that the boys were not drinking so much as their fathers had done. This became a subject for incidental discussion. Personally the writer grew almost afraid of those young men who never took a drink, ate chocolate and played hockey and football, paddled a canoe, sailed a boat, and skied so strenuously. They seemed too good to be true. Well, the war proved that they were not that by a long way. When those who did come back returned they had in great measure abandoned their more or less total abstinence. Many of them did not, so far as could be seen, hold their liquor so well as their daddies did at their age, but even then they made up for this by taking less, and drinking six, where we drank rye (Scotch came with the gaff).

"Young men who never took a drink, ate chocolate and skied so strenuously."

The girls are just as charming, just as sober, just, in spite of the fashions and decay of manner, just as sedate as their mothers were. They have come through war, famine, pestilence and "flapperitis" still the same "Bon Canadienne." They wear brassieres where their mothers wore bloomers, and they live more out of doors than their mothers did, perhaps talk more frankly about their boys than good taste would dictate, but, even the possession of gray hair and being called "old man" cannot affect one's appreciation of the charm, the naturalness and wholesomeness of the best product of the Northland—its young women.

There is another side to the matter. In the Province of Quebec there is no liquor spy system, no underground defiance of the law that is not sturdily and implacably opposed by the whole weight of public opinion. The Government liquor stores will supply champagne to those who want it at a price. There is good claret for those who know better, and neither can afford nor want to "drink money." The poor man can have all the liquid joy he wants in the shape of good ale at a very reasonable price, and there is no hypocrisy about it.

The Ontario Temperance act makes the sale of liquor a rather serious crime, and prohibits it most fiercely. Yet the distilleries and breweries are running, and liquor is being sold as medical comfort under prescriptions by medical practitioners.

Here is a true story. An old doctor was called down to see a would-be patient and, rubbing the sleep out of his eyes, he came, jabbed his man in the ribs, and without a word from him proceeded: "You're sick—you've got neuritis—here's a prescription—$2."

The patient was a spy, and the doctor paid $500, all because he had in error said neuritis instead of bronchitis.

Probably three-quarters of the male population of the Province hates, loathes and despises the O. T. A. and all its works, supporters and informers. They sympathize with those who infringe its provisions, either actively assist or indirectly countenance the violation of the law, and by so doing weaken the enforcement of all law. Nor is this all. The Ontario Temperance act affects but little the habits and customs of the well-to-do and the rich. They have and can get without much trouble, although at considerable expense, all the alcoholic beverages they care to have, and they do it. The poorer classes cannot afford the price, and have to do without, or drink home brew. This does not make for good temper—it makes for class antagonism and distinction.

Meanwhile Montreal has had her wet Christmas. Less than 100 guests registered in the hotels. There were 150,000 attendants at the celebration of the midnight masses in her churches, and a clean crime bill.

The finances of the Province were green and flourish like unto a green bay tree. There is more money for education, for roads, and everybody wears a smile.

Mirror of Anton Tchekhoff

(Continued from Page 10)

knew. The writer's interest lay in his thoughts, emotions, feelings of his inner chief. He was called completely disillusioned and a pessimist. Yet he gave nearly two years to the investigation of the prisoners at Sakhalin, to work in famine and cholera regions, and, though his livelihood depended upon his work, he refused pay from the Government for these services.

"He described himself," said Mme. Tchekhova, "as a pessimist as the present and optimist of the future. He was always helping people, young people particularly, he gave endless time in criticizing their work for them, encouraging them. Sometimes I would say: 'Why do you bother with such and such a one?' He has no talent.' 'Let him write,' Tchekhoff would say, 'he may develop talent.' Bunin and Kuprin were among the young men he encouraged."

It was his belief that clear vision is the first essential of an artist, and his scientific education as a physician was, he always felt, of the greatest help to him. Clear knowledge was his chief preoccupation. To a friend he wrote:

"Modern culture is only the first beginning of work for a great future work which will perhaps go on for tens of thousands of years in order that man may, if only in the remote future, come to know the truth of the real God."

His contribution, he believed, lay in painting word pictures of his time, of the life as he knew and saw it. His keen sympathetic observation, his compassion, his strict realism, aloofness, flexibility of language early established him as one of the greatest writers Russia had produced.

"He hated decoration and sentimentalism about equally," remarked Mme. Tchekhova. "His complete moral and intellectual honesty revolted at anything but the strictest veracity. Even in his hobbies he loved natural perfection as opposed to artificiality. He disliked cut flowers, for example. But in his place at Yalta, where he floated with flower beds and rhododendrons, it was a joy to him to find exactly the right soil and fertilizer to produce the best possible conditions for his flowers."

Some of his stories—indeed, most of them—are in the American magazine sense not stories at all, but rather richest backgrounds, character sketches, studies. To Tchekhoff, fortunately, that was no obstacle, since all the best Russian magazines were constantly seeking his work.

"In foreign literature," remarked Mme. Tchekhova, "Tchekhoff had a good many enthusiasms, but they were not always what you might expect. For instance, he loved Maeterlinck and disliked Ibsen. I remember when I was memorizing my part in 'When We Dead Awaken' he would laugh after hearing a few lines and say: 'Now tell me, please, just what does that mean?'"

"How did it happen," Mme. Tchekhova was asked, "that a humanitarian like Tchekhoff should have been the friend of a reactionary like the newspaper editor Suvorin, the friend of all that was least lovely under the Czarist regime?"

"That was only at first," she explained quickly, "when Tchekhoff was still unknown and writing in all sorts of minor periodicals under the pen name of Tchekhonte. Suvorin in a manner discovered him, called attention to him, introduced him to literary and intellectual society, and Tchekhoff felt gratitude. Later, inevitably, they drifted apart."

Mme. Tchekhova remarked incidentally that though Tchekhoff's work is being translated in all foreign countries, neither she nor his family received a penny from it, adding: "When I came to Paris before I came here I was pleasantly surprised to receive a few francs from the French publishers, but nowhere else." The consolation was that at least the world was appreciating her husband's genius.

"Anton Pavlovitch used to say," she explained, "that his work would be forgotten in five years after his death. When we protested he would say: 'Very well, then call it seven years, and let's say no more about it.'"

And Tchekhoff died of consumption at the age of 44. This son of a peasant and a serf from South Russia craved only clear knowledge and hoped for a future when mankind would come to know the truth of the real God.

Harassed by the cares of supporting his entire family virtually from his student days and supporting himself from the age of 16, he nevertheless practiced an art as austere and beautiful as few. Yet for all his austerity he had a fund of laughter and joy in life that endeared him to all humanity—a humanity whose most trivial and vicious preoccupations he understood with a clear knowledge, but for whom he nevertheless hoped and prophesied a knowledge of "the truth of the real God."

Such, at least, is his crudely sketched portrait as it appears to the writer from his work and from those brief conversations with his widow.

Stonewall Jackson's Only Wartime Drink

Cool and Sure—View From Rosalie Viaduct.

Photo by Alice C. Dunn.

Pussyfooting at Washington

The Pitchfork to the Rescue

Where Old Masters Meet

One Romeo to Six Juliets

IT takes more than one swallow to make a Summer, and, according to at least one Romeo, it takes more than one Juliet to match a Montague. Or did back in the year 1920, when the handsome leading male of a stock Shubert theatre found himself without female. George Bignold, the poor but proud young man, decided the best way to fill his pockets was by means of a benefit performance, with himself as Romeo and six actresses as Juliet.

The handsome one had given his services so many such occasions, and, therefore, resented on a week's salary that would provide him with attractive lines of coat. Adelaide Mathes, Penny Davenport and Ada Dyas had been helped by him in their way, and could not well say no to his invitation. Hazel Grangier was then a beginner in farce, and readily volunteered. So did Minnie Cummings. A novice made the sixth Juliet, paying well, it was said, for the privilege.

An entire act or scene was allotted to each—the balcony to Miss Mathes, the masked ball to Miss Davenport, the scene interview to Miss Dyas, the farewell to Miss Grangier, the potion to Miss Cummings, and the tomb to the novice.

But, when the Juliets assembled in the green room, there were only five. Miss Mathes sent a note to say that she was too sick to act. Miss Davenport refused to be introduced to Miss Grangier on the ground of the latter's antecedents.

The third trouble was the antipathy between Miss Davenport and Miss Dyas, growing out of their experiences as members of the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company. In those days Miss Dyas was the leading actress and Miss Davenport was the understudy. These ladies said things about each other which to lady should say about another lady. Therefore when they met in the green room of Booth's Theatre neither showed any sign of seeing the other. The fourth trouble was with Miss Cummings, who vanished a slight and walked out.

The news that one of the Juliets had escaped reached Bignold. He sent a messenger after her, and she was overtaken two blocks away, mollified, and brought back.

The fifth trouble was caused by Miss Davenport remarking that she didn't understand why a novice was brought into the combination. The novice, already scared, was so distressed by the reflection that she made a burlesque of her part of the tragedy. But the theatre was crowded, and Bignold cleared about $2,000.

The World of Art

(Continued from Page 12)

would know how completely Amorous it was unless he looked closely.

Take the decorative panels and screens and sketches up at the Architectural League exhibition. Observe the "Greek Friend" by Arthur Covey. It is Greek vase painting on a large scale, poses, gestures, costumes, &c. But it is an American statement on Greek vase painting, admiring, but not adulatory, laughingly pointing out the features that might be open to caricature, over so lightly doing the caricature for you, telling you the Greeks were stiff, but why be solemn about it?

Observe Gardner Hale's two masterpieces, panels for Mr. Spalding's house in Florence. These are the black and white studies, "Spring" and "Autumn," charming landscapes with pleasures in them, bonfires, fruit and chickens for a country picnic, a dancing dog stalking a fish that has been thrown on the bank, a fountain playing, men and women of eighteenth century attire. You can clearly enough where the masquerade comes from, but you are in less clearly where it ended. Then the peacock screen by Edwin Church, Oriental, of course, in the first thoughts, but with American birds and American morning glories, and the peacocks of the Western world, a minimum of varnish, color fresh in spite of its richness. He compromise for more Oriental impression.

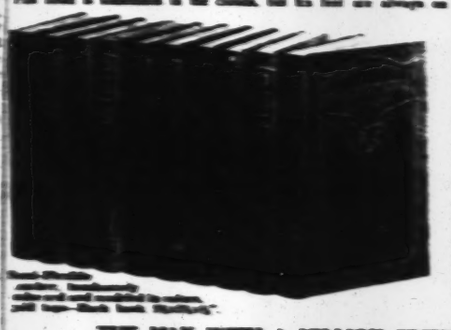
It is a very interesting world of art that holds everything and lets well either fain everything or let many things drop out. To be in New York at present is to be in the well-room where all the materials are assembled in preparation.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Four-Minute Essays by DR. FRANK CRANE

of whom SID SAYS:

"He is the disappointed contributor I never saw of the studio and the practical man. His head is sometimes in the clouds, but his feet are always on the ground."



THE MAN WITH A MILLION FRIENDS

Dr. Frank Crane was not known outside of a small circle of friends ten years ago when he began writing for one daily newspaper.

To-day 50 of the great metropolitan papers publish his daily messages which are read by millions of men and women who are doing the world's work.

In a decade he has won a million friends through his helpful philosophy.

Here are 400 of his Four-Minute Essays—his masterpieces—selected by Dr. Crane himself. Ten beautiful volumes, each small enough to be carried in your pocket and read on the train or in the car—in any place and at any time when you have four minutes to spare.

There are the cream of Dr. Crane's inspirational Essays of courage, good cheer, and friendliness which will help you find joy in the commonplace, fix ways of life and open for you the doors to the great minds of all times.

15 VOLS. OF SHAKESPEARE, FULL LEATHER, FREE IF YOU ACT NOW

To introduce this new edition of the Four-Minute Essays we will present to each purchaser, free, a 15-volume set of Shakespeare bound in full leather, embossed in gold, rounded corners, in an assortment of colors: brown, red, blue and gray. Our option on the Shakespeare is very limited, so that orders must be placed immediately to take advantage of this special introductory offer.

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL, SEND NO MONEY

We ship the essays on 10 days' approval, charges paid. If you retain them you send us $1 in 10 days and under 7 monthly payments of $2 each, $15 in all. Please mail coupon to-day that you may be early enough to get both sets of books for the price of the Essays alone.

CURRENT OPINION
New York City

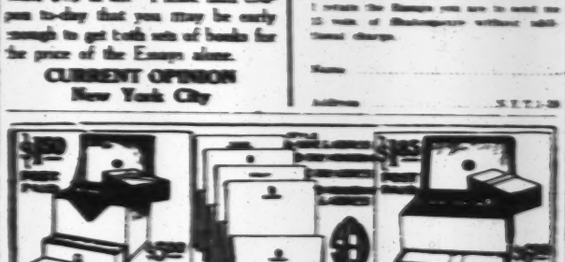
Current Opinion, 18 and 20 West 45th St., New York

Please send me present Dr. Crane's Four-Minute Essays, 10 vols., leather binding. I will either return the books in 10 days or send you $1 as first payment and $2 a month for 7 months. If I return the Essays you are to send me 15 vols. of Shakespeare without additional charge.

Name

Address

S.E.T.1-28



Send Check or Money Order to MINUTE SERVICE CORP., 32 Irving Place, New York City

YOUR PERSONAL STATIONERY

$1 $1

G. R. STOLZ, 159 West 46th St., N. Y. City

Photographers for the Particular

YOUR photographs, or those of your family, should be true, faithful likenesses. For 30 years Sol. Young has made photographs for men and women who demand the best.

SOL YOUNG
Studios Everywhere
See Telephone Book

FACTS WHEN NEEDED

The New York Times Index is a reliable repository of facts, supplying all subjects of general interest published in The New York Times, giving date, page and column of occurrence. Published by

THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY,
Times Square, New York.
Issued quarterly. $20 a volume, $18 a year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

How the Carters Became Famous for Their Sunday Evening Suppers

By Jennie E. Sinclair

IT'S a sort of habit with friends of the Carters to drop in on them some time Sunday afternoon and stay for supper.

Of course, they are lovely people, Mr. and Mrs. Carter—jolly, hospitable, always glad to see you, congenial with young and old. Mr. Carter is a man who can talk interestingly and entertainingly on any and every subject. And Julia Carter is the most whole-souled and big-hearted woman I know, and it's a joy to get off alone with her and tell her your troubles and get her always practical advice.

But there is another attraction about the Carters that I'll confess is possibly the strongest of all.

Julia Carter is the most versatile, successful and successful hostess in our town. You can drop in on her any day in the week and any time of day and if it is anywhere near mealtime she is sure to make you stay. And then, presto! There's a treat for you such as you'd ordinarily have to go to an expensive restaurant to get.

We used to wonder what delicious dainty was coming next, for she'd rarely have the same thing twice, and we didn't know for a long time how she was able to vary her menus so delightfully.

But, one Sunday evening when all the dishes were washed and the crowd of us, women only, were on the front porch waiting for the men to come back from their walk, somebody popped the question that had long been in our minds.

"How do you do it, Julia? Where do you get all these treats you have been getting us?" How do you always manage to have something good on hand, no matter what the day or time of day?"

"Well, I'll tell you, girls," she replied. "I'm a disciple of Frank R. Davis of Gloucester, Mass. Very likely you've seen his picture in some of the magazines. He's a wonderful man and was right down there where the fishing smacks come in from their trips to the fishing banks and deep sea fishing grounds.

"I've met Mr. Davis myself—have been through his plant in Gloucester—and I tell you, he's a character. That man's as much an idealist as a hard-headed business man. He and his father and all his ancestors for 300 years have been born and lived all their lives in Gloucester, where nearly every man has something to do with the sea. Somewhere about 30 years ago he got the idea in his head that someone ought to give second, third, and, a dozen of the crew, fresh-from-the-sea, flavor to seafoods. And he made up his mind that he was going to be the man.

"So he's built up a really unique business. He puts up the most delicious sea foods in such a way that there is something about them that no other shelf foods seem to have—a freshness, a sweetness and a true seafood taste that I've never been able to find anywhere except right down in Gloucester itself.

"Of course some like one thing best and some another, but I want say I like every single thing Mr. Davis puts up. But if you want to just made before you begin, it happens he has a special little assortment that he offers at a special price that includes, I believe, twenty different kind-bills. I believe he calls it the 'Sea Food Sampler.' I tell you I think that assortment first, after I came back from my trip, and since then I've just kept my pantry stocked with three or four cans of each thing.

"That's what you girls have been having here for some time past. Mr. Davis sends along a neatly arranged and attractive little cook-book, with over a hundred recipes in it, so that you don't need to have the same thing twice in a good long time."

Well, I tell you folks, it was a revelation and has been a godsend to me.

I went right on for the assortment Julia spoke of—I called it the "Special Gob-Assortment Offer." And I had the pleasure of saying to Julia—I liked every single morsel. So I've followed her plan right through. I keep several cans of each kind on hand of the three.

And now I never have to worry in a pinch, or any other time. If company drops in, for instance, I'm really for here in no time with a delicious hot dish, shrimp, crab meat, tuna or salmon salad—you see there are half a dozen or more different salads alone I can make if I choose. Or I can take the entire Sampler and fix them a la Newburg or stewed or Provençal, or prepared or several other appetizing ways.

If I want a nice soup, I can have a real New England clam chowder. And I can have codfish souffle or sardine omelet, or kippered herring or fish Duke Timbales.

And if we are to go on a picnic or take a motor trip, goodness, I can make a dozen kinds of tasty sandwiches and, do it in a jiffy, without going out of the house.

But of all, every one of these dishes is so different from the "store" kind we buy from night. That must Davis's unique. I believe he actually knows how to put up the clever, clever, enchanting sea sauce itself with his seafoods. There is something fresh, pure and sweet about them that just proves to you he's taken them practically right from the seashore, prepared them in the very shore and preserved for you what you can't usually get in any other way than going right down to Gloucester and calling at a skipper's table. And you might to see John do this there—it does my heart good.

Excuse me for raving, but I can't help it. Mr. Davis wrote and asked me as a customer to say just a few words about his lovely foods and here I've gone and written a book nearly. I mustn't forget, though, to tell you a very important thing about that "Special Gob-Assortment Offer." Mr. Davis sends it out, charges paid, cost of delivery, at his risk. Think of that. And you can try two of the foods—any two you like. If you are the slightest bit disappointed, you can send the rest back without paying a single penny. But if you are really enthusiastic over the assortment, merely send $2.65 within 10 days for the entire assortment and you are square with Mr. Davis.

Here's the assortment you receive: 1 can shrimps, 1 can tuna fish, 1 can fresh lobster, 1 can royal Chinook salmon, 1 can clam chowder, 1 can deviled sandwich filling, 1 can fish flakes, 1 can Norway sardines, 1 can California sardines, 1 can kippered herring, 1 lb. salt codfish, 1 can fresh codfish, 1 can "Down East" clams, 1 jar Scotch herring, combination, 1 can oyster and New Sandwich Cook Book.

All that you need do to get the assortment is to fill out and mail the coupon attached to this article, giving the name of your bank or some store at which you have an account. You don't need to send a penny. And remember, you don't risk a bit of it—you need not send a penny unless you are delighted with the assortment.

P. S.—Mr. Davis has authorized me to say to readers of this magazine who fill out the coupon right away that as a special inducement to them he'll include, besides the fourteen items that ordinarily make up the assortment, a jar of his famous Persian Relish. That's just one extra treat. Address Frank R. Davis Fish Co., 12 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

FRANK R. DAVIS FISH CO.
12 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

I would like to try, at your risk, your "Special Gob-Assortment Assortment." Please send me, at charges prepaid (that of course, the postage of my products that does), and there is more to send for me, FOURTEEN cans of Davis Seafoods. If, after trying any two of these foodstuffs, I am the least bit disappointed, I shall send back the rest at your expense and shall not owe you anything. Otherwise I agree to send you $2.65 within 10 days for the entire assortment.

Name

Address

Bank or other reference

City State

Men who "know it all"

are not invited to read this page

AMONG THE MEN enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute there are more than 30,000 presidents and business heads. The Institute welcomes inquiries from such men, but this particular page is not addressed to them.

There are nearly 31,000 vice-presidents, secretaries and treasurers on the Institute's rolls; but this page is not for such officials.

Neither is it for the wise young man who is perfectly satisfied with himself and his business equipment; who knows that the only reason he is not paid twice as much is because he has never been "given a chance."

Should you be earning more?

This page is a personal message to the man who has responsibilities, who feels secretly that he ought to be earning several thousand dollars more a year, but who simply lacks the confidence necessary *to lay hold on one of the bigger places in business*. We would like to put into the hands of every such man a copy of a little book that contains the seeds of self-confidence. It is called "Forging Ahead in Business" and it is sent without obligation.

We have in mind, for example, a certain man who is now auditor of a great corporation in the Middle West. Until he was thirty-one years of age he was a bookkeeper. His employers had made up their minds that he would always be a bookkeeper. His wife was beginning secretly to wonder. Worst of all, he himself was beginning to lose faith.

He sent for "Forging Ahead in Business"

Without any great hope in its results, he enrolled in the Modern Business Course and Service. The first few months of his association with the Alexander Hamilton Institute were a revelation to him. He found himself being initiated into departments of business that had hitherto been a mystery to him. He was learning the fundamentals of purchasing, of merchandising, of advertising, of office and factory management, and corporation finance.

He was given his chance

He began quietly to make suggestions to the officials—suggestions that surprised them, because they had ceased to expect anything from him. They revised their estimate of his capacities; when the position of auditor became vacant, he was given his chance. And recently, on an important financial problem, he argued against the position of the company's own attorneys—basing his argument on principles which the Institute had taught—and by proving his point succeeded in saving the company $60,000.

The self-confidence that the Institute gave him has transformed that man. He will be a vice-president of that great corporation; and at 31 he was condemned to be a bookkeeper for life.

Thousands could double their incomes

For the man who is perfectly content with himself and his job the Alexander Hamilton Institute can do nothing. But there are thousands of men who could *double their incomes* in one year if they *believed* in themselves and had the solid business knowledge to *back up their belief*.

To such men the Institute offers "Forging Ahead in Business"—a book with power in every page, and which also describes clearly and interestingly what the Alexander Hamilton Institute can do for you. Thousands of successful men regard it as one of the most valuable little books they ever sent for. May we send it to you? The coupon is for your convenience.

Alexander Hamilton Institute
735 Astor Place, New York City

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business" which I may keep without obligation.

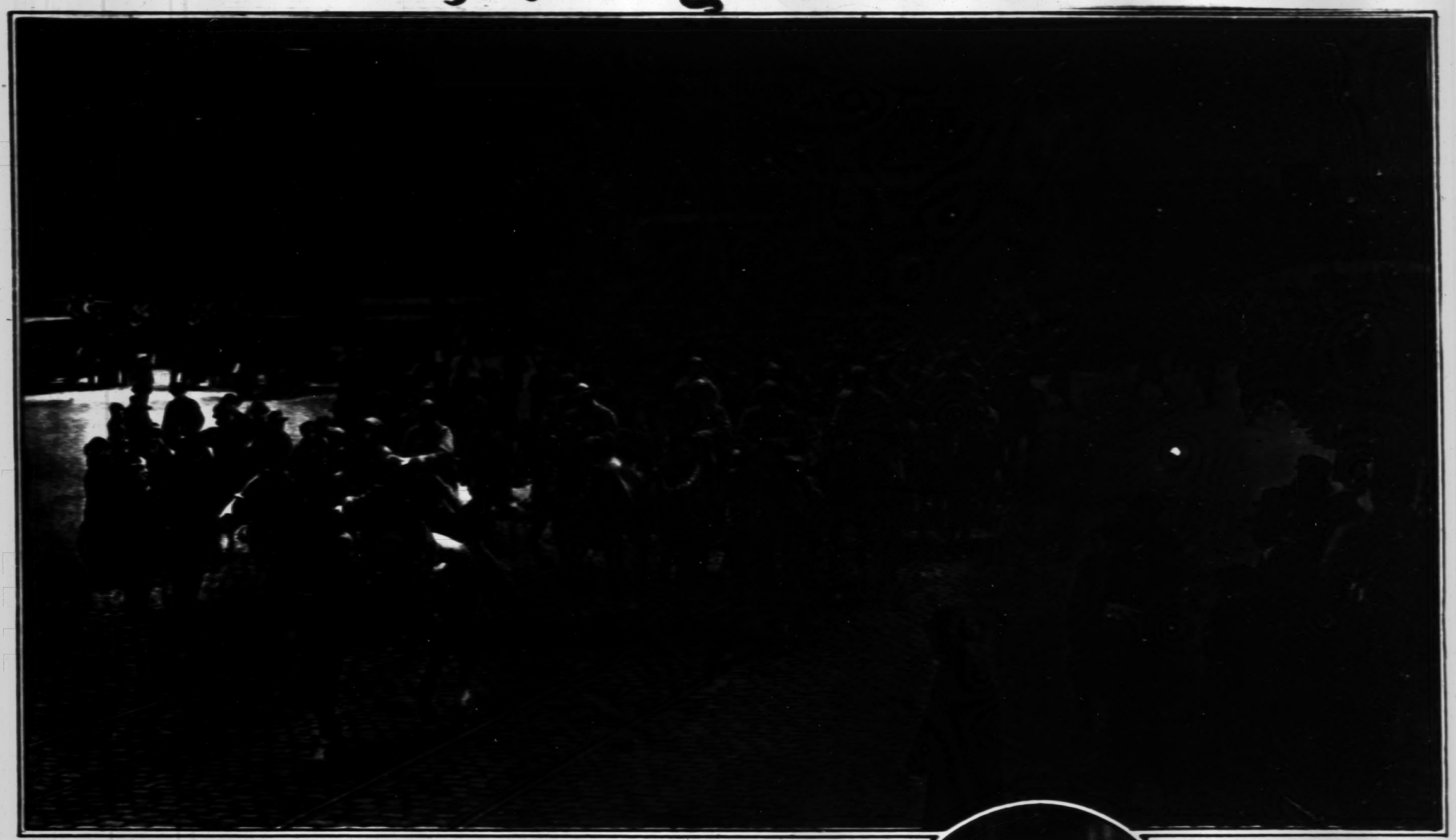
Name _____ Please Print

Business Address _____

Business Position _____

Canadian Address, C. P. R. Building, Toronto; Australian Address, 62 Hunter Street, Sydney

Copyright, 1923, Alexander Hamilton Institute



"FRANCE'S VELVET GRIP ON GERMANY": FORTY THOUSAND POILUS, the Cavalry Going on Ahead, With Armored Cars, Machine Guns and Tanks Entering Essen, Seat of the Krupp Munition Works and the Heart of the Great Industrial Arteries of Germany, Through a "Silent, Sullen" Crowd of Its Citizens. (© Keystone.)

FRENCH OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF THE TROOPS, Which Have Encircled the Rich Industrial Region of the Ruhr, at a Consultation Which Has All the Elements of the Days Before the Germans Crossed the Lines to Plead for an Armistice. (© Keystone.)

THE "GOULASH CANNON" COMES INTO ACTION ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF ESSEN: FRENCH TROOPS IN A WOOD OUTSIDE THE TOWN. (© Keystone.)

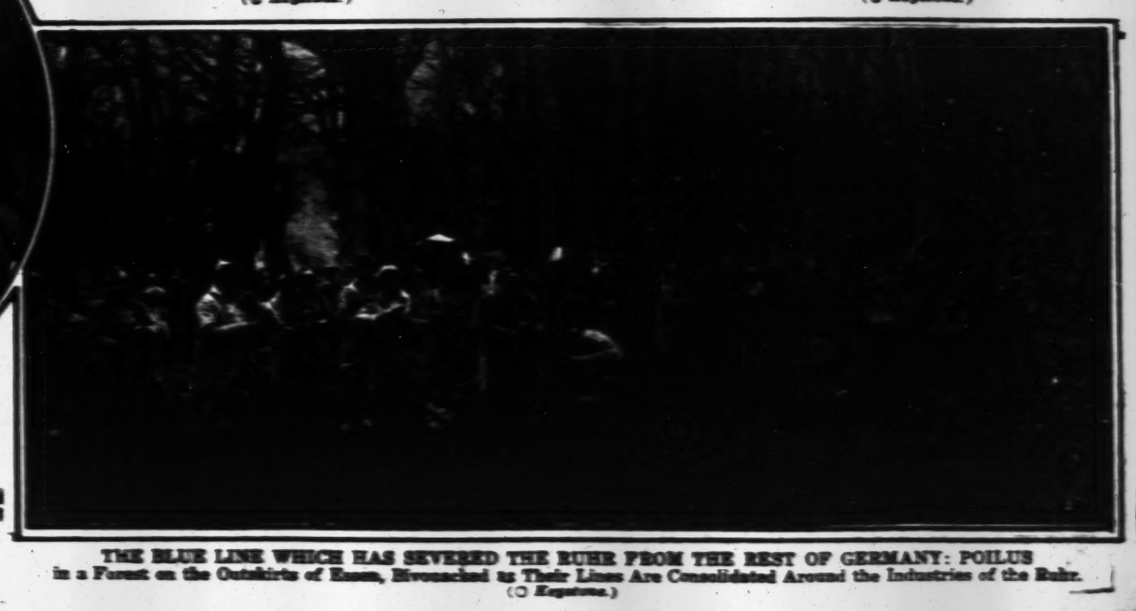
PAGING THE BURGOMASTER OF ESSEN: FRENCH STAFF OFFICER Requesting an Interview With the Mayor of the Town Through the Medium of a Lesser Official. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AN OBJECT OF KEEN INTEREST TO THE YOUTH OF ESSEN: FRENCH ARMORED CAR, Halted in the Streets on the Arrival of French Troops on Schedule Time, Draws a Noonday Crowd. (© Keystone.)

THE C. O. OF THE FRENCH TROOPS AT ESSEN: GENERAL RAMONT, Who Led the March Across the Rhine Into the Ruhr Coal Fields to Inaugurate France's Economic Verdun. (© Keystone.)

THE ROLLING STOCK OF THE FRENCH ARMY ENTERS ESSEN: ARMORED CAR, Bringing Up the Rear Guard of the Troops of Occupation in the Heart of the German Coal Country. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AT ANY STREET CORNER IN ESSEN: FRENCH MILITARY PATROL on Duty at a Crossing in the Occupied Territory. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE BLUE LINE WHICH HAS SEVERED THE RUHR FROM THE REST OF GERMANY: POILUS in a Forest on the Outskirts of Essen, Bivouacked as Their Lines Are Consolidated Around the Industries of the Ruhr. (© Keystone.)

TWO CROWNED BEAUTIES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT WITH "MR. NEW YORK": "MISS AMERICA,"

Miss Katherine Campbell of Columbus, Ohio, the Prize Beach Beauty of the United States, and "Miss Mount Royal," Miss Helen Morgan of Montreal, Holder of the Canadian Beauty Title, Welcomed on a Sightseeing Trip to New York by Mayor Hylan.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A REAL HONEST-TO-GOODNESS BABY VAMP: JACKIE OTT,

Four Years Old, Swimming Celebrity of Miami, Fla., Impersonates a Familiar Figure in the Haunts of the Idle Rich.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A CHICAGO DELEGATE TO THE WINTER COLONY AT PALM BEACH: MISS VIRGINIA SMITH, "Among Those Present" on the Beach of a Sunny Morning in Mid-January.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE GRANDFATHER OF ALL CALIFORNIA ORANGE TREES: MISS MYRTLE DUDELOW

Picking Fruit From One of the Oldest Trees in the State, Planted in 1861, Which Yields Forty to Fifty Boxes of Oranges a Year and Has a Limb Spread of Twenty-nine Feet.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

A FLORIDA SUBSTITUTE FOR GOLF: CHECKERS

on the Largest Board in the World in the Tourist Community Park in Clearwater, Fla., Where Panama Hats Are Worn at Christmas and a Coat Is Purely Optional.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

MEMBER OF A PENNSYLVANIA FAMILY WHOSE RACE IS NEARLY RUN: WILD WHITE RABBIT,

Whose Coat Changes Color With the Seasons, Now Nearly Extinct as a Species, Photographed by Flashlight at Night Going "Lippity-Lippity, Not Very Fast," Down the Snowy Runway in the Depths of Its Native Forest.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

AN AUTHORITY ON FOLKLORE VISITS A FAR-AWAY ISLAND: PADRAIC COLUM,

Irish Writer, and His Wife, Crowned With a Lei on Arriving in Honolulu to Begin the Collection of Hawaiian Legends Which He Has Been Commissioned by the Hawaiian Folklore Commission to Prepare.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

NEW YORK LENDS ITS JAZZ MASTER TO CHEER PALM BEACH: IRVING BERLIN,

Under the Shade of the Florida Palm Trees, "Doing Time" at the Beach Piano.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE "LOUNGE LIZARD" AND "CAMPUS CAKE-EATER" IMMORTALIZED: MISS LAURA WICKHAM,

Senior of the University of California, Who Has Worked in Clay and Plaster Caricatures of Familiar Types of Academic Life Beyond the Rockies.

(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE EDUCATION OF A FUTURE PRIMA DONNA: MARY,

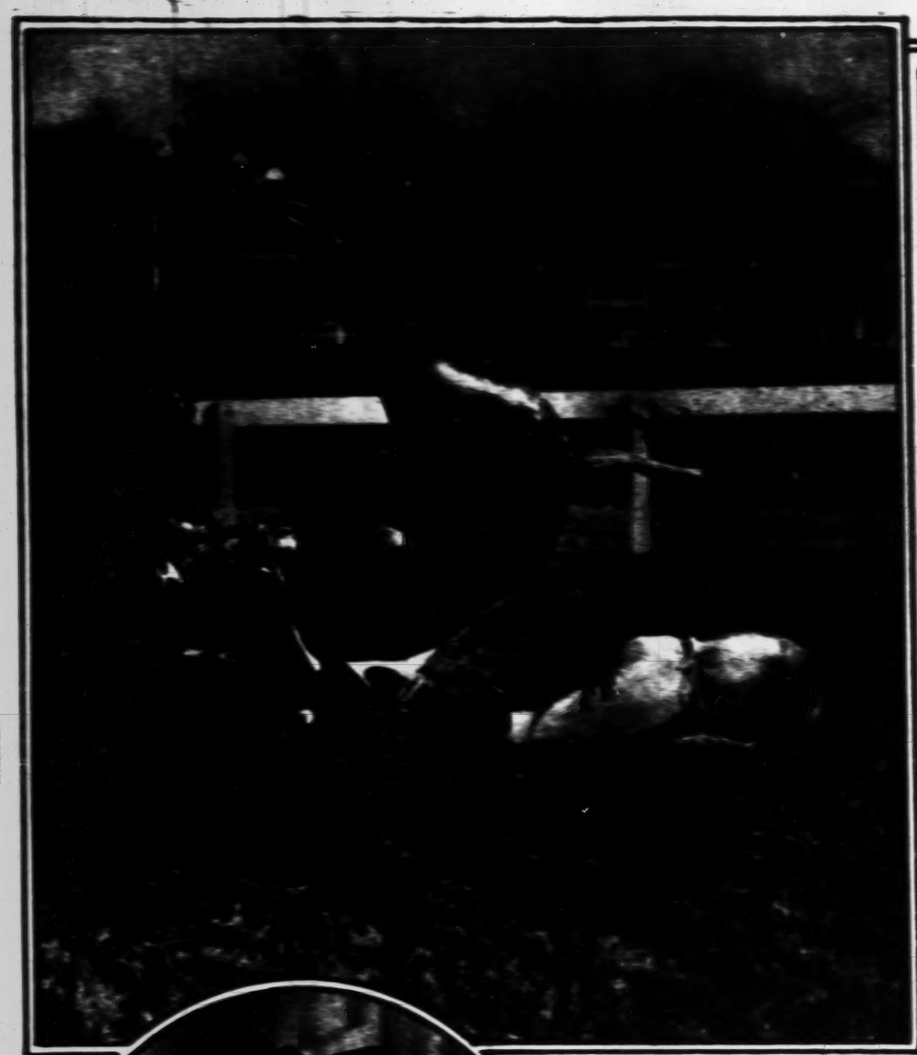
Sweet Singer of the Jungle, New Star of the Selig Zoo in California, Rehearsing With an Orchestra for Her Debut in a Los Angeles Hotel, Where She Will Be Guest of Honor at a "Jungle Night."

(Pacific Press Syndicate.)

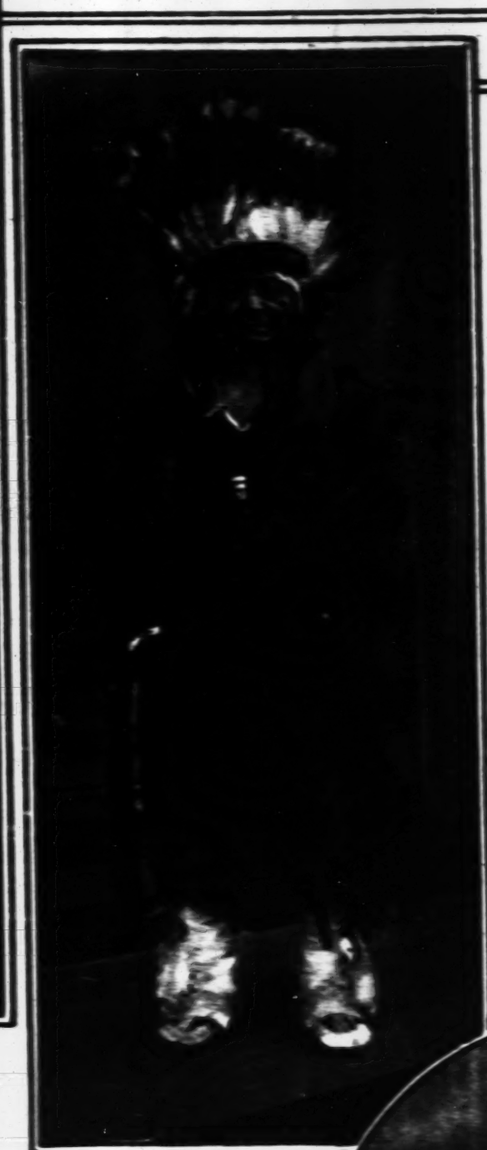
WIFE OF THE FORMER BRITISH CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND HER CHILDREN: MRS. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,

Daughter of the Late Colonel Henry Dundas, With Her Sons and Daughter.

From a New Studio Photograph, Just Received in This Country.



"COMING A PEELER," WITH A ROLL TO FINISH, AT A RACE IN ENGLAND: HORSE AND JOCKEY, in a Steeplechase at Hurst Park, in a Rare Spill at a Fence.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A SPORT COSTUME NOT LIKED BY MANHATTAN'S EARLIEST DUTCH SETTLERS: CHIEF MARTIN VIGIL of the Pueblo Indians in New York on His Way to Protest to Congress Against Legislation Which Would Deprive His Tribe of Their Ancestral Lands.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

EVEN THE DOGS IN OHIO LIKE STOGIES: PATCH, at the Age of Thirteen Months, in Addition to Numerous Parlor Tricks, Puffs a Cigar With the Air of an "Old-Timer."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A GERMAN INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE WHOSE POWER EXCEEDS THAT ONCE HELD BY THE FORMER "ALL HIGHEST": HUGO STINNES, Controller of Banks, Coal Mines and Steamship Lines, Whose Wealth Is Said to Be Almost Beyond Computation.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

BROTHER WINIFRED'S BIRD COMES TO NEW YORK: BOSTAND CHANTICLER, Owned by a Trappist Monk of Quebec, Exhibited at the Poultry Show in Madison Square Garden, With Miss Aneada Charbonie Staging Him for the Camera.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE "DAILY DOZEN" OF THE JERSEY CITY POLICE FORCE: CAPTAIN J. A. LARKIN Working Out at a Nautical Wheel, in Compliance With Recent Orders for All Uniformed Men to Reduce Their Waist Lines to the Fashionable Limit.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ONLY WOMAN IN THE MAINE LEGISLATURE: MRS. DORA BRADBURY PINKHAM of Fort Kent, a Graduate of Mount Holyoke and Columbia, Elected to the Current Lawmaking Body of Her State.
(Keystone.)

AT THE SILVER SKATES DERBY: MISS GLADYS ROBINSON of Chicago, Winner of the First Prize in the Girls' Senior Event at the Recent Tournament in the West, Which Brought Out Record Crowds and Seventeen Hundred Entries.
(P. 4 A.)

ANOTHER STAR ENTRANT AT THE SILVER SKATES DERBY: MISS EDNA WEBSTER of Toronto, Winner of the Second Prize in the Senior Girls' Event in a Tournament Which Brought Out Seventeen Hundred Entries.
(P. 4 A.)

THE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION: DANIEL P. HAYS of New York, Who Presided Over the Golden Jubilee Sessions of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WALTER HIRS BACK ON MAIN STREET FOR HIS HONEYMOON: CHUBBY SCREEN STAR and His Bride, Formerly Miss Ada McWilliams of Syracuse, Reach Atlanta on Their Way to Carlisle, Ga., Where Hirs Was Born and "Raised."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

NOTABLE DELEGATES TO THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CONVENTION OF THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS, HELD LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK.
Left to Right in the Picture Are: Dr. Kaufman Kohler, President Emeritus of the Hebrew Union College; Charles Shohl of Cincinnati, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Ben Altheimer, Treasurer of the Union.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

ARTZUR SCHNABEL, VIENNESE PIANIST, AND INA BORSKAYA, Russian Mezzo-Soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Stars of the Concert Given in Honor of Delegates to the Golden Jubilee Convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

A NEW CAREER FOR WOMEN PAINTERS: MRS. T. V. WESELLA

of Oakland, Cal., Whose Husband Is in the Paint Business, at Work as Her Husband's Helper on a Two-Hundred-Foot Chimney Job. (P & A.)

NEW HARVARD WAR MEMORIAL REACHES TEMPORARY HOME IN THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE: "THE SACRIFICE," by Malvina Hoffman, Presented to the University by Mrs. Robert Bacon in Honor of Her Husband, Arriving at the Cathedral, for Its Dedication by the Bishop, the Sculptress Supervising the Delicate Task of Installation. (C Keystone.)

UNIQUE HONORS FOR AN AMERICAN ACTOR: GEORGE ARLISS

Plants a Tree in the Street Named for Him in Cleveland, Ohio, in the Presence of Mrs. Arliss and Friends. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN AND HER DAUGHTERS DISTRIBUTE LARGESS TO THE POOR: QUEEN VICTORIA

And the Infantas Beatriz and Christina Envoys of Cheer to the Hospital of San José and Santa Adela in Madrid. (Times Wide World Photos.)

WHEN IMPORTED SNOW COMPLETED A PERFECT SLIDE: SKI STARS' CONTEST

at Grand Beach, Mich., With the Necessary Surface Transported From Miles Around Because the Snowfall Was Inadequate for the Ski Jump. (Times Wide World Photos.)

AUTHOR OF WORDS OF WISDOM FOR THE LEGION: AH SING CHING, Fourteen-Year-Old Chinese Schoolboy Living in Hawaii, Who Won First Prize in the American Legion's Essay Contest for American Children With His Essay, "How Can the American Legion Best Serve the Nation?" (Press Times Wide World Photos.)

THE WAITER-STATESMAN-STUDENT OF GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY: FREEMAN CHEYNE McCLURE, Member of the Georgia Legislature, Who Entered the University a Week After His Election, and Is Now a Waiter to Earn His Way in College. (Times Wide World Photos.)

BETTER THAN THE STEAM HEAT IN A NEW YORK APARTMENT: BOY SCOUTS

of the Camp On-no-ate at Hanford's Beach, Crotaville, N. J., Hauling in a Log for a Week-End Fire While the Wind Whistles Round Their Shanty. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE GATEWAY TO JONAH'S TEMPORARY ESTATE: BIG AS A HARLEM FLAT

and Just as Easy to Enter, Exposed to View at a Whaling Station on Vancouver Island, Where the Old Industry of the New England Coast Still Flourishes. (Irving Galloway.)

CAPTAIN RENE FONCK SITS FOR HIS PORTRAIT: FRENCH ACE,

Now a Member of the Chamber of Deputies and One of Its Youngest Members, at a Sitting in the Studio of Caplan, French Portrait Painter, Three of the Painter's Daughters "Sitting In" to Lend Their Advice as the Work Goes On. (Times Wide World Photos.)

VICTIMS OF THE WORST STORMS OF THE ATLANTIC IN A GENERATION: NANETTE,

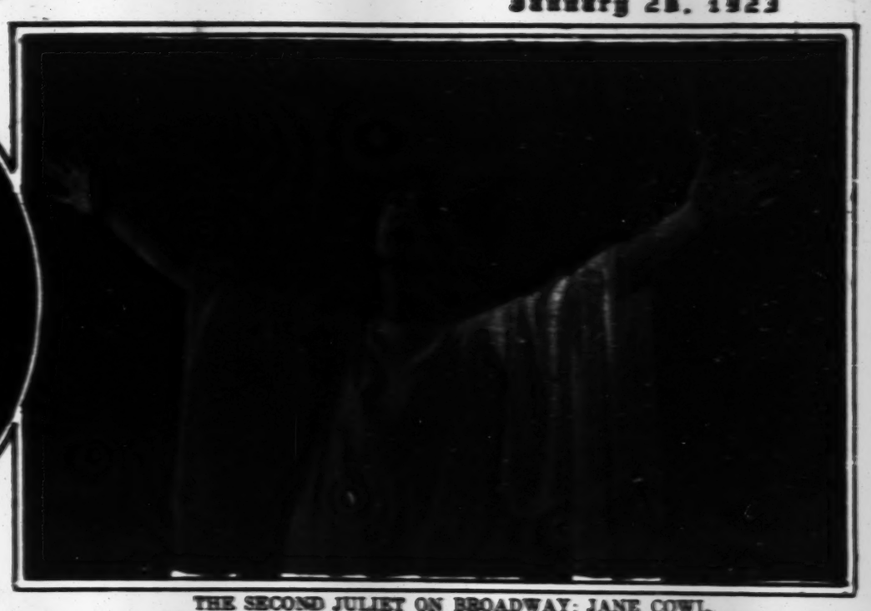
Mascot of the Mantello, Whose Crew Were Rescued After Twenty-seven Hours of Dangerous Life-Saving Work by the Crew of the Giuseppe Verdi of the Italian Line, and Isidoro Bagnardo, Third Officer Machinist of the Mantello. (Times Wide World Photos.)

MLLE. CECIL SOREL'S PARTY TO THE POOR CHILDREN OF PARIS: NOTED FRENCH ACTRESS,

Returned to the Comédie Française, Distributes Presents to Some Small Admirers on the Stage of a Paris Theatre. (Times Wide World Photos.)

NAZIMOVA IN A NEW ROLE AS DAGMAR
Title Part of a Play Adapted From the Hungarian, Now Playing at the Selwyn Theatre.
(White.)

GENEVIEVE TOBIN,
Now Playing in "Fully Protected," at the Little Theatre.
(White Studios.)



THE SECOND JULIET ON BROADWAY: JANE COWL,
Now Playing in "Romeo and Juliet," at Henry Miller's Theatre.
(White.)

FRANKIE HEATH,
ONE OF THE BRIGHT STARS OF THE GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES.
(Nickolas Muray.)

BERTHA KALISCH
in "Hitta's Atonement," Now Playing at the Comedy Theatre.
(Apeda.)

KIKI'S FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH APPEARANCE BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS: LENORE ULRIC,
Now Well Into the Second Year of Continuous Performance as the "Gamine" of the Paris Streets. (Dee L. Cole.)

THE HEROINE OF "THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME": PATSY RUTH MILLER,
Selected to Play the Part of Esmeralda in the New Universal Film.
(Photo: Wide World Photos.)

VENIDA
CLINTONIC
TWIN SOAPS

Your skin needs these two soaps

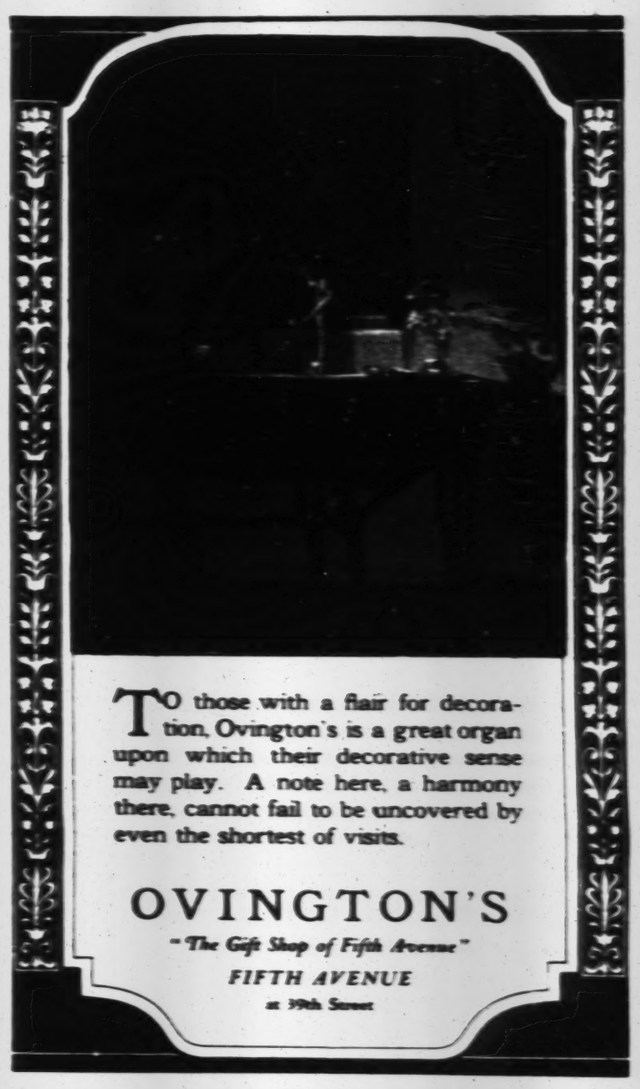
Winter weather, as well as sudden changes from cold to warm and vice-versa makes it very necessary that the discriminating woman give her skin *double* protection to prevent consequences.

Your skin needs these two soaps for that reason. The new sensible way of washing it—first with the Clinic Soap which cleanses antiseptically, and then with the Tonic Soap which nourishes, tones and protects—will leave your skin in a condition to withstand any weather.

Wash away your skin blemishes and then keep your skin clear and glowing with health. Buy the Venida ClinTonic Twin Soaps—two in a box for 25c—from your favorite merchant, and if you don't think they are the finest you have ever used, your money will be returned without question.

THE RIESER COMPANY, Inc.
100 Fifth Ave., New York

2 Cakes 25¢



TO those with a flair for decoration, Ovington's is a great organ upon which their decorative sense may play. A note here, a harmony there, cannot fail to be uncovered by even the shortest of visits.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"
FIFTH AVENUE
at 39th Street

MORE light"—"More decorative light"—these are the recommendations of leading interior decorators for the best homes.

Lightolier fixtures give both more light and more decorative light.

In the boudoir, for example, especially designed fixtures with silk shades, not only illuminate adequately, but diffuse a colorful glow. It is typical of the way Lightolier meets the needs of every room in the home.

And because Lightoliers come direct from the manufacturer to you, their prices are unusually modest too!

Convenient to Hudson Tubes and Ferries—at Prince Street Station of B. R. T. (Broadway) Subway.

Lightolier COMPANY, N.Y.
569 Broadway at Prince St.

LIGHTING FIXTURE and LAMP HEADQUARTERS

To Reduce Your Flesh in Spots
Arms Legs Bust Double Chin
in fact, the entire body or any part
without dieting.
Try Dr. Walter's
Famous Medicated Reducing
RUBBER GARMENTS
For Men and Women
Bust Reducer $6.00 Chin Reducer $2.50
Anklets
for reducing and shaping the ankles, as illustrated, $7 per pair; Extra high, $9. Send ankle measurement when ordering

Send for Free Illustrated Booklet.
Dr. JEANNE A. B. WALTER,
(BILLINGS BLDG.), 4th Floor
353 Fifth Ave., New York (Entrance on 34th St., 3rd Door East.)

MAGNIWATE—The Crystal
A scientific art object. Its upper convex lenses are in focus with the object upon which it rests without moving to find the focusing point. A dime will measure the size of a half dollar. Weight 9 ounces. Size 2 inches square. Safely mailed free on receipt of price, $5.00. Guaranteed.
Littfiss Corp. 25 Church St. N. Y. City

A 10-minute talk on Physiology which may make you ten years younger

It is a practically universal law of Nature that any muscle or organ which is not exercised regularly, sooner or later gives trouble. Yet we neglect the very ones on which health and life depend!

NINETEEN years ago Metchnikoff, famous scientist at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, startled the medical world with his announcement that *in the human colon* lay the secret of life and health.

The colon, or large intestine, is a hollow tube about four feet long, equipped with rings of muscles like a set of clamps. By contracting one after the other, these muscles force the contents of the tube along.

The colon is *never empty*. Into it drains the *waste* which the body must get rid of—dead cells, poisonous acids, waste from food which the body cannot use.

His famous paper 20 years ago startled the medical world

How the body removes this waste

The *muscles of the colon* must keep all this waste moving—*otherwise* it decays and generates deadly poisons which soak through into the blood and flood your whole system.

Premature age, loss of vigor and vitality, skin and stomach troubles are the result. And as the body grows weaker, the way is left open for serious and even fatal disease.

That is why constipation is so dangerous. That is why the first thing your doctor wants to know — no matter what you consult him for—is: *are these muscles acting regularly*—freeing you of the poisons that gather in your system?

What this does to the muscles of your arm, Fleischmann's Yeast does to the muscles of your intestine—gives them normal, healthy exercise

Why is constipation so prevalent today?

The reason is simple. We inherited our bodies from ancestors who ate an abundance of the raw foods of the forest. Such foods created a bulk which gave the muscles of the intestine plenty of work to do, exercising them regularly and constantly. Today our civilization demands more delicate foods — marvellous in variety and in taste — but leaving the muscles of the intestine with too little work to do. This makes them weak and flabby — just like the muscles of your arm without exercise.

Drugs only increase the trouble

Seventy-five million dollars is spent every year in America alone for cathartics and purgatives. Yet such drugs not only cannot *cure* constipation—they actually *increase* it. They make the muscles act, it is true, but they do it by *nervous irritation*. That is not exercise. Each time it happens, it leaves the muscles *weaker than before*.

The only way to relieve constipation permanently is by giving these muscles natural, healthy exercise.

You can take your choice: either treacherous drugs which only make matters worse, or natural exercise of the intestinal muscles as nature intended! Either a losing battle with poisons that sap your vitality and cloud your brain—or the joy of vigorous *lasting* health!

Gently, regularly, they respond—easily and naturally the waste is moved along and out of your system!

Your own physician will heartily endorse this principle of regularly exercising the intestinal muscles as *the only way* to relieve constipation and all its evils.

Fleischmann's Yeast is in no sense a purgative and does not produce immediate violent action.

You couldn't run a race unless your leg muscles had been regularly exercised—neither can you keep healthy without regularly exercising the intestinal muscles

It must be *eaten regularly* to secure lasting results.

The simple food that is restoring health to thousands

Everywhere physicians and hospitals are prescribing Fleischmann's Yeast today—not as a medicine, but as a fresh corrective food which gives the intestinal muscles regular, natural exercise.

Every cake of Fleischmann's Yeast consists of *millions of tiny living plants*, which mix with the waste products in the colon, softening them, and increasing the bulk of the waste. This greater bulk gently encourages the muscles to act, and at the same time *strengthens* them by offering just the resistance they need.

Our delicate modern foods leave the intestinal muscles with too little work to do

Eat at least 2 or 3 cakes a day—plain, or dissolved in water, milk, or fruit juices—preferably half an hour before a meal, or the last thing at night. If you eat it plain, follow with a glass of water. Get several cakes at a time—they will keep in a cool, dry place for several days. Be sure you get Fleischmann's Yeast. All grocers have it.

Appetite and energy restored—Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin-B, on which health and vigor so largely depend—it is inexpensive and easily available. Men and women troubled with loss of appetite and energy, or faulty digestion, have found that these troubles disappear when they eat Fleischmann's Yeast regularly.

By helping to "tone up" the whole system, and at the same time keeping it free from poisons, Fleischmann's Yeast enables you to *eat more*, and to *get more benefit* from the food you eat.

Skin and complexion cleared—Skin troubles are often danger flags of lowered vitality—generally associated with constipation. Fleischmann's Yeast is now established as a food which corrects the basic cause of many disorders of the skin.

That ruddy glow of health, that freedom from such unhealthy skin conditions comes only from perfect health within. Fleischmann's Yeast rids you of these disorders by increasing the number of white corpuscles in the blood and keeping stomach and intestines in a natural, healthy state.

Write today for a free copy of the absorbing new booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health."

USE THIS COUPON

THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY,
Dept. 701 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.
Please send me free booklet, "The New Found Value of Fleischmann's Yeast in Building Health."

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

THESE FACTS have been substantiated by some of the best scientific brains of the country, many of whom have been engaged in research on Fleischmann's Yeast during the last three years.

Day by day Fleischmann's Yeast builds up the flabby muscles of the intestine—exactly as regular exercise builds up the muscles of your arm

Women in 56 countries defy severe climates . . . .

In the world's big cities where smoke and dirt age a woman's skin they depend on this famous method

In almost every country today, even on the bitter plains of North China and Manchuria, women have learned to defeat the ravages of climate on their skin.

They climb and ski and toboggan on the roofs of the world—play out of doors in zero weather as a matter of course—the soft skin of their face unharmed!

In great cities, too, where coal dust and dirt have made fresh, supple skins almost an impossibility with just ordinary care, women now defy them to do their worst. The smoke-stacks of Manchester and Pittsburgh, even the "black fogs" of London can be coped with since this famous method was developed which takes care of the skin.

Two things were found essential to make the skin immune to cold and damp and dirt. First, to clean the skin with just the right amount and kind of oil it needs. And then to give it unfailing outdoor protection. To meet these two demands, Pond's developed two different creams.—Pond's *Vanishing* Cream and Pond's *Cold* Cream, each with its special purposes. Millions of women, where climates are most severe and under the most trying conditions of dirt and wind, have found that these two creams insure them the beautiful supple skin they want.

First, the special cleansing that does more than cleanse

Give your skin a nightly cleansing with the cold cream that contains just the right amount and kind of oil to work in and out without clogging —Pond's Cold Cream. So rich in the right kind of oil it cleans thoroughly and keeps the skin beautifully supple, too. Yet it is light enough to wipe off with a soft cloth and leave your skin fresh and clear.

In commercial cities especially, where soot and dust dry and age the skin of face, neck and hands, women depend on this particular kind of cleansing that overcomes these coarsening influences.

Unharmed! The soft skin of her face though constantly exposed to icy winds. In the fashionable winter resorts of the world, women depend upon Pond's Vanishing Cream to protect against exposure. They treasure, too, its perfect smoothness as a base for the powder.

To keep your skin beautifully clear and supple, give it every night the kind of cleansing that millions of women have found successful in defeating the coarsening effect of soot and dirt—Pond's Cold Cream.

And then the unfailing outdoor protection

Especially never fail, before going out, to apply the delicate vanishing cream which is known to women all over the world as the famous protective cream—Pond's Vanishing Cream. It contains the most effective softening and soothing ingredient known to skin specialists. And it is so beautifully proportioned that your skin absorbs it freely with no possibility of clogging.

In the winter resorts like the Swiss Alps, and in our own windiest and coldest cities, where women must have special protection, they find this cream unfailing. Because it is greaseless, it may be worn day and evening without fear of its causing a shine.

Use this double method. First the cream that cleans and oils. And then the famous outdoor protection. The most trying climate and conditions leave your skin unharmed. Immune from cold and damp, smoke and dirt. As cities have grown bigger and dirtier and as more women have gone to far countries of extreme climates, Pond's has met every need with these two creams.

Wherever you live, try these two creams this winter and see how beautifully clean and supple they keep your skin. Both these creams, Pond's Cold Cream and Pond's Vanishing Cream, are found in all department stores and drug stores. Of course, they contain nothing which promotes the growth of hair.

Generous samples sent for 10 cents

Generous sample tubes will be sent for ten cents, containing a two weeks' supply of the two creams. Try this famous method and see how beautifully fresh and supple it will keep your skin. The Pond's Extract Company, New York.

POND'S

Vanishing Cream and Cold Cream

EVERY NORMAL SKIN NEEDS THESE TWO CREAMS

GENEROUS TUBES—MAIL COUPON TODAY

THE POND'S EXTRACT CO.
144 E Hudson St., New York

Ten cents (10c) is enclosed for your special introductory tubes of the two creams every normal skin needs—enough of each cream for two weeks' ordinary toilet uses.

Name

Street

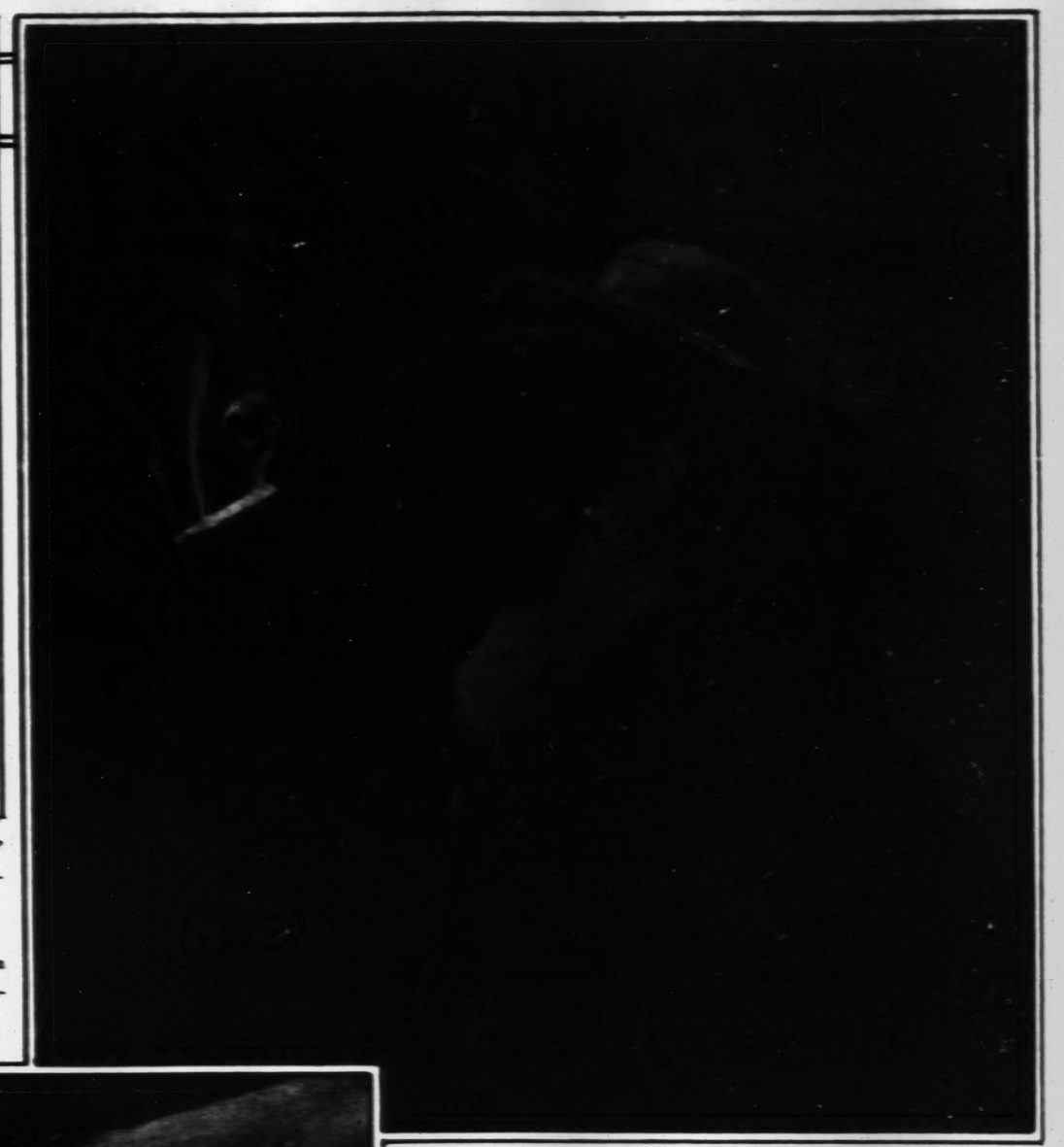
City State

ADVERTISEMENT.

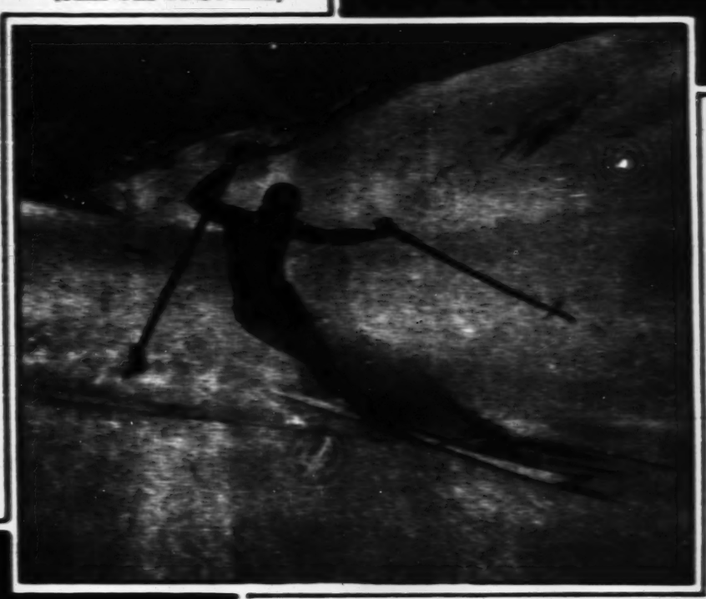
ADVERTISEMENT.

TWENTIETH-CENTURY LEAP-FROG AT ST. MORITZ: HAROLD NICHOLSON, American Champion Skater, Takes an Airplane View of Another Competitor in a Recent Exhibition Skating Contest in Switzerland.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF THE SWISS SKATING CONTESTS: MISS FREDA WHITAKER and Harold Nicholson in an Acrobatic Trick on the Pontresina Rink.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE "DEADLY" CIGARETTE HABIT SPREADING: WOLF, a $10,000 Belgian Police Dog, Owned by John W. Staggers of Washington, Likes to Indulge in a Quiet Smoke After a Hard Day's Work at "Headquarters."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A TEST OF TOUGHNESS IN THE SWISS ARMY: SOLDIER OF THE CANTONS, in a Sharp Ski Turn on the Alpine Snows, Discards the Regulation Costume for Such Sports.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE NEW STYLE IN SKIING COSTUME: PENNSYLVANIA ENTHUSIASTS Who Have Started a Spartan Custom for Winter Sports at Buck Hill Falls.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

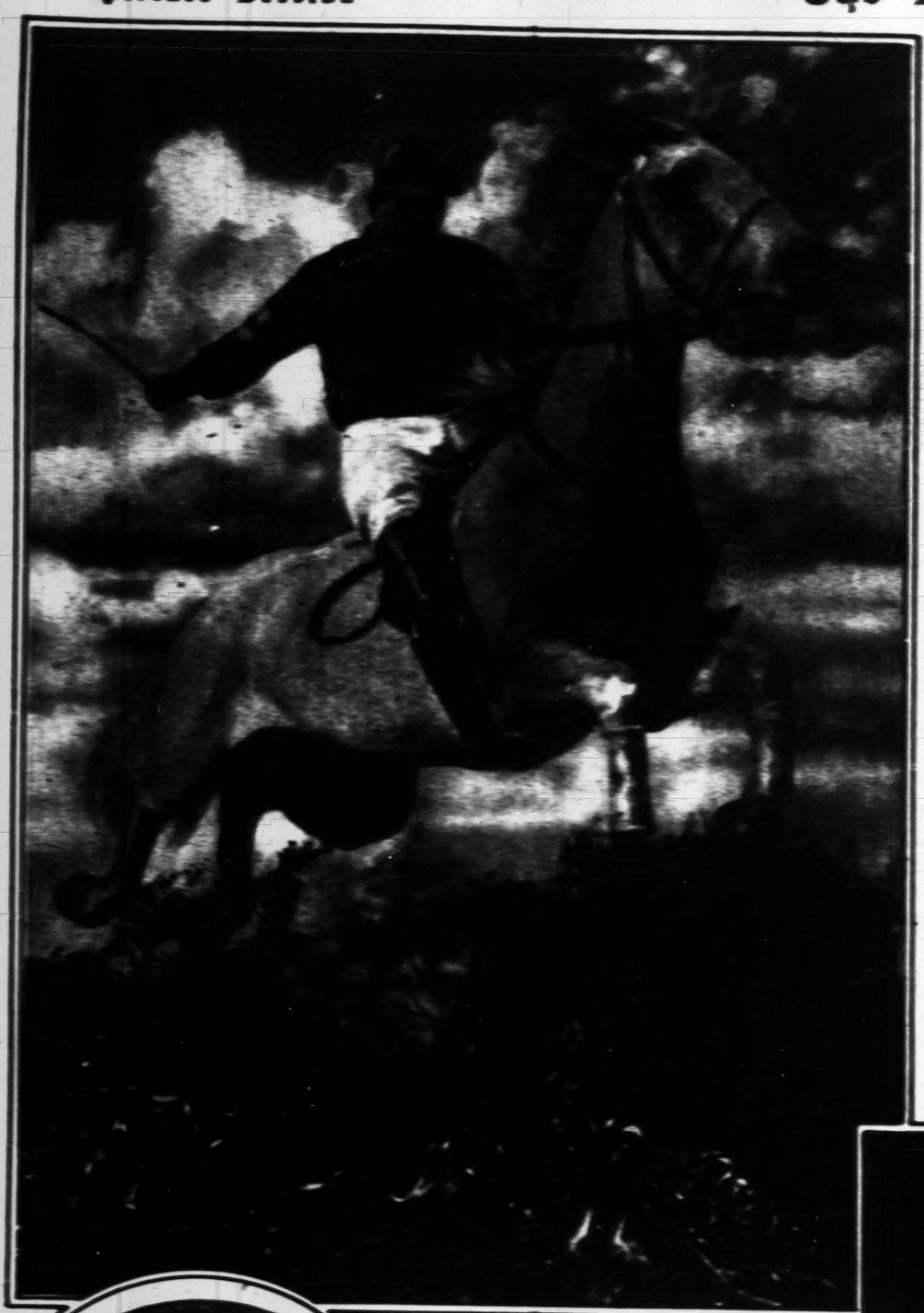
THE BEAUTY AND THE BEDOUIN: IRVIN COBB and His Daughter Elizabeth in 1923 Sheik Model Costumes, as They Appeared at the Illustrators' Ball at Delmonico's.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

PARK AVENUE AND BROADWAY UNITE FOR THE ACTORS' FUND: FASHION PAGEANT at the Century Theatre, When Stars of the Stage, Screen and the Junior League Appeared for the Annual Benefit.
Left to Right in the Picture Are, First Row: Rudolph Valentino, Miss Felicia Fisk, Daniel Frohman. Second Row: The Misses Margaret Hennessy, Barbara Bonhow, Stewart Johnson, Maude Smith, Rosalie Pillot. Third Row: Miss Isabel Rockefeller, Mrs. Gustave Erbe Jr., and the Misses Katherine Townsend, Jean Potter, Margaret Schnierwind and Alice Bendelman.

ROMAN CHARIOT FASHION AT ST. MORITZ: MISS WEINACHT of New York Driving Three Tobogganists Down the Village Run.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

BRINGING IN THE "LONE TIMBER WOLF": LOUP GAROU of the French Canadian Habitant, Enemy of Cattle and Man in California, Whose Pelt Is Valuable and on Whose Head the State Has Set a Price of $50.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE AIRPLANE WHICH RISES LIKE A SKYSCRAPER'S ELEVATOR: HELICOPTER, Invented by Dr. George de Bothezat, a Russian, Which Flew Six Feet Straight Up and Remained in the Air for One Minute and Forty Seconds at Dayton, Ohio.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MINERVA'S BIRD A WILLING CAPTIVE: NATIVE OWL TAMED BY MRS. L. A. ORR of Clarksburg, W. Va., Member of the Wild Life League of the State, and So Thoroughly Weakened by the Luxuries of Civilization That He No Longer Can Catch His Natural Food of Rats and Mice.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

OLD GLORY MARCHES ON OVER THE PACIFIC: CAPTAIN JACK WILLIAMS of Catalina Island, California, Who Taught Swimming in 1862, Walking Two Miles in Water Which Ranged in Depth From Twenty to Forty Feet, Holding Aloft Two Flags, Which Came Through the Test Bone Dry.
(Fotogrammi.)

THE INTER-ALLIED ARMY TENNIS CHAMPION OF COBLENZ: MISS MARION TOMBO,
Daughter of the Late Professor Benjamin Tombo of Columbia, Who Won Tennis Honors With the Armies of Occupation and a Medal for Swimming and Life Saving. Back in America After Nine Years of Europe.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

GOOD RACING FORM IN THE MOVIES: JUMP in the Steeplechase of "The Hottentot," the New Thomas H. Ince Production.
(Thomas H. Ince.)

THE JAPANESE TILDEN A NEWLY-WED: ICHIYA KUMAGAE,
International Tennis Star, With His Bride, Fumiko, Daughter of Mr. Kato, a Japanese Political Leader, Recently Married in Tokio, and Soon to Leave for Their Honeymoon in New York.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

OF THE FAMILY FOR WHOM AN AMERICAN STATE WAS NAMED: LADY MARGARET SACKVILLE,
Youngest Daughter of the Seventh Earl de la Warr, Whose New Play "Mariana," Is Being Given in London.
(G. E. G. Hoppe.)

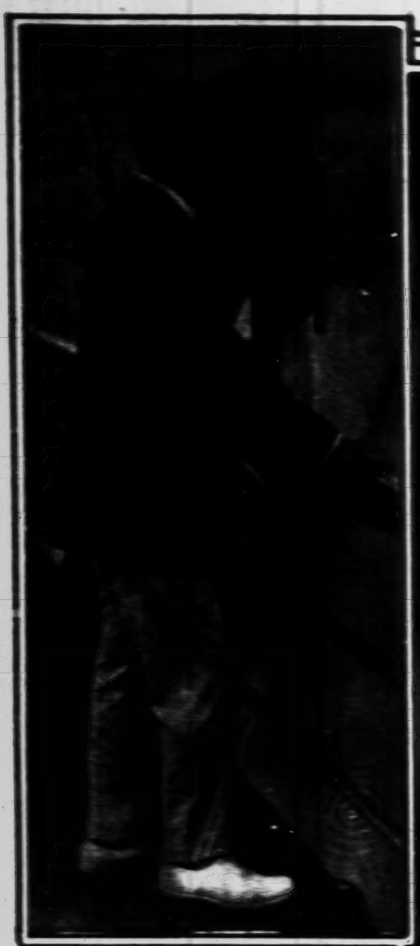
THE ROUGH RIDER'S SON IN JAPAN: KERMIT ROOSEVELT,
With His Wife and Father-in-Law, Colonel Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, Formerly United States Ambassador to Spain, in Tokio on Their Way to Shoot Tigers in Darkest Korea.
(Keystone.)

FIRST WOMAN TO SPEAK BEFORE THE FRENCH INSTITUTE: MME. MOLL WEISS,
Who Was Recently Invited to Address the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences Upon the Provision of Homes for the Children of Indigent Foreigners in France.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

HOMAGE TO PASTEUR FROM ABROAD: FOREIGN STUDENTS
in Paris on the Anniversary of Pasteur's Birth Attest Their Faith in His Teachings at the Ceremonies in the Paris Hotel de Ville.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

WINNER OF JERITZA'S FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP: MISS SUSAN STEELL,
Nineteen Years Old, Who Has Been Chosen by the Austrian Prima Donna to Study in Paris Under Mme. Blanche Marchesi, Mother-in-Law of Mme. Jeritza.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

AN ENGINEERING DEFEAT OF ANCIENT EGYPT: ASSUAN OBELISK,
Now Uncovered Throughout Its Whole Length of One Hundred and Thirty Three Feet, Abandoned by the Ancient Stone Masons When a Fissure Developed Before the Work Was Finished.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT JR. on the Deck of His Three-Million-Dollar Yacht Ara, Most Luxurious Ship of America's Private Fleet, Cruising Off the Florida Coast. (Times Wide World Photos.)

HOW THEY GO TO MARKET AT PALM BEACH: FRANK DANIELS, Comedian, Hailed by the Camera on a Shopping Tour in Florida, Where He Is Spending a Holiday Forty-five Hours From Broadway. (Times Wide World Photos.)

RUSH HOUR ON THE "L" AT PALM BEACH: ALFRED AND GEORGE VANDERBILT AND GLORIA BAKER, Children of Mrs. Raymond T. Baker, Introduce Some of New York's Transit Conditions at the Florida Coast Resort. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE IN 1904 AND HIS BRIDE: JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER AND MRS. PARKER, Formerly Miss Amelia Day Campbell, in Washington on Their Honeymoon. (Times Wide World Photos.)

"CARMEN JR." IN THE SAN GABRIEL MISSION: BABY PEGGY, One of the Youngest Film Actors in the Country, as She Appears in a New Reel. (Times Wide World Photos. From Goldwyn.)

TEA UNDER THE FLORIDA PALMS: MRS. CHARLES DILLINGHAM, Wife of the New York Theatrical Producer, Awaits 4 o'Clock and the Cup That Cheers. (Times Wide World Photos.)

MRS. A. LIVINGSTON HOPKINS, Formerly Miss Cornelia Leggett Woolley, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Park M. Woolley of New York. (Pach Bros.)

LAST OF THE OLD CLIPPER SHIPS: THE GLORY OF THE SEAS, Saved From Demolition in Puget Sound After Her Brave Days on the Seven Seas, to Make a Final Voyage to Boston, Where She Will Be Preserved as a Monument to the Glories of America's Merchant Marine of the Old Days. From a Painting by Charles R. Patterson, Now on Exhibition at the National Arts Club, New York. (© C. R. Patterson. From Doing Galloway.)

A FASHION WHICH HAS NOT YET REACHED BROADWAY: SENORITA OLGA ENAMORADO, Daughter of a Member of the Cuban House of Representatives, Attending a Girls' School at Miami, Fla., Who Has Added a Lorgnette to the Regulation Costume of "Sweet Sixteen." (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE GENIAL SCRIBE OF VESEY STREET "PREACHING IN THE WILDERNESS": CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, at Vassar, Puffing Pipe in Hand, Submits to an Interview by Members of the "Journalistic Writing" Class, Who Have Brought Along a Few Reference Books and Professor Burgess Johnson as Chaperon. (Times Wide World Photos.)

NOT ALTOGETHER LIKE HIS NAME: PAPRIKA, Prize-Winning Spaniel Exhibited by Miss Elberta Fitzsimmons at the Annual Show of the Spaniel Club of America. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE SUPERLATIVE IN SPRINGER SPANIELS: BRAND AND BELL, Winners of the First Prize for Their Class in the Recent Show of the Spaniel Club of America at the Waldorf-Astoria. (Times Wide World Photos.)

TATELEE

"Look, big boy! This Embroidery absolutely dissolved! You are all gone up! We had our clothes Tatelee-ed."

TATELEE is a process, not a fabric—but it is applicable to all fabrics "in the cloth" before they are made up!

It is an electrochemical process which permanently fills the intervocular fibre pores, and renders the cloth absolutely non-absorbent, at the same time in no way affecting the ventilation. And it will outwear the cloth itself.

It is the only process of its kind and is patented in all countries in the world.

TATE ELECTROLYTIC TEXTILE PROCESSES INCORPORATED

TATELEE

BOURJOIS' JAVA* FACE POWDER

The face powder in the Emerald Green Box

The Powder of Luxurious Economy

An acknowledged aid to beauty. By virtue of its purity of ingredients JAVA Face Powder is also of benefit to your skin. Wonderfully adherent, it is a decided protection against cold, raw winds, and is so impalpably fine as to accentuate and heighten the natural charms of your complexion. The simplicity of the Emerald Green Box makes it possible to offer this wonderful value.

In three charming tints, and white. Demand it today!

BOURJOIS' ASHES OF ROSES* ROUGE

gives you the appearance of youth and vivacity without a suggestion of artificiality. If you prefer a lighter shade, try Bourjois' Rouge Mandarine.

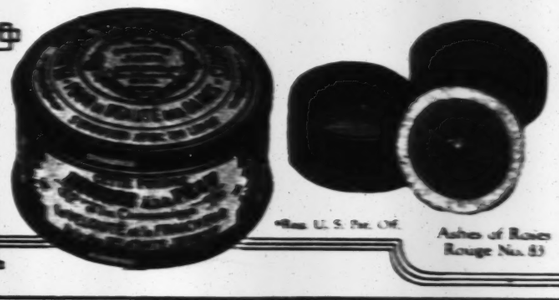
Bourjois' Ashes of Roses Series: Perfume, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Talcum, After the Bath Powder, Lip Stick

A. BOURJOIS & CO., Inc.
Paris 32 W. 26th St. New York

Enclosed find 50c for samples of Bourjois "Java" Face Powder and Bourjois "Ashes of Roses" Rouge.

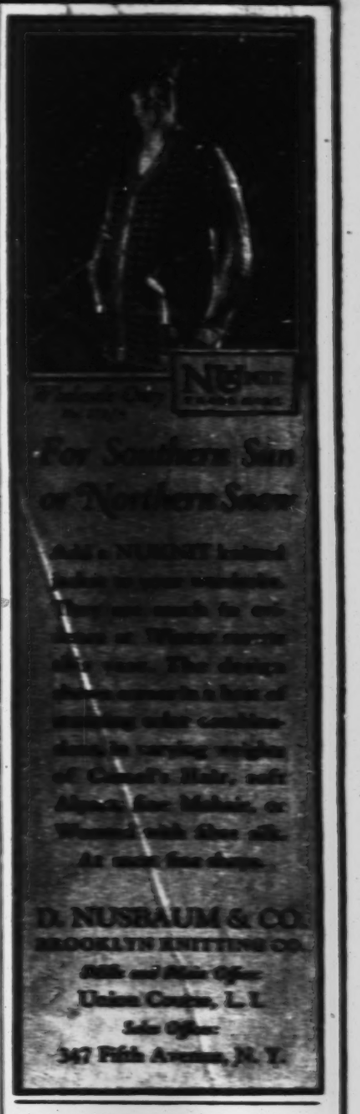
Check color required
White ☐ Naturelle ☐ Brunette ☐

Name
Address
City



*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Ashes of Roses Rouge No. 83



Nightwear

For Southern Sun or Northern Snow

D. NUSBAUM & CO.
BROOKLYN KNITTING CO.
Mills and Main Office:
Union Course, L. I.
Sales Office:
347 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Indigestion? Get rid of it!

By supplying a substance necessary to nutrition (a substance that many common foods lack) Yeast Foam Tablets correct indigestion and stimulate the appetite—in the natural way. They help you get more good from your food and thus aid in toning up and strengthening the whole body.

Try Yeast Foam Tablets today. They are selected, whole, dehydrated yeast. They are easy to take; they keep and they don't cause gas. For sale at all drug stores.

Made by the makers of Yeast Foam and Magic Yeast

Yeast Foam Tablets

A Tonic Food

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE—25c VALUE—YEAST FOAM TABLETS

Your name
Address

Mail Coupon to Northwestern Yeast Company
750 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago

Before you build—

Investigate the money-saving Lewis Method

YOU can buy the materials for your home at wholesale prices and at the same time save hundreds of dollars on labor by the Lewis Method.

For Lewis Homes we furnish lumber logged in our own forests, cut and finished in our own mills. Our large scale operations enable us to sell you the materials for a substantial home less than you could buy locally. There is a big economy in labor cost because the materials come ready to put together. Yet Lewis Homes are built even more solidly than by old-fashioned methods. They comply fully with all building laws.

The high-grade quality of every bit of material is covered by our binding guarantee of satisfaction. You need pay no money until you receive the complete shipment.

You see an actual photograph of the finished home. And you save the architect's fee, our Personal Service Bureau will give you information concerning excavation, foundation costs, plastering—every possible item. There will be no extras coming up at the last minute.

In this 128-page book is your ideal home

It contains photographs, floor plans and descriptions of more than 100 artistic, livable homes—distinctive Colonial dwellings, bungalows and semi-bungalows, Swiss chalets, Old English half-timbered designs, two-family houses, summer cottages, garages, etc. Answers every point you want to know about the Lewis Method of Home Building. 128 pages, 7½x11 inches, fine paper, beautifully bound. Mailed for 25 cents (coin or stamps).

Call at our New York Office

Let us help you in your home building problem. We have responsible contractors who specialize exclusively in erecting Lewis Homes and who are prepared to build anywhere within thirty miles of New York City.

We are also in position to assist you in financing your building operations. Our offices are open daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, 11th floor, Knickerbocker Building, Times Square. Phone: Bryant 7355.

Lewis Manufacturing Co., 1608 Michigan Ave., Bay City, Michigan.
Enclosed find 25 cents for your book of Lewis Homes.

Name
Address
City State
Write name and address plainly.

Chair stained in any color. Cushion in Rep or Cretonne. Complete, $12.50 NET

20% REDUCTION on WICKER and REED FURNITURE

Immediate Delivery
All Shipments F. O. B. New York
Catalog on request.

MINNET & COMPANY
Manufacturers Since 1893
365 Lexington Ave.
Bet. 46th & 47th Sts.
New York

THE PROOF

Comparing Dale Fixtures with others on the basis of both Price and Quality convinces most people that the best values are at Dale's. Prove it yourself by a call at our show rooms.

DALE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.
103 West 13th St. (Near 6th Ave.)
Caution: There is only one DALE. Don't go in the wrong place.

DALE
ESTABLISHED 37 YEARS

We recommend

NOONAN'S LEMON CREAM

FOUR CREAMS IN ONE

AN ASTRINGENT-BLEACHING CLEANSING AND COLD CREAM

75 cents a jar *35 cents a tube*

Worthwile Coats

To Well Dressed Women Everywhere:
Purchase a Worthwile Coat from your favorite shop and be satisfied.

To Leading Merchants Everywhere:
Prepare for the call—order Worthwile Coats

E. J. WILE & CO., 498 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y.

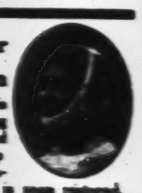
MODISH APPAREL
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
MATERNITY
BUTTONS IN NO WAY FROM PROBING MODES—AND CAN BE WORN AGAIN WHEN FIGURE RETURNS TO NORMAL
Lane Bryant
38 W. 38—36 W. 39—NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT 103RD—BRONX

PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men
536 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST

Positive STRUCTURAL FORM and his best mood.

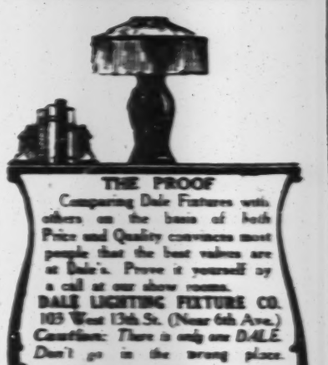
PIRIE MacDONALD
Photographer-of-Men
536 FIFTH AV COR. 47TH ST

Reduce Your Double Chin



By wearing the Davis Chin Strap the sagging muscles are lifted and tuned while you sleep and the youthful contour of the chin line is soon restored. The non-slip circular head piece prevents its coming off. Also prevents mouth breathing. By mail, $2.

CORA M. DAVIS
Dept. T6, 887 Fifth Ave., N. Y.



SIRRI

Rejuvenates the Complexion
Makes You Look and Feel Young

An imported herbal preparation. Not a clay. At all first class Department and Drug stores.

Send stamped envelope for booklet to
F. B. ARNOLD & CO., Importers
7 W. 22d Street New York

Photographs Copied

Have you a photograph that is lasting? Have it copied—at once—before it fades beyond possibility of reproduction.

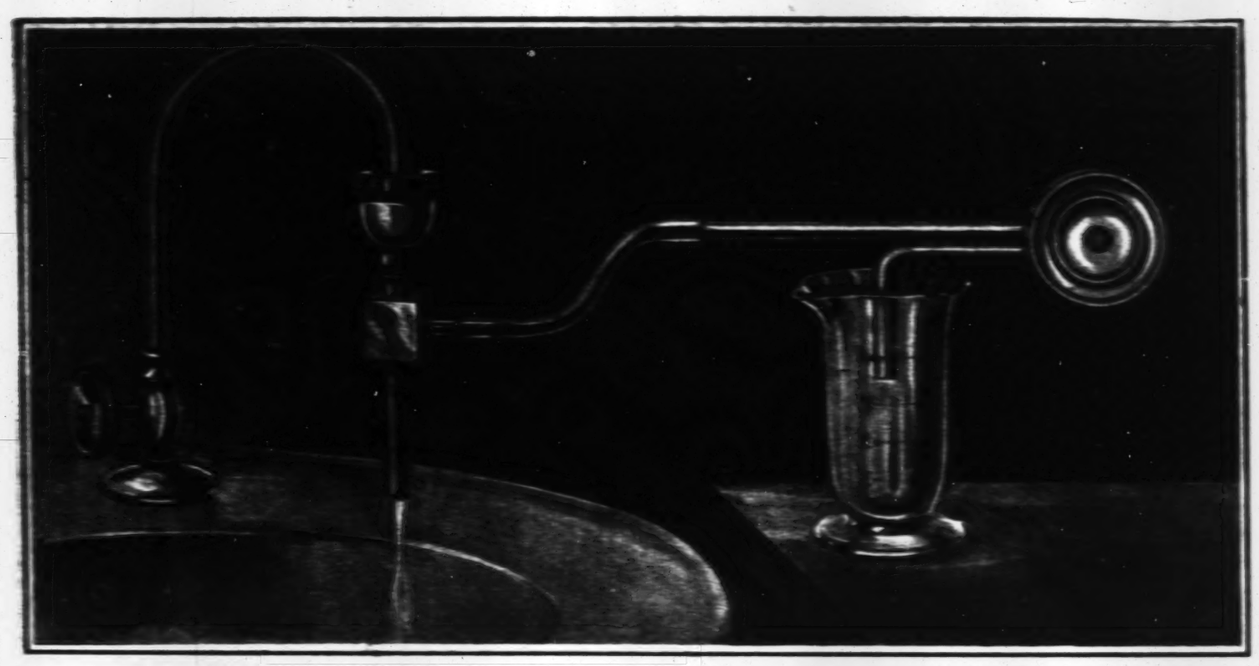
3 Photographs 6x10 for $5 and up, depending on condition of original.

Clair Marcelle
324 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

THE ART of PERFUMING
A BOOKLET

SENT FREE ON REQUEST

COTY-INC.
714 Fifth Ave. New York



New instrument—the sialometer—gives startling proof of how necessary it is to use a tooth paste which helps keep the glands active, for only the secretions from the glands can protect the teeth from decay

New instrument shows for the first time what goes on in your mouth

With its use new facts are made known about the fluids which protect the precious, unreplaceable enamel of your teeth

A new instrument has just been devised, called the *sialometer*.

With it, for the first time, the physician can watch with his own eyes the secretions from the glands in the mouth as they flow into a measuring flask drop by drop from a tiny silver tube. Now he can measure them and study their properties at will.

Without the healing, germ-free fluids which these glands produce, we could not live. They soften and lubricate our food—actually *digesting* part of it; they help protect us from the germs of colds, tonsilitis, pneumonia, and many other infectious diseases.

Trying to keep the teeth clean by brushing alone is like trying to keep the bathroom mirror polished when the water is running on the tub.

This instrument teaches us also that it is their steady stream of fluids that protects the precious, unreplaceable enamel of your teeth against the deadly acids of decay.

A never-ending fight

In the warmth of the mouth minute food particles ferment just as milk turns sour when left in a warm, moist place. The acids thus formed immediately begin to attack the enamel, ultimately forming cavities.

Brushing the teeth, while absolutely essential to mouth cleanliness, will not keep acids from forming. Even if you brush your teeth after every meal enough food remains to feed myriads of acid-forming bacteria.

To provide protection against the acids, nature intended the salivary glands automatically to flush the mouth and teeth every moment in the day and night. The fluids with which they bathe your teeth and gums are *alkaline* in character. They neutralize and wash away the acids as fast as they form.

Although the glands are small they can win their fight against the acids if they can be made to function normally. In a healthy mouth they secrete more than a quart of fluid per day.

Why these glands need to be kept more active today

Nature expected us to stimulate and exercise our glands by long-continued chewing of hard, tough foods. But the way we now live makes it difficult for the glands to work at anything like their normal rate.

The foods we eat today — soft and quickly swallowed — give the glands too little work to do. Something must be done to keep them more active.

The new scientific instrument — the sialometer shown above — now shows why it is so necessary to help the glands do their healing work of protecting the delicate enamel of your teeth. It discloses at last the full scientific reason why for twenty years thoughtful, intelligent people all over the world have been using Pebeco to correct an acid mouth.

A tooth paste made especially to keep the glands active and healthy

Pebeco is a dentifrice prepared especially to assist the natural process causing these glands to work. It does for us what long-continued chewing of hard food did for our primitive ancestors. Pebeco is neither acid nor alkaline. By its mere presence in the mouth it causes the salivary glands to flow for a long period of time. It never exhausts them as do strong acids—it never checks their natural action as do soapy alkaline substances.

For washing the teeth and keeping the outside surfaces polished no better dentifrice than Pebeco can be made. It works quickly and efficiently without wearing away the enamel or injuring the edges of the gums. Its constant use gives you teeth as beautiful as nature intended you to have.

After a thorough cleansing with Pebeco—it has just enough tang to it to exhilarate—your mouth feels as refreshed as does your body after a bath—and you have the convincing feeling, too, that you have done for your teeth and mouth all that science can teach you to do.

Take home a tube tonight and note its pungent and refreshing taste. It will keep the glands of your mouth active and your teeth sound and beautiful. 50c at all druggists. Manufactured only by Lehn and Fink, Inc.

This simple test will show you

Send us ten cents today for material for testing whether your own salivary glands are active enough to protect you against these deadly acids. We will include a junior size tube of Pebeco and our booklet—"How the Glands Protect the Teeth." Lehn & Fink, Inc., Dept 000, 635 Greenwich St., New York.

*Can an infected tooth cause insanity?

According to one eminent medical authority infected teeth are sometimes the cause of insanity.

In one group of such afflicted persons recently examined infected teeth were present in every case. In many patients these infections had spread from the teeth to the tonsils and even down into the stomach. These patients were placed under the constant care of surgical dentists—all infected areas were cleaned out and their mouths put into a healthy condition.

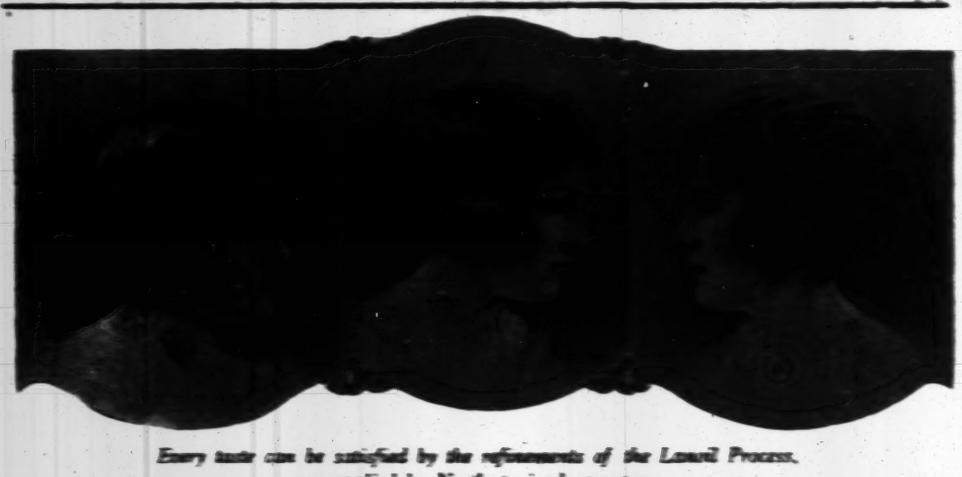
As a result of this treatment cures of insanity startling to the medical profession were reported.

While further scientific evidence is needed to establish definitely the relation between insanity and tooth decay, the harmful effects of an unhealthy infected mouth upon the whole system are recognized by the entire medical profession. By actual tests mental sluggishness has often been found to result from bad teeth.

Certainly every man, woman and child is in danger who does not visit his dentist regularly. Let him remove the tartar from your teeth, examine them for signs of pyorrhea and fill every cavity. Have them x-rayed for infected roots if he suspects their presence.

Then do your part. Clean your tongue every morning with a brush, a tongue-scraper or a coarse wash-cloth. Use a tooth paste that cleans and polishes your teeth without scratching the enamel. And use one that will mildly stimulate the flow of saliva. Saliva is Nature's means of keeping the teeth clean. It goes where your tooth brush cannot reach.

**One of a series of scientific articles written in an endeavor authority for Lehn & Fink, Inc.*



Every taste can be satisfied by the refinements of the Lanoil Process, as applied by Nestle trained operators.

Nestlé Permanent Wave
(LANOIL Process)

We beg to draw ladies' attention to the unique arrangement of work at the Nestle Establishment at 12 East 49th Street.

We cater for three main requirements:

Nestle Hair-waving (Permanent)
Marcel-waving and hairdressing
Fashions in Art Hair-work
(from eyelashes to wigs and everything between)

The "Unique" arrangement we refer to above lies in the fact that no artist at Nestle's is permitted to do two things. The permanent wavers especially must have two years' training under the direct supervision of Mr. Nestle before they are allowed to take charge of a patron's head.

Moreover, Mr. Nestle is always present, and at the disposal of any patron who wishes to consult him on permanent hair-waving, whereas several European trained artists cater for the Marcel-waving.

For this reason, Nestle's can frankly assert that whatever cannot be done in their establishment, especially by way of permanent hair-waving, cannot be done elsewhere.

An illustrated explanatory booklet is gladly sent on request

NESTLÉ'S
Nestle Building
12 East 49th Street
Just off Fifth Avenue, New York City
Phones: Vanderbilt 7660, 7661, 7662, 7663, 7664

The latest improved process in permanent waving has no paper tubes, no borax, and no pastes in any form, and its heat is reduced by 75% of former requirements.

"Photographs that Please"

LAST NOVEMBER WE ADVERTISED A SPECIAL THAT NO FIRM IN THIS CITY OR ELSEWHERE HAS EVER OFFERED. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THIS OFFER, AND THE NUMBER OF NEW REGULAR PATRONS WE MADE, WAS SO LARGE, THAT WE DECIDED TO REPEAT THE SAME SPECIAL ONCE MORE. THEREFORE—

WE OFFER—ON PRESENTATION OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT — SIX PHOTOGRAPHS THIS SIZE—FINISHED IN OUR $20.00 PER DOZEN STYLE—FOR $4.00.

THIS OFFER EXPIRES MARCH 31 AND IS GOOD FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

C H 63 mm.

Clair Marcelle
324 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 32ND AND 33RD STREETS
Telephone Pennsylvania 1098.

Philadelphia Studio, 1617 Chestnut St.
Cleveland Studio, 1020 Euclid Ave.

We have a Special Department for Copying Old and Faded Photographs. Clair Marcelle copies are better than the originals

Stewart & Co.
Fifth Ave. at 37th St.

Brushed Wool
Camel's Hair
SPORT SUIT
Specially Priced
55.00

1028

1028 — Brushed wool Camel's Hair sport suit with trig wrap-around skirt. The jacket is smartly bound with silk grosgrain ribbon and the silk Crepe sash ties at side. Obtainable in natural Camel or Henna mixture; also natural Camel with Brown plaid or Grey with Copenhagen Blue plaid. Sizes: 14 to 18—36 to 40. **55.00**

"Do you know that the cause of blemishes is—dust?"

To free your skin from blemishes

DO you know that the cause of blemishes is—*dust?*

Dust carries bacteria and parasites into the pores of your skin. The result is an infection—a tiny abscess—and that disfiguring thing known as a skin blemish.

You can free your skin from blemishes by the following cleansing treatment:

EACH night just before retiring, wash your face with Woodbury's Facial Soap and warm water, finishing with a dash of cold water, and dry carefully.

Now dip the tips of your fingers in warm water and rub them on the cake of Woodbury's until they are covered with a heavy, cream-like lather.

Cover each blemish with a thick coat of this and leave it on for ten minutes.

Rinse your face thoroughly, first with clear hot water, then with cold.

Supplement this treatment with the regular use of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your daily toilet, and you will find that you can keep the new skin, which is constantly forming, free from blemishes. Within a short time you will be surprised to see how much clearer, smoother, lovelier, your complexion has become.

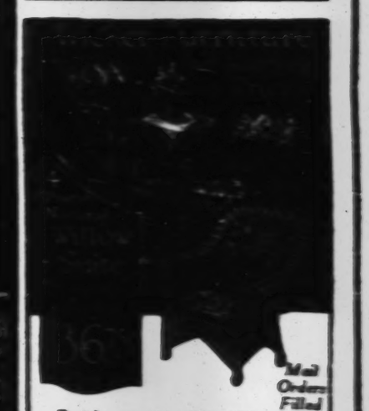
Get a cake of Woodbury's today, at any drug store or toilet goods counter. A 25-cent cake lasts a month or six weeks. Woodbury's also comes in convenient 3-cake boxes.

Copyright, 1923, by The Andrew Jergens Co.

"Standard" kitchen sinks, "yard stick high," provide comfort and prevent back-strain. How high is yours?

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
New York Showrooms 18 East 45th Street

"Standard"
PLUMBING FIXTURES



Mail Orders Filled

Freight prepaid within 500 miles.

February Sale
Special Reductions on
REED, WILLOW, RATTAN
Complete Suites and Single Pieces
Your Inspection Invited
Visit the Largest Wicker Shop in America
Catalog on Request

GRAND CENTRAL WICKER SHOP
226 East 42d St.
Two Blocks East of Grand Central Sta.
Bet. 3d & 2d Aves. Phone Vand. 4575.
Open Saturday all day.

Period Furniture

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
(Direct from the Factory)
at prices less than elsewhere
70th Anniversary Sale

To celebrate 70 years of successful selling and make new friends, all merchandise has been reduced for this sale 10 to 35%.

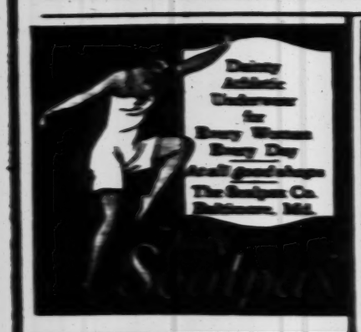
BOX DAY BED

Compartment for Clothing
Latest Denim Coverings

Reg. $75.00 **Anniv. Spec. $49.75**

The above is only one of our many specials for this sale.

Est. 1852 **MANGES BROS.** Mfrs
668 to 672 Sixth Ave., cor. 39th St.



Dainty Athletic Underwear for Every Woman Every Day
Avoid Substitutes
The Sculpsa Co.
Baltimore, Md.

Sculpsa

Hardman

SECOND PERMANENT MARCEL WAVE

Beautiful results obtained by our new method. Does not disorder the hair, but brings out natural oil, and softens hair. No chemicals, no disappointments.

$25.00 for full head.
Write for booklet "Beauty Hints."

Female Hairdressing Corp.
8 West 37th Street New York

FEBRUARY FIXTURE SALE

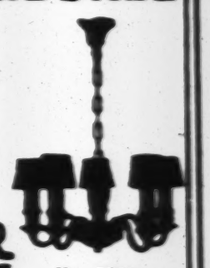
No. 4056

Chandeliers, Sconces, Pendants, Sidewall Brackets, Porch Lanterns, Table and Bridge Lamps, in Bronzes, Brass, Copper and Wrought Iron.

REDUCED

Splendid assortment of unusual and distinctive designs and finishes for Suburban and City Homes and Apartments.

HEATHER
"Lighting Fixtures of Merit"
10 West 30th Street



No. 5534

Big Diamond Values at BENNETT'S
1. Solid Platinum Diamond Watch $125
2. 1 Karat Blue-White Diamond $200
3. Men's 3-Stone Diamond Ring ..... $75-$85
4. Platinum Diamond Circle Ring $125
Solid Platinum Wedding Rings $10
5. Diamond Bracelet, Plat. Front $95
Diamonds Bought and Sold for Cash.

Bennett Mfg. Co. 175 Broadway, 2nd Floor, at Cortlandt St.

SCIENTIFIC DENTISTRY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Present For Madame

Camelshire

SASH-MODEL JACKET SUIT

58.00

MALLINSON'S

HOOS-HOO KLO-KA KLO-KANNA SUZANNA CREPE BOKHARA PRINTS

PUFF-UP THISLDU MOLLY O' CREPE ROSHANARA CREPE

CHINCHILLA SATIN INDESTRUCTIBLE CHIFFON VOILE

PUSSY WILLOW FAMILY—Taffeta · Crepe · Satin · Canton Crepe · Satin Crepe

Franklin Simon & Co.

Introducing For Madame

THE FLOUNCE GOWN

OF FLAT SILK CREPE

A New Spring Model For Immediate Wear

55.00

One-piece gown which preserves the slim silhouette because the circular flounces of the silk crepe are made on a yoked apron of chiffon.

GRAY, COCOA, NAVY OR FRENCH BLUE, BLACK OR WHITE

Gown Shop For Madame

A MIGEL SILK

"MOON-GLO"

VAN RAALTE Veils

Kleinerts GUARANTEED DRESS SHIELDS

Slenderizing Apparel READY-FOR-SERVICE FOR Stout Women

HIGHEST IDEA OF EXCELLENCE AT LOWEST PRICES

Lane Bryant

Wont injure anything pure water alone wont harm

LUX

ACHILLES METAPAD

For All Front Arch Troubles

Any shoe (not molded) Write, call or ask Dealer. C. R. ACHILLES, Dept. B.C., 47 West 34th St., New York City

Your New Coat Should Be of "Dakka"—Pure Camel's Hair

WHEN you go, this Spring, to select a new Topcoat, by all means ask to be shown the smart models of "Dakka", the new cloth of pure camel's hair.

There's a rich softness to Dakka's texture, a sturdiness to its weave that assures good wear. For colors—a choice of beaver, leather and natural camel's color.

The store which shows you "Dakka" Topcoats will very likely have, also, the most distinguished new Suits and Costume-Suits, Frocks and Sports Attire for Spring.

The Golflex label identifies these—proof of handsome fabrics, distinctive styles and superlative tailoring—at prices delightfully moderate for clothes so obviously fine.

Let us tell you who sells Golflex in your locality.

GOLFLEX

Made by Willis & Adler, Inc., 500 Seventh Avenue, New York City

Golflex Clothes are on Sale in London at 28 George St., Hanover Square

STEINWAY-AEOLIAN

THE Steinway Piano is today, and has been for more than half a century the greatest piano in the world. In this country and abroad its leadership is unquestioned.

Combined with the Duo-Art, this superb instrument will bring into your home the masterpieces of music interpreted by the world's greatest pianists.

Through the medium of the Steinway Duo-Art you can hear the playing of the world's greatest artists reproduced upon the same piano they themselves play in private and in public.

NEW YORK, November 22nd, 1922

My dear Mr. Tremaine:—

On behalf of myself and my associates I extend to you my hearty congratulations on this, the occasion of Twenty-fifth anniversary as President of the Aeolian Company.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the great satisfaction the house of Steinway feels in the success of the alliance made with the Aeolian Company by my predecessor, Mr. Charles Steinway.

The selection of a player action to be incorporated with the Steinway Piano, was a matter of supreme importance. It is obvious that only the best could be considered and many months were spent in investigations here and abroad before a final decision was reached and your instrument chosen.

As the years have passed, the wisdom of the selection has become more and more apparent and it is with genuine pleasure that I congratulate you on your latest and greatest achievement, the Duo-Art reproducing piano, unquestionably the greatest instrument of its kind in the world.

It is equally pleasant to refer to the cordial personal relations which have been added to and cemented by the passing years.

With sincere regards, I am,

Frederick T. Steinway,
President

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

The New York Times.

TWO NEW OFFERINGS IN THE BROADWAY PLAYMARKETS

Moscow and Broadway

By JOHN CORBIN

THERE are two shapes of possibilities, equally objectionable. In one shape anything now from the outside world is unwanted as heathenish, irreligious, contrary to public interest and certain to shock Aunt Jane. In the other shape, anything now from the outside world is welcomed if only it seems to undermine the foundations of Church and State, play bunchies with the Ten Commandments—and offers the fair hope that Aunt Jane will explode in consternation. Note the dilemma. What really matters is Aunt Jane. As the Philadelphia aldermany was generable, as prohibitions in other places revolve about local option, established property. Of all phenomena the most disquieting by the provincial is simple truth. In a city genuinely cosmopolitan, if such a city is conceivable, things would stand or fall by their own inherent virtue, and if they fled they would stand more or less in due relation to all other things, irrespective of Aunt Jane.

With regard to the Moscow Art Theatre, New York has assumed the attitude cosmopolitan; but in its manner of doing so has it not been somewhat too strenuous, self-conscious? What if the chorus of admiration expressed only the second phase of provincialism? What if its true and undeniably purpose were to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Broadway—that thoroughfare serving in our parable as the local shock absorber?

These questions suggested themselves at a performance of "The Cherry Orchard," admittedly the masterpiece of Anton Tchekhoff and chief conversation in the foyer of the Moscow Art Theatre. Note that I speak only of questions. One cannot judge magisterially of a play, and especially of high comedy, which is accessible only in a somewhat pedestrian translation. Especially is it impossible to render verdict on a performance representing intimate phases of a life utterly alien. The touchstone of Stanislavsky's art is realism, and how shall we judge of that when we have never known the projected reality? The finest flavor of the comedian's style is, so to speak, the precise accent of his demeanor, and how shall one judge of the fitness of action to word, understanding no syllable of all that is said?

Yet, having praised without stint Stanislavsky's productions of "Tsar Fyodor" and "The Lower Depths," we may perhaps be permitted to admit certain misgivings. In "The Cherry Orchard" of a higher order than, let us say, "Lepakhin" or "Rain"? Is the acting really superior to that in either of these productions, or in numerous productions of recent memory, from "Passions for Men" back to "Lilium" and "John Ferguson"? In the glad task of officially placing these Muscovite artists, let us not neglect due consideration of our own talent and best.

How Great Is "The Cherry Orchard"?

Whether or not "The Cherry Orchard" is a great play, it is the work of a literary artist of the first order; there is mistake about that. Even in translation it induces a definite and perfectly original mood, peoples a world with a group of characters each one of whom is a clear-cut personality, yet is an integral, indispensable part of the whole. Like Turgenieff, Tchekhoff loves and admires the peasant, depicting him as stable in character, shrewd and not hypocritical; and, like Turgenieff, he is critical of the Russian gentry and intelligentsia, attributing to them the Slavic vices of vanity, hypocrisy and futility. If Tchekhoff falls short of the tenderness of Turgenieff's native, he has a full measure of his poetic sensibility—more than his humor and sympathy's characterization.

In this play he symbolizes the old order by means of an ancient manor-house lying in the midst of a cherry orchard, once productive but now valued only for its savage of gay blossoms in Spring. Its owner, a middle-aged brother and sister, also retain only the charm of the vanished day, its witchery and enchantment. Idle and self-indulgent, they have heavily mortgaged the house of their fathers—yet not so heavily that it is beyond the reach of a moiteum of thrift and common-sense management. Pseudonyms in their love for the old house, the old cherry trees, their minds flinch from any practical decision. The servants are still faithful, with a dog-like devotion. Old Firs, once himself a serf, even laments his freedom, referring to the year of his emancipation as the Year of Calamity. The son of an emancipated serf who has prospered in business pursues them with good advice, yet cannot bring them to say yes or no. And so the estate is sold at auction to this same legal friend, to be divided into suburban residence plots—the sound of the axe echoing from the orchard even as the exiled gentry depart with their few belongings to spend the spare proceeds of the sale in Paris. After they have gone, old Firs (whom every one believes to have been placed, by some one else, in a home for the aged) comes into the dark and deserted living room and there dies alone and neglected.

In one sense of the word, this is no play at all. There is no visualized dramatic conflict—only an inward and spiritual struggle, vague and confused as such struggles commonly are. Once only is there a "situation" and "climax." While awaiting news of the fate of the cherry orchard, the spendthrift sister gives a dance for the countryside. Into the midst of the revel comes the serf's son, Lopakhin, flown with wine but not with insolence, to announce that orchard and manor house are his. That is all. In a word, we have the work of a novelist. Tchekhoff himself knew this, writing for the stage reluctantly, under pressure from Stanislavsky. For the scientific of drama he had no instinct. At most he had a sense of "good theatre" in creating social and depicting character. "The Cherry Orchard" is a novel written for the stage. This is said by way of description, not adverse criticism. What the art of prose fiction has lost, the theatre has gained. It is doubtless true that the depths of human passion, the heights of spiritual triumph, are revealed only in dramatic conflict. In the "static" drama there are no Medeas, no Hamlets. Yet in this novelist's play we have a whiffery of atmosphere, a novelty and variety of characterization, an authenticity of poetic mood, worth of wilderness of less inspired dramatic struggles and situations and climaxes.

High Comedy From Moscow.

That in the play as one reads it Stanislavsky's production has certain imperfections derived to the most casual glance, with which, for the most part, I for one shall not quarrel, agreeing gladly with those Muscovites that the realism of scenic paint brush and stage carpentry is a negligible thing compared with the realism of the spirit. Yet to keep the record clear it must be set down that the two interludes are far below the standard of Broadway, while the outdoor set "before a tumbledown shrine" would scarcely pass muster in the Bowery. Almost equally negligible is the fact that the song of birds in the orchard, which pipes up when a window is raised, presently ceases, though the window remains open. One is glad enough to cut the asthmatic cackle and get on with the dialogue. With the representation of the cherry trees fault may be more legitimately found. These spindling trunks of five to ten years' growth, with flowering twigs tacked on, should be grafted and ancient holes beneath a bridal veil of blossoms. That is necessary to suggest both the antiquity and the beauty of the orchard, its power to move the hearts of its ancient possessors, to evoke the intermittent spring of their tears. Stanislavsky's orchard smells a lire in an English entire on American rural mainstreams: "Don't sell the old 'mansted, Jabez; it's been in the family fourteen years." But these things, as Lord Bacon wrote of scenic masques and triumphs at the court of Elizabeth, "are but toys to come amongst such serious observations." • • • Away with such toys."

It is the acting of Stanislavsky's company in this play that gives to what is sometimes called poise. As regards the more purely Russian and local characters, criticism is scarcely possible, these folk and their milieu being as utterly alien and uncouth to us. In point of fact, the governess Charlotta, of Maria Uspenskaya, the student Trofimoff of Nikolai Podgorny, the self-made merchant Lopakhin of Leonid Leonidoff, the voluble and blundering Yepikhodoff of Ivan Moskvin, and especially the old Firs of Vassily Luskaty, seemed admirable—less marvelous than performances in "The Lower Depths" only because the characters were less stark in their outlines, and the situation in which they moved less simple emotionally. But even at their highest valuation, have we no actors capable of equally good work? A more serious doubt arose with regard to the two leading characters, played by Olga Knipper-Tchekova and Stanislavsky himself. These are mundane people—essentially Slavs, no doubt, yet creatures of a world that has similar standards in all civilized countries.

Tchekhoff to Stanislavsky.

It was Tchekhoff's intention that Stanislavsky should play the middle-class merchant, Lopakhin, the serf's son who buys in the orchard. It is a part for which this robust and stalwart director seems eminently fitted. In a letter from Yalta on Oct. 30, 1903, Tchekhoff said: "When I was writing Lopakhin [sic] I thought of it as a part for you. • • • Lopakhin is a merchant, of course, but he is a very decent person in every sense. He must behave with perfect decorum, like an educated man, with no petty ways or tricks of any sort, and it seemed to me that this part, the central one of the play, would come out brilliantly in your hands. • • • You must remember that Varya, a serious and religious girl, is in love with Lopakhin; she wouldn't be in love with a mere money-grubber." In describing the merchant as the central part of the play one senses the bloodlessness of an author who has doubts as to the discretion of his director. In point of fact the central parts of the play are the aesthetic, have-brained Gaieff—or Gaiev, as Tchekhoff spells it—and his slightly emotional sister. As if to be prepared for this, Tchekhoff wrote also: "If for any reason you don't care for [Lopakhin] take the part of Gaiev."

Constance Garnett, who translated the letters, says in a footnote, "Stanislavsky acted Lopakhin"; but Oliver M. Sayler is more probably right in saying that he created Gaieff.

Now, the impression one gets of Gaieff when reading the translation is fundamentally different from the visual impression of Stanislavsky's performance. There was persistence a slightly successful dissipation who delivers pseudo-philosophic, pseudo-poetic soliloquies at an all unseasonable to the humorous disgust of his relatives; who punctuates conversation that is serious with playing imaginary pocket billiard shots: "Red to the centre; blue caroms to the corner!" Fundamentally the character is admirably real; but superficially it is of the theatre, earmarked in that artificial manner practiced in the early plays of Arthur Wing Pinero. What Stanislavsky accomplished in the phrasing of his lines, in those subtler strokes of psychology that are lost upon ignorant ears, I have no means of knowing; but it is fairly obvious that the herculean presence of the director and his vigorous, vibrant voice, so eloquent of an orderly mind and an unshakable will, are ill-adapted to suggest the will-o'-the-wisp brain and uncontrolled moods of this attenuated aristocrat.

Mutable mutandis, precisely the same is true of the Ranevskaya of Olga Knipper-Tchekhova. In the text one reads of a woman of the lighter Parisian world, the prey to febrile, disjointed emotions. At one moment she is bewailing the death of an only child long years ago, at another she is irresistibly drawn to a faithless lover in Paris who, as she knows too well, cares only for the money he can force from her. Now she is all tears at the thought of losing the cherry orchard and in the next moment gives a gold piece to a drunken tramp. How much of this the speech of the actress may suggest dipsomania not, but little or nothing of it was suggested by her Junonesque form and demeanor.

How Great Is Broadway?

If these be flaws, was there anything like them in the casting of "John Ferguson," of "Lilium," of "Passions for Men"? Supposing that the scenic investiture and the casting of "The Cherry Orchard" were more nearly perfect, would the play have more of the atmosphere, more of human living revealed, that one finds in "Rain"? I am raising a question, not answering it. But it is a question one must ponder deeply before using this production of light, atmospheric character comedy as a reproach to our native theatre.

More surely than anything else, a reiteration of false praise and provincial obsequiousness will eventually discredit the splendid example of a living ensemble, of imaginative realism, which the Moscow company has given us in "Tsar Fyodor" and "The Lower Depths."

Mme. Tchekhova, Widow of the Playwright, as She Will Be Seen With the Moscow Art Theatre at Jolson's This Week in "The Three Sisters."

VASSYA KATCHALOV

By A. L. POTTHEIM.
Author of "The Moscow Art Theatre" and "Its Distinguishing Characteristics."

IT was in the year 1897, the year in which Stanislavsky and Nemirovitch-Dantchenko were outlining the plans for the future Moscow Art Theatre. At that same time a group of students of the University of St. Petersburg, to which I also belonged, had organized a dramatic society under the guidance of such famous Russian artists as V. Dalskiy, P. Orlenev, V. Dalmatov.

One of the members of our society was a tall student, blond, spare, with an irritable pince-nez on his nose. His name was Vassily Ivanovitch Shverubovitch. He was the son of a priest in Vilna. Though every one knew his full name, he was always called Vassya (diminutive of Vassily). This was because Shverubovitch was an extremely modest, quiet, kind and cordial young man. Every one went to him for advice with his troubles as to a brother. I remember once, when a well-known actress, Mme. R., being asked in marriage during one of our rehearsals, by the famous Russian writer Alexander Amphitheatrov, turned to Vassya for advice before giving her answer. I remember how long they sat behind the scenes while Mme. R. told her story to the wise and kind-hearted youth and listened to his suggestions.

Shverubovitch's extreme modesty and shyness seemed to us, his friends, to be a great stumbling block to a career on the stage. Therefore we had no faith in his success. One day one of us proposed himself in these terms to our great teacher Dalskiy. Great was our amazement when the celebrated artist replied as follows: "Vassya Shverubovitch will attain to world-wide fame which the rest of you will never know!" We were stupefied by this prediction and asked for an explanation. "Vassya," said Dalskiy, "has a very extraordinary voice that can be compared to a full orchestra with all its diapasons. He will be able to play Bogadine as if they were symphonies."

Years went by. Dalskiy's prediction came true. The modest student in the long black coat, shy and winning, has become the world-known tragic actor to whom recently Georg Brandes dedicated his articles.

This artist is V. I. Katchalov. New York will not see Katchalov in his principal parts (Shylock, Brandt, Karenin, Anathema and others), where the epic grandeur of his voice would contribute much adoration, but in the other plays he is just as great.

Besides the modesty and kindness for which Vassya was so much loved, he was also extremely idealistic. This idealism is another quality of his creative genius. And in this regard I would like to speak of an incident that happened about two years after the organization of our dramatic society.

Moscow was the scene of disorders among students of the university, protesting against the cruelty and injustice of the Czar's Minister (Spiagiuin). It was in the Spring. A large crowd had gathered at the main building of the university, on Mokhovaya Street. Cossacks and mounted policemen tried to disperse it. A fight ensued, but the Cossacks were the strongest. The crowd began to retreat in disorder. Suddenly I felt some one touch me on the shoulder, saying: "My God, how terrible this is! They'll trample on you!" I looked up and saw a tall, blond young man with a pince-nez, dressed in a thin overcoat and with the broad-rimmed hat of an artist. It was Vassya Shverubovitch.

It is true that he had already become V. I. Katchalov, artist of the Moscow Art Theatre, but he had remained the same student-idealist in the best sense of this word. He was not a revolutionary. Politics was very far from him. He loved art above all, firmly believing in its final victory, but the idealistic and political aspirations of the students were dear to him.

Katchalov proved his idealism at that very time because he had left a brilliant and well paid career in the provinces to become a member of the new theatre of the Russian intelligentsia—the Moscow Art Theatre. Katchalov did not mind breaking with the "theatre of routine" for the sake of participation in the "theatre without gestures" the Wilhelm II. called the Moscow Art Theatre. Although recently married (his wife, Mme. Litovtzeva, is also a well-known artist of the Moscow Art Theatre), Katchalov was content with a smaller salary. Dwell in one room and demand poverty as a student. Vassya sacrificed the material on the altar of the ideal. And this rewarded him.

When one sees Katchalov in "Cherry Orchard," playing the part of a student-idealist, Petia Trofimoff, one must remember that some twenty-odd years ago the artist himself was like him. And the work of this youthful idealism has flowered in him through the years. Maybe it is just this that makes him an "character" on the stage, as Boston critics have more than once pointed out when writing about Katchalov.

STANISLAVSKY TALKS

IF knowledge were easily communicable, which it is not, the opportunity would be at hand to make Constantin Stanislavsky stand and deliver the secret of his craft which has made the Moscow Art Theatre the most remarkable in the world.

What is it, for example, that makes a perfectly static play like Gorky's "The Lower Depths" come to life across the barriers of an alien tongue as it never did in our own? What makes the life on the stage organic and cohesive, as if streets and cities and the world lay beyond its pasteboard scenery? What fills its stage with such varied and diverting personalities? In a word, what is the director's accomplishment?

And as the question was put to Stanislavsky.

"The director," he said slowly, "is as the physician assisting at a childbirth. He is not the one to give birth—he must never be so foolish as to think that—he can only wait humbly on the one who is doing so; he can free creation of some of its pangs and some of the clutter surrounding it.

"He must stand at one side and let the soul of the actor reveal itself. All that is moving and exciting in the theatre occurs in the mind and soul of the actor. When an actor has a complete psychological insight into his role, when his feeling about it is clear, then whatever gestures he makes will be right. Any gesture, or no gesture—the role will live and the play will move. Twenty men will express themselves in twenty different ways, and they will all be right. The director must only hold the actor to his highest integrity."

This, of course, accounts for the unique method that the Moscow Art Theatre has of preparing a play for rehearsal. When a play has been read, and the parts distributed, the actors meet about a round table and discuss the play and the parts with their director and with each other to their hearts' content. These are rehearsals, though no scene may be gone through for months. Nine-tenths of the preparation of the play is done in this way. They thus become so familiar with their dramatic psychological processes, and their conception is so clear, that the actual stage rehearsals cease to be the painful, fumbling, impromptu experimentations they are elsewhere. So much of the play is made ready in these round-table discussions, which may extend over a period of many months, that the stage rehearsals are often only for mechanical effects.

In Stanislavsky's scheme of the theatre the actor holds the highest place. Stage design, lights, music, the director's craft, all must be at the service of the actor—they are good as long as they accentuate the actor. At the point at which they blot him out or hobble him Stanislavsky debars them.

Stanislavsky has broken with the entire modern theatre movement, which lays its chief stress on stage design and mechanical effects. Stanislavsky and the Moscow Art Theatre have followed the modern theatre's chimera in the quest for a higher realism through intensification of stage design. Like all the rest of the modern theatre, they sought a heightened actuality through stylization. The stylized Gordon Craig "Hamlet" was such an attempt—withdrawn after one year. They did Andreyev's "Life of Man" in grotesque Aubrey Beardsley blacks and whites; they did Tagore against black velvet which accentuated his decorative qualities; they made a game and pastime of extravagants of "Anathema." But, having followed this road to the end, they found it a blind alley, and returned to the older and simpler harmonies which was Stanislavsky's first vision.

"Only the human personality and the human soul"—thus Stanislavsky—"are endlessly interesting and diverting. With the discovery of the interesting combinations of which bits of pasteboard and lights are possible, the modern theatre forgets the combinations of which the human beings are capable. In the theatre of today the decorator and the mechanic and even the director have begun to tyrannize. It is often no longer the actor's conception which shows itself in a role, but that of the decorator or the director. I do not mean to rail against that constant friend of the actor, the decorator, and have against the director, the more so as I am myself a director. But I must only urge that the spotlight that ever was focused upon illumine the soul of the actor, and that it is the actor's emotion which is the life blood of the theatre."

IMPRESSIONS OF MOLNAR

The author of "Fashions for Men," "Lilium" and "The Devil," as seen of close range by an outspoken compatriot.

PERHAPS the thing that most impresses a sensitive person upon his first introduction to Molnar is the air of disillusion and dissatisfaction which he seems to exude. It is registered on his face. At a fellow-member of the Artists' Club in Budapest once said:

"Molnar always looks as if he had smelled something bad and didn't like it."

You get the feeling of an important personage when you first meet the playwright. He has a big head set on a large frame. You are attracted first by the eyes. They are keen and finding, and there is a glint in them that suggests a certain dignified pride. He wears one of the largest monocles in captivity, and it has worn a deep pocket around his left eye. This gives his face a strangely unnatural look when he removes the glass, which he does but rarely.

Molnar lives on an island in the Danube which is approached by bridges from the twin cities of Buda and Pest. This island is really one of the most cosmopolitan parts of the Hungarian capital. His apartment is on one of the upper floors, and is a modest and somewhat austere abode reached by a series of bare and rather ill-kept hallways. His workroom is his study and library, a large room, lined with books and plainly furnished. Here the playwright works and sleeps. He dines and finds social relaxation elsewhere, principally at the Artists' Club, a bohemian organization with a charming clubhouse. Here frequenter all the writers, painters, sculptors and musicians of consequence in the city, and here Molnar, as the outstanding literary figure of Hungary, has a place of honor in the heart of the intellectual life of the country.

Here in the cafe on the third floor you will find him sipping his favorite drink—a delectable plum whisky—in the early hours of the evening, and sometimes with a glass of cognac. Here he dines at midnight, and here he plays cards until dawn five or six nights a week. You will find him at his best before dinner, brilliantly conversing on a score of unrelated subjects within half an hour. He is admittedly one of the most brilliant conversationalists in Continental Europe. Now apparently naive and almost tender, he becomes in the twinkling of an eye bitingly sarcastic and acidly brusque. His cynical, merchant wit is positively searing at times, and his intolerance of other people's optimism or of mediocrity is almost sublime.

There are critics who picture him as a sentimentalist, modeling a natural playing weaknesses with a surface covering of ironic humor. Those who have been thrown into intimate contact with the man find this difficult to believe. They rather picture him as a selfish, self-centered, disillusioned man whose attitude toward life is hard and bitter and in whose heart and mind there is no room for softness or for pity. There is great tenderness, to be sure, in many of his plays, in "Lilium" and in "Fashions for Men," for instance, but that it does not flow out of a full heart, that it was never abundantly felt, is the conflict opinion of at least one person who has met him many times. That it serves to have been felt is perhaps a high tribute to his genius.

He works in the afternoons—when he works. He has stretches of almost incredible laziness, when he refuses even to cross the room for a cigarette should his movement be out of the beam. Most of his plays grew out of short dialogues, isolated scenes, which he writes without any apparent idea of eventually blending them into a long play. At least this was true of most of his earlier plays. These dialogues were published in newspapers. They are no longer published, but his friends feel that he still begins all his long plays in this curious, haphazard manner. There were no less than four of them little scenes published many years ago which were incorporated into "Lilium."

Before the plays are first published in Budapest a German translation is made. If Molnar is successful in getting Alfred Bulger, the famous Viennese critic, to make the German text, he is content, but if it is some one else, he revises the German translation himself. All of the translations into other languages are made with this approved German text as a basis. Molnar himself is even more fluent in French than in German. For many years he was the official Hungarian adapter of all the French farces done in Budapest. That was before he achieved distinction as an original playwright. He does not speak English, and reads it only indifferently well.

Molnar will probably never see America at first hand. He has an aversion to traveling by water which is psychopathological. So far as is known he has never set foot outside the Continent of Europe, even staying at the brief trip across the English Channel to England. For that matter he dislikes travel of any sort. He has not been to Paris since his student days, and his trips to Vienna are few and far between. He prefers the settled routine of life in Budapest, where he shares with Admiral Horthy the distinction of being one of the top best-known men in Hungary.

Gossip of the Rialto

A GREAT to-do is being raised about the printed report that Pat Rooney intended to desert William Harris in favor of the management of Richard G. Herndon. Come denials from Mr. Harris, Mr. Herndon, Samuel Shipman and others. So, patently, it was not true. It is a fact, however, that Mr. Harris seems to be making no plans for Miss Bolster's appearance in a new play. What seems likely to happen is that Miss Bolster will be loaned to another producer for the balance of the current season, and that she will have a new play under Mr. Harris's direction in the Fall. The point that has been emphasized is that there has been no breach between actress and producer, despite "The Lady Cristilinda."

While denials are the order, the Keith office seems to have been in error in announcing the imminent return of Irene Bordoni to vaudeville. Miss Bordoni is continuing on tour in "The French Doll," and she will have another play next season.

Sacha Guitry's "The Comedian," with Lionel Atwill in its leading role, was produced in Wilmington last Friday night by Mr. Belasco, and is said to be heading for the Lyceum. It is said that the Warfield engagement at the Lyceum is to be for eight weeks only, which would mean that "The Comedian" would take possession about three weeks hence.

Mention of the Belasco production recalls a long-standing rule in the Belasco office—one that has recently come to light anew, and which is of interest in that it sheds a light on the way that things are sometimes manoeuvred in the theatre. The rule in question is a stern and unsompromising edict to the effect that the Belasco press department must accord publicity only to its stars—no photographs of other members of the cast are distributed for publication. Presumably this fact is in compliance with clauses in the Belasco contracts, for it is a rule that is scrupulously observed.

Events in the theatre tonight include Ruth Draper's final recital of the current engagement at the Broadhurst and a bill of four one-act plays at the Little Theatre. On the latter program, sponsored by a new body called Inter-Theatre Arts, Inc., will be "The Heart of Francois," by Constance Wilcox; "The Cat Comes Back," by Claude Habberstadt; "All Gummed Up," by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, and "The Staircase," by Lascelles Abercrombie. They will be played by professional players. Lewis Beach's play, "A Square Peg," was presented at the Punch and Judy last night and will be reviewed in this paper tomorrow.

Bertha Kalich is planning to "Shaw season," despite the press agent. She will confine her appearance to "Hitta's Atonement." . . . "The Lady in Ermine" will move from the Ambassador up to the Century tomorrow night. . . . "Stonewaller Brandon," a melodrama recently tried on tour, probably will not come to New York. . . . A mystery play called "The Invisible Guest," recently tried up-State, has been puzzling the reviewers. Most of them were far from enthusiastic. . . . "Ice-Bound" will come to town in a week or so, probably to the Sam H. Harris Theatre. Mr. Harris was seeking a smaller house, but failed to find one. . . . "The Hippo" is coming to New York in about two weeks, but the theatre is unannounced. . . . Ethel Barrymore, after a week out of town, comes to the Longacre on Feb. 12 in "The Laughing Lady." "Extra," also at the Longacre, seems to be sufficiently promising to be awarded another lease. . . . Thompson Buchanan's "The Sporting Thing to Do" will be briefly held up while the author tinkers with it a little. . . . "The Wildflower," a musical piece with Edith Day as the star, will open in Baltimore Monday night, and is heading for New York. . . . Another new musical piece, "Peaches," saw the light in Philadelphia the last week. . . . John Golden departed for Florida a few days ago, which indicates that the season is over so far as the Golden office is concerned.

Thus, set down in no particular order, are the plays that are likely to make up something more than half of the remainder of the season:

Laurette Taylor in "Humoresque."
"Ice-Bound."
Frank Keenan in "Peter Weston."
"Roger Bloomer."
"Peer Gynt."
"Rita Coventry."
"The Hippo."
Margaret Anglin in "The Sea Woman."
Mrs. Fiske in "The Dice of the Gods."
H. B. Warner in "You and I."
"The Crooked Square."
"Mary the 3d."
"Sherlock Holmes."
"Dear Brutus."
"The Adding Machine."
Eugene O'Brien in "Steve."
"Aloma."
Ethel Barrymore in "The Laughing Lady."
Emily Stevens in "The Sporting Thing to Do."
"Quarantined."
Lionel Atwill in "The Comedian."
Henry Miller in "Peaches."
Florence Reed in "Hell and Farewell."
"The Green Beagle."
"Ladies for Sale."
"Thumbs Down."
"The Wildflower."
"Peaches."
"The Naughty Diana."
"Sun Showers."
"Lola in Love."
"Laughing Lena."
"The Heavenly Twins."
"Hula."

Samuel Shipman's new play, "The Crooked Square," has an act that passes in Bedford Reformatory.

Holbrook Blinn will go back to acting "The Bad Man" out in San Francisco a week hence. He plans a season of eight weeks in San Francisco, in the course of which he will act two new plays. One of these will be an English comedy called "The Impostor"; the other is as yet vague.

The Toy Soldiers in "The Greenwich Village Follies," at the Shubert.

SUNDRY GLIMPSES OF THE PASSING SHOW

In the Mail Bag

Well, Why Not?

To the Dramatic Editor:

You must have low faith I am to believe this letter from William Archer. It backs up your position and utterly repudiates mine in regard to a moderate one question. But Mr. Archer is such an internationally acknowledged authority that I deem it my duty to truth, to justice and to my own magnanimous sense of fair play to send you his letter.

JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1923.

Dear Mr. Williams: I may say that "Why Not?" is the only play with any local phrase. The dialog is for Broadway only, without point or applicability. I am glad that Miss Ethel Barrymore is to do the leading part of "Rosalind." As for Sothern's "Hamlet," it quite may be fun, and appeal to all ranks—as Sam's my "Hamlet" or "Macbeth."

WILLIAM ARCHER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1923.

The Moscow Art Theatre and the Bolsheviki.

To the Dramatic Editor:

The Moscow Art Theatre has now firmly established its just right to fame on an American soil. This was inevitable, in view of the superb power of Stanislavsky's production abroad, and the New York triumph is in no sense marring to all Russian individuality displayed with the Theatre. Stanislavsky's problem, on the most brilliant and detailed exponent of dramatic realism, produces unchallenged. And yet, to Russians, the Moscow Art Theatre is an institution is a cause for pride as well as gallic.

To a great many Russians—even Moscoviens—the Art Theatre was only a legend. For, throughout its existence, it has pursued a narrow and isolated social path, which but a million of elite and privileged few could follow. Unlike other famous theatres in the world, the Art Theatre was not open to all who paid the price of admission, but reserved for an exclusive audience of aristocracy and upper middle-class officialdom. Most of the seats at the Art Theatre were sold on subscription basis. Only a small block of seats were placed on sale for the general public, but the prices were far above the means of the average student and lover of the theatre. The open contempt for the public at large was in perfect harmony with the social and political mind of the old Russian autocracy. And though it might be plausible that the financial security of the Art Theatre solely depended on the patronage of the upper classes, this reactionary attitude was a betrayal of its social function as a complete force in Russian intellectual life.

It must be stressed, however, that the social policy of the Art Theatre was defined by Nemirov-Danchenko and not by Stanislavsky. Danchenko not only controlled the theatre's finances, but he moreover enjoyed the sole power of choosing plays for production. Hence, despite his vast erudition and genuine devotion to the art of the Theatre, his personal prejudices played a prominent part in shaping the policies of the Art Theatre. A multi-millionaire-drawn to literature and the theatre purely as a medium for self-expression—Danchenko totally failed to appreciate the social urgent and function of the stage. Perhaps the hopeful Gamer helped to foster this ordinary view. However, the subject that was that all plays, without without exception, were of a wholly conservative and reactionary character.

Danchenko has made Tchekhoff a household idol of the Art Theatre for very obvious reasons. It was not Chekhov, the humorist of a new type of dramatic portraiture, that drew Danchenko to produce his plays when they were inevitable failures at other theatres. But it was the discovery of a curious spiritual kinship between Chekhov's types and characters and the audiences that patronized the theatre, that made them frames an integral part of the Art Theatre's repertoire. Stanislavsky's consummate artistry in the production of these plays merely served to intensify an emotion which the audience checked already. The slightest provocation was enough to stir the audience into a frenzy of enthusiasm. For it was their own weakness and hopelessness that Tchekhoff editorial on the stage—delighted and humoured into sublime elements of tragedy.

The Russian theatrical press often published protests and condemnations of Danchenko's editorial policy, but it was of no avail. In March, 1919, took place in Moscow the first All-Russian Convention of Theatrical Professions. The prominent items on that convention was the discussion of the principles and policies of the Art Theatre. In a speech by M. Bolgarov, the Art Theatre was openly accused of catering to a narrow bourgeois prejudice and tradition, and he contended that a theatre commanding such superb artistry ought to be accessible to all lovers of the theatre, and not reserved merely for an exclusive aristocratic class. In a carefully prepared address, lasting four hours, Danchenko made an eloquent reply to all hostile criticism and boldly defended his policies. The Revolt, the leading Bolshevist paper, editorially commented on the convention as "The Trial of the Moscow Art Theatre." (See Danchenko's report of the convention—"Theatre and Art," March, 1919.)

Danchenko's real public became still more numerous in 1918, when he produced Dostoyevsky's "Khalid Ibn-Yusuf"—a dramatic version of the novel "The Possessed." In that novel Dostoyevsky distorted and ridiculed all types of leaders working for the social revolution. The Russian intelligentsia could never forgive him for writing the novel. And when "Khalid Ibn-Yusuf" was put on the stage Shaky Stanislavski that if this disorderly play was not removed from the stage he would withdraw all his plays from the Art Theatre. The play was eventually toned up a bit, and Gorky was reconciled with the theatre. But the breach never really healed.

In 1918, after the November revolution had swept the aristocracy and reactionary bourgeoisie out of every sphere of power and influence, Lunacharsky, the Soviet Minister of Art and Education, came to an open clash with Danchenko. All theatres, except the Art Theatre, were nationalized and given generous financial backing—on one condition, however, that Lunacharsky or other Commissars of the Theatre were to have a voice in the choice of plays for production. Danchenko protested against this arrangement, and refused to be offered subsidy rather than concede the right of an outside voice in the management of the theatre. However, he was forced to yield on one democratic issue—the Art Theatre was henceforth made accessible to the general public.

But Stanislavsky's conscience could not adapt themselves to the altered character of the audiences. Practically their best heart in their work and refused the play their cherished Tchekhoff for the new audiences of "dirty foot guards and common rabble that filled every seat." In Rostoff-on-Don, the leading man, still in the course of an interview in Berlin two years ago, Rostoff's most of their left Russia on every conceivable pretense and followed in voluntary exile the aristocratic refugees that once filled the theatre. Rostoff headed one group and Rostoff another, and they carried their art to every colony of Russian refugees—to Germany, Austria, Roumania, Bulgaria and even Turkey. Only the results are that preserved in Moscow, both in the full of Stanislavsky.

Now it is the fervent hope of all democratic Russians that when Stanislavsky and his troupe return to Moscow next Spring they will leave this country with a higher appreciation of democracy and a keener regard for public intelligence. For a theatre that loses contact with the community, no matter how lofty its conception of art, becomes a sterile and parasitic institution that defeats its own end. A great theatre, like a great symphony, must not only devote itself to the interpretation of great works of art, but must also help to cultivate public appreciation of these masterpieces. And it is in this dual role that a theatre can fulfil its highest mission and contribute to the cultural development of its generation.

LOUIS HAIRE.

South Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 17, 1923.

From a Bill Anderson.

To the Dramatic Editor:

I wish you to know that I'm fed up on your continual boosting of foreign plays and foreign actors. I'm broad-minded, but I believe, nevertheless, that American actors and playwrights are loyal and shudders above anything born or imported abroad. This current theatrical season has crystallized my belief.

Drifting to the bulletinboards in your columns, I went to see Chauve-Souris, at an enthusiast fan. I took with me a little old Russian lady as interpreter. She was not enthusiastic during the performance, and afterward tactfully informed me that what we had seen was considered rather low vaudeville in Russia. I know I've seen better acrobatic turns in American vaudeville; the ballet dancing isn't within miles of our own graceful school.

Next I saw "Six Characters in Search of an Author." Expecting to find art, I witnessed instead the unfolding of a story there that should have been delivered behind prescription to a theatrical audience.

Then I tried once more and attempted another loan at "R. U. R." Say, haven't any of your young men on the payroll ever heard of "Efficiency," a one-act play written by Robert Dodds and first produced in 1917 at the Greenwich Village Theatre? It had the same synthetic setting, known by numbers instead of names, acting with wooden gestures, and such the product of a scientist's brain.

This second play was plotted with an introduction by the late Theodore Roosevelt, which would carry it throughout the foreign countries, and I suspect its domestic trade was used to build up the Czechoslovakian Universal Thing.

And now you advise me to see the Kinney Art Theatre company! Well, I'll wait until the tickets get to the cut-rate agency, and then if I'm strong by still another wages or wife or something, then I'll tell you exactly what I think about your no-American pulpits in for all this overpaid stage duality.

You ought to realize that the majority of your readers are not lobsyfiles for imported "art." We don't go into ecstasies over the trade-mark "Made in Germany," or Moscow, or Prague, or Rome, or any other exiguous depot. We aren't under who think everything not American is better than anything that is American.

In brief, we are not fobs.

FIRST BALCONY.

New York, Jan. 18, 1923.

Gentlefolk and Peasants.

To the Dramatic Editor:

I was very much interested in reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday the article entitled "The Dark Ages of American Drama," and especially the references therein to William A. Brady's viewpoint in regard to this present epoch in the history of the stage.

When he asks the question, "Where is there low comedy like that of Bill Gaudette?" as a theatre patron of long standing, might I not ask what Mr. Brady is unfortunate as to have missed James T. Powers's portrayal of the part of David in "The Rivals," given in this city last Summer?

Judging from my daughter's enthusiasm as an evidence of the younger generation's appreciation, and from the laughter and applause on that memorable occasion, I am constrained to value the sentiment of many others in assuming that what we are looking for is high-class comedy.

FRANK T. UPTON.

New York, Jan. 17, 1923.

"Will Shakespeare."

To the Dramatic Editor:

I am nobody in particular, so it doesn't matter what I say. But oh! I am sad that so perfect a thing as "Will Shakespeare" should be failing. I am also angry.

Surely not all New Yorkers are so dumb, stupid, short-sighted, ignorant, unappreciative and obtuse as this would seem to indicate.

Have they no taste, no discrimination, no perception, no understanding of beauty—beauty of speech, beauty of action, of diction, of setting, of fullness and sentiment? Then is scarcely a performance that could be improved upon, and there are two which surpass anything I have ever seen in any theatre anywhere. Of course, there isn't a hero and a heroine and a villain, and they don't live happily ever after, but, Lord above, haven't we come further in our thinking than that? Evidently not.

Have these high-hat New Yorkers the remotest idea of what constitutes drama? Do they recognize pure romance? Can they pay tribute to a masterpiece? Do they attend a play that compresses all these things at once?

Bah! They don't know good acting when they get it, or beautiful lines when they hear them, or a great drama when they see it. They know nothing.

Lord, what a heartbreaking thing for a man like Winthrop Ames to face!

SUSAN ELIZABETH BRADY.

New York, Jan. 18, 1923.

Casting to Type.

To the Dramatic Editor:

I have noted with great pleasure that a certain prominent theatrical manager has apparently changed his views somewhat regarding the matter of "type."

He now tells us that "we are in the Dark Ages of the theatre, brought about by types." A few years ago I put over a good one on this same manager. He required an actor to fill a certain part. I was told by him that I would not do. He wanted an actor, he said, with a less intelligent face than I possessed. I thanked him for the compliment and departed. Outside I met a friend and suggested to him that he see the manager. My friend did not thank me for the compliment. His face, I may say, was not only intelligent but intellectual. "If your countenance is not sufficiently vacuous, of what earthly use is it, that I see him?" said my friend.

"Make up for the part," I replied, and he at once entered into the joke. Very soon after, with his stage monocle in his starboard eye, and a foolish little bow necktie just showing under a drawn-back chin, he was shown into the managerial office.

My friend was engaged for the part on the spot!

Thank God another manager has seen the light!

R. W. LACEBY.

Winthrop, Me., Jan. 17, 1923.

"R. U. R."

To the Dramatic Editor:

It is wrong to call "R. U. R." a propaganda play unless we show what it is propagandizing for and against. There can be no propaganda without a "cause, a crusade, an issue." Here, for instance, we have the fantasy of a superior force on the planet Earth. Mankind, creating machine slaves that are everything but human, only they have no feelings, cannot laugh, sing, sigh, cry, die, as men, women and children do. Then, because a scientist tampers with physiological making of the robots and fires them so they have feelings nearly human, ending in "an international revolt of the robots of the world," the human race seems doomed. Any and all name of propaganda attaching to the play must consent with these two themes.

On looking at the play a second time one may find any number of theorems, lessons, propositions, weaving through it. It argues by inference that if mankind reaches a point where it is so efficiently served by machines that nobody has to work, then about that time the women will be too tired and flabby to bring children into the world and the human brood perishes, having no young to step into the shoes of the old. It argues further, by inference, that there is a certain point in efficiency beyond which mankind must not develop and improve its machines, otherwise the machines may acquire devices for defeating the intentions of man. It is a terrible sentiment when that triumph of machinery and chemistry, the robot Psiphos, says to the beautiful woman, Helena, "You do nothing; we do everything." It is terrible, yet it does not have one-tenth of the clutch of tragedy there is in the easy and relentless killings of men, women and children by motor car and motor trucks in the streets of American cities. That is, any machine, whether robot or flivver or submarine boat or airplane, must be watched or it will turn with its curve and revolt against those who make it. They herd cattle now in Texas and New Mexico with flivvers instead of ponies—but the cattle are the soft, easy-going Herefords, requiring food, shelter, care never asked for by the old-time long horns. The old-time longhorns had something human. The scientifically bred Herefords are robots.

The coldest fish of an efficiency engineer must thrill at the dramatic handling of the time table. The principles of love, of money, of politics, of murder and chains of circumstance have had their dramatist. Now comes Karel Capek saying, "I will dramatize the time table." He has the last of mankind—one woman and a few men—left on an island, with a ship heaving in view. "Everything is all right now," they say. "The arrival of this ship at its regular hour proves the time table is still in force; civilization holds good so long as the time table holds good." Of course, it is an immense irony that later events show the ship loaded to the guards with robots who are running a world revolution—they have decided to take over civilization and all its time tables after destroying "man, the enemy of the robots."

Just where is "R. U. R." making propaganda for? A sneer trails across it for that thing called "progress." It shows an underworld of toil in revolt, destroying its creators, and then crying a deep, inarticulate despair because the robots cannot solve the mystery of their manufacture, which died with man, discoverer of the chemical and biological formula for making robots.

Thus and so, in its various windings, "R. U. R." is significant, important, teasing, critical, funny, terrible, paradoxical. It has its kinship with the strongest plays of Henrik Ibsen, who fought many years against the view that his dramas set forth propaganda, his own thought being that his plots and characters only ask big and terrible questions, leaving the answers to those who chose to fathom the depths of their minds for answers.

CARL SANDBURG.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1923.

Caroline Table in "Polly Preferred," at the Little.

On Foreign Stages

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Covent Garden Opera House this week was turned into a house of "Jazmagnan," which is the unpleasant name invented for the type of revue in which George Robey will be the star comedian and Miss Lena Ashwin, the American singer who has been the subject of extensive preliminary boosting, will make her London debut under Sir Oswald Stoll's auspices. Opera lovers are loudly lamenting this "decline and fall of Covent Garden," but the fact remains that grand opera cannot be made to pay under existing conditions in London. Singers demand salaries—and in America, North and South, they can obtain them—which are likely to remain prohibitive here until some multi-millionaire lover of music steps into the breach. Before the war an opera season of thirteen or fourteen weeks at Covent Garden was run by a syndicate on limited capital, with the aid of a system of paid-in-advance subscriptions. In those days subscriptions for a grand tier box amounted to about 400 pounds and stalls costs 25 shillings each. Nowadays to meet the expenses of production it is calculated that a thousand pounds would have to be charged for the grand tier box with the other prices proportionately increased. A discreet canvass of erstwhile opera patrons shows very few of them able to meet such charges. The production of "Jazmagnan" at Covent Garden was inevitable.

The Empire in Leicester Square, once the favorite resort of American burlesque in London, is going to be transformed by Sir Alfred Butt, or, rather, the attempt is going to be made to restore some of its pristine glories. At present it is being used for showing pictures, but Butt proposes to produce therein in March a vaudeville revue with a sort of cabaret sideshow. Albert De Courville will have charge of the revue. The old time promenade, with a five shillings entrance fee, is to be revived but, according to Butt, those features of the promenade which instigated the famous campaign by Mrs. Ormiston Chant will be carefully guarded against. In other words, the prospective visitor will be able to drop in for a few minutes, have his drink and look at the show.

A new play, "Plus Fours," by H. A. Vachell and Harold Simpson, produced last week at the Haymarket Theatre, brought Peggy O'Neill back to the London stage. She made a personal triumph in a role which requires her to masquerade in her brother's golfing suit. The play itself is well written but conventional in the matter of plot.

At the Court Theatre on Jan. 29 Basil Dean Bagger's play, "Three's a Crowd," will be produced. . . . James Fagan, for forty-five years a favorite on the British musical stage and the singer of such once-popular ditties as "If You Want to Know the Time, Ask a Policeman" and "We Won't Go Home Till Morning," died in his seventy-sixth year, leaving an estate of some $8,000. . . . Kate Santley, another old-time favorite, has also died. Her later years were passed in comfortable retirement at Brighton, where a wealthy admirer, in the days of her success, built the Royalty Theatre for her. . . . John Drinkwater is working on a play whose central figure will be General Robert E. Lee. . . . Percy Burton, who is now in Italy, sends word he has hopes of inducing Eleonora Duse to undertake English and American tours. . . . Leslie Henson and George Grossmith have patched up the differences which led to the production of "The Cabaret Girl" at the Winter Garden without Henson in the cast. Henson appeared as Mr. Gravvins this week with great success. He is said to be receiving $300 per week and the advance bookings following upon the announcement of his return are encouraging.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—It is not every day that the public has the privilege to study a millionaire through another millionaire's spectacles. And so much pardonable curiosity was shown in "Le Moulin de la Galette," the new play produced at the Theatre Antoine, the author's name, Andre Pascal, veiling the identity of M. Henri de Rothschild. It is an amusing, bright, satirical comedy in which the sentimental troubles of a millionaire financier are sketched with considerable humor. Sorbier—that is the unfortunate man's name—is provided with unusually successful money making talents, but his Paris house is known as "money mill" (hence the name of the play), and is frequented by a vast circle of hangers on and grafters, who include distinguished members of the aristocracy, one a Prince who always writes his letters there because he finds a supply of postage stamps free in a little box on the writing table. It is a somewhat cruel caricature, despite the good humored lines with which it is drawn, and one is quite pleased to learn later that the Prince's title is really as spurious as his gentlemanly instincts.

Despite his wealth, Sorbier is not happy with his wife, while his mistress, of course, is only attracted by his money. But Sorbier, like all self-respecting millionaires, has an absurd desire to be loved for his own sake, and, not being able, with all his wealth, to buy happiness, he cheats fate and obtains it by fraud. Like Harouun al Raschid, he disguises himself as an employe and successfully hedges the affections of a little Paris courier, so that in the next act we have the pleasure—still through a millionaire's spectacles—to admire their happy home life in a Montmartre fifth floor back. But the fraud is discovered, and Sorbier is driven from the fold ignominiously by his new love's family, who, too straightforward to admit duplicity, allow their daughter to continue her relations with him when they know that he is rich.

M. Andre Pascal, as one must in deference to his wishes call M. Henri de Rothschild, has in "The Money Mill" given us a play which certainly possesses many amusing qualities. It was excellently interpreted by Signoret as Sorbier, with Mlle. Marthe Regnier to second him. Unfortunately, the Theatre Antoine is not lucky this Winter. The play only ran four performances, when the author withdrew it, despite its initial success. It appears that Sorbier's house presented so accurate a picture of Paris life that the author was violently attacked and accused of having aimed his satire at certain definite quarters. Denying this, he preferred, however, to withdraw the play in order to avoid annoying anybody. Curiosity has naturally been great, and boulevard gossip has been busy "identifying."

The Week's Plays.

THE THREE SISTERS—Tomorrow night at Jolson's Theatre. For their fourth bill the Moscow Art Theatre again turns to Tchekhoff. The overwhelming success of the company indicates that the engagement could be prolonged for several months, as matters stand, there will probably be but four weeks more.

CAROLINE—Wednesday night at the Ambassador Theatre. Here is a musical comedy from the German, adapted by Harry B. Smith and Edward Delaney Dunn, and offered by the Shuberts. E. Ramsden and Edward Ridsamy have written the music. Tessa Kosta heads the cast.

TO BE CONTINUED

PLAY.	PREMIERE.
Kiki	Nov. 30, '22
Chauve-Souris (4th bill).	Feb. 4, '23-Jan. 4, '23
Abie's Irish Rose	May 22, '22
Ziegfeld Follies of 1923	June 5
Whispering Wires	Aug. 7
The Old Soak	Aug. 8
The Gingham Girl	Aug. 20
So This is London!	Aug. 30
Better Times	Sep. 2
Sally, Irene and Mary	Sep. 4
Greenwich Village Follies	Sep. 12
Lapidus	Sep. 27
The Lady in Ermine	Oct. 1
R. U. R.	Oct. 9
The Fool	Oct. 10
The New Music Box Revue	Oct. 22
The Last Warning	Oct. 26
Six Characters in Search of an Author	Oct. 30
Seventh Heaven	Oct. 30
The World We Live In	Oct. 31
Up She Goes	Nov. 6
Rain	Nov. 7
Merton of the Movies	Nov. 13
Little Nellie Kelly	Nov. 13
The Love Child	Nov. 14
Hamlet	Nov. 15
Liza	Nov. 17
It Is the Law	Nov. 20
Listening In	Dec. 4
Passion for Men	Dec. 4
The God of Vengeance	Dec. 20
The Merchant of Venice	Dec. 21
The Hushed Woman	Dec. 25
Johannes Kreisler	Dec. 25
Secrets	Dec. 25
Rose Briar	Dec. 25
The Egotist	Dec. 26
Why Not?	Dec. 26
The Clinging Vine	Dec. 26
Glory	Dec. 26
Will Shakespeare	Jan. 1, '23
Moscow Art Theatre	Jan. 8
Mike Angelo	Jan. 9
Polly Preferred	Jan. 11
The Hunching Bird	Jan. 15
Abie's Attorney	Jan. 17
Give and Take	Jan. 18
Dagmar	Jan. 22
Lady Butterfly	Jan. 22
Extra!	Jan. 22
Romeo and Juliet	Jan. 22
The Dancing Girl	Jan. 22
A Square Peg	Jan. 22

THE MEN BEHIND THE PLAYS—*II.* *Arthur Hopkins*

EVERY now and then, the well-dressed legend goes, a bedraggled fellow pulls up in front of the Plymouth Theatre and makes careless inquiries for one whom he describes as "wearing a derby hat, somewhat stunt and a little below medium height." If he has ever heard of George Jean Nathan from a fellow-tout driver, he adds Mr. Nathan's descriptive bit about "he always looks as if he's just about to pull a red apple out of his pocket and bite into it."

Life-long intimates of Arthur Hopkins direct the tout man to the manager and stand by while he hands over the manuscript of the play Hopkins left in the tout. They are in hopes that Mr. Hopkins will break into speech, perhaps even to the extent of "Tell this to the play" or "Where did you steal it?" or some equally lengthy utterance. They are invariably disappointed.

Hopkins never talks. He won't, he probably regards, on occasion give interviews to those who work with him and who are to carry out his ideas. Where he can't convey his intention by gesture, it is publicly regarded, he resorts to disgust to unmistakable. The myth that he talks as little he can—he believes that a producing manager's sole concern is production and management and not discourse is hilariously resented along Broadway, where things don't happen that way.

It is chiefly due to Arthur Hopkins's departure from the traditional policy of managerial loquacity that he still, after ten years of active producing, is an slightly known to the general public and, to a considerable extent, to those who believe themselves on the fringe of amateur theatrical. When Hopkins discuss the professional life of some who about the professional life of some managers are part of the working equipment of most of New York's theatre goers, Arthur Hopkins is remembered by them with the bare course of the production he has made and nothing more.

He was born Oct. 4, 1880, in Cleveland, son of seven brothers who have done much their marks in various professions. His mother was Welsh, and the daughter of the doctrine of national characteristics find in this that the explanation of his close resemblance, and of what seemed to an unmistakable embarrassment on occasions he has dwelled upon.

A period of study at Western Reserve Academy was followed by his entrance into journalism on Cleveland and St. Paul newspapers. Among other things, he covered McKinley's mother at the Pan-American. Fair in Buffalo, and achieved a newspaper reputation in the man who turned up the facts that established the identity of Czolgosz.

He left newspaper work to enter the theatre by way of the publicity department of Keith's Vaudeville Theatre in Cleveland. Here he performed the routine work of a press agent, and at the same time went through the self-outlined course of study and observation that was to prepare him for his venture into production.

Through his vaudeville connections, Hopkins found the entry into the staging and placing of vaudeville acts a fairly easy task. His experience in this field was decidedly varied—it ranged from labeling Bedini Edith to go into the two-legged vaudeville, in "The Light of St. Agnes," to bringing to vaudeville Everett Shinn's burlesques of melodrama. These latter pieces, "Wrong from the Start" and "More Stunned Against than Usual," were originally acted by actors in Mr. Shinn's Washington Square studio.

Other stars of the legitimate whom he hired on to the twice-a-day stage were Blanche Walsh, in "The Thunder God," and Arnold Daly, in "How He Lied to Her Husband." In the Bertha Kalich play he indicated his contempt for the stereotyped in staging by trying the experiment of playing on a stage almost totally dark throughout the thirty-five minutes of action.

Hopkins was the first man to open a vaudeville in New York. There are records of other exhibitors of vaudeville, but they deal mostly with the nickle from of penny arcades. Hopkins record of vaudeville showrooms at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, and set up business as a show-goes exhibitor of the newest of the arts.

The newest of the arts was as new that it even struck a snag. There was nothing, it developed, in the ordinances so far as the Licenses and Police Departments could see, to cover the exhibition. Some enterprising soul, whose name has unfortunately been lost, ventured the supposition, immediately approved, that a single slot machine be put into the place. The official mind, confounded with something it knew—the ordinances governing the operation of slot machines—was opposed, and the slot-machine was allowed to continue.

In 1919 "The Failed Call," a play by Hopkins, was brought into New York by another manager. It failed. And Hopkins's own production, his first, which came into New York shortly thereafter, also failed to make any impression. It was "Steve"—known on the road as "The Wedding Journey"—with Arnold Daly.

His first production of consequence was "The Poor Little Rich Girl." Eleanor Gates had tried in vain to interest established producers in her play. Hopkins saw the merits of the piece, engaged Viola Dana, then unknown, to play in it, and achieved an artistic and financial success. He now had the money with which to continue his producing career—and he had laid the foundations for his reputation as a producer of plays of other than purely box office value. This was in 1918.

A Summer abroad, devoted largely to study of the German theatre, led to the Hopkins production of "Dangerous." This was a disastrous failure.

The production, he said at the time, "was the first American production ever offered in New York which embodies the ideas of the modern theatre as they have been evolved and developed in the most advanced theatres abroad. The entire method was a complete departure from all the old school stage methods as they have existed with monotonous persistency in the American theatre. I brought to view ideas that have completely ousted all the old traditions of the theatre abroad and which will ensure or have accomplished the same in America."

If the public failed to rally to the support of the new Hopkins ideas in staging, in the case of "Dangerous," it was soon to make up for its offence gloriously. After a production of another Gates play, "We are Seven," came "On Trial," by Elmer Reizenstein, done with Cohan and Harris. Hopkins was the inventor and director of the mechanical effects in this play, which brought the movie cut-back method to the stage. He was also detected the promise of the first version of the play brought in by the author and who made him rewrite it to fit the new scheme of production.

"The Devil's Garden" followed. This play was the first in which Robert Edmund Jones displayed his wares under the Hopkins management. Hopkins had seen his work in Barber's production of "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife."

"The Devil's Garden" was followed by "The Happy Ending," which in turn gave way to "Good Gracious Annabelle." The production of this play introduced another one of Hopkins's discoveries—Clare Kummer, previously known only as the composer of "Dearie," a popular song. Another Kummer play, "A Successful Calamity," with William Gillette, rounded out his season of 1916.

The following season showed that Hopkins, enthusiastically hailed as the white hope of American producers, intended to work his new-found claim. "The Deluge," "Barbara," with Marie Doro, "The Roaring Angel," with Billie Burke, and "The Gypsy Trail," with Phoebe Foster and Ernest Glendening, made up a quartet of productions far above the average Broadway standard of those days.

In 1918 Hopkins rehoodwinked Boston to New York theatregoers. Under his direction Nazimova played in "The Wild Duck," "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House," with vague financial but substantial artistic success. Martin Brown's first play, "A Very Good Young Man," was also among the season's offerings.

The same year Jack Barrymore joined the Hopkins camp in "Redemption." Another Kummer play, "Be Calm, Camilla," Rita Wellman's "The Gentle Wife," and "The Fortune Teller," with Marjorie Rambeau, made up the rest of a busy season.

Only three productions were included in his 1919 activities, but two of them have achieved a permanent place in the record of the theatre. They were "The Jest," with John and Lionel Barrymore, and Gorky's "Lower Depths," done by Hopkins as "A Night's Lodging."

There is a story about Hopkins's "Night's Lodging" that, according to his close friends, shows nicely his method of production. He works on a play, they say, until he is convinced that he has done all that is in his power to do. Then, they say, he washes his hands of it, and there is no power on earth that can make him change his opinion, arrived at after careful consideration and thought.

It was Hopkins's idea, in the production of "The Night's Lodging," to indicate the gloom and lack of hope motif of the play through the lighting, to a large extent. At rehearsals it was pointed out to him that the disposition of the lights, successful as they were in bringing forth the illusion of gloom and lack of hope, also succeeded in darkening the stage so that the audience could barely see some of the characters and could see only the feet of others. Hopkins listened carefully to the arguments and answered:

"You don't like it? I like it."

That ended the question of the lighting of "A Night's Lodging."

In 1920 John Barrymore appeared for Hopkins in "Richard III." It was intended to have a revival of this play follow Barrymore's "Hamlet" engagement this year. Another Hopkins accomplishment of the same season was the production of "Samson and Delilah," which marked the first appearance of Bon-Aami on the English-speaking stage.

Hopkins started 1921 with Lionel Barrymore's appearance in Shakespeare's and Robert Edmund Jones's "Macbeth." Barrymore also appeared in "The Claw."

In the same year he produced what many careful critics consider one of the most important plays ever staged in America. It was "Anna Christie" and represented Eugene O'Neill's introduction as a dramatist to the larger audiences of Broadway, after his select recitals in Greenwich Village. Other productions of the year were "Daddy's Gone A-Hunting," with Marjorie Rambeau, and "The Mile Inn," a play from the Yiddish, with Bon-Aami. Mrs. Hopkins—Eva O'Brien before her marriage—appeared in support of Bon-Aami.

In the year just passed "The Deluge" and "The Beggar's Opera" were revived, and "Voltaire," with Arnold Daly "The Hairy Ape," with Louis Wolheim; "Rose Bernd," with Ethel Barrymore, and "The Old Soak," with Harry Beresford, were produced. Ethel Barrymore also played Juliet and is scheduled to appear in "The Laughing Lady" early in February. Jack Barrymore's "Hamlet," when he leaves it on Feb. 3, will have established a new American record of 101 performances.

If Hopkins refuses to talk about his plans and purposes, he at least has put them in the record for all who will to read. In a slender book, called "How's Your Second Act?" published several years ago by Philip Goodman, he writes:

"The chief criticism of temporary producing is that it lacks either policy or design. The average production is the result of no fixed co-ordination. It has frequently been said of my productions that they conveyed a certain sustained illusion that seemed not to be of the theatre. I believe this is a dream to be true, for it is the result of a definite experimental policy which I have followed vigorously, bringing it more and more to bear in each new production.

"A theory of direction had slowly been evolving in my mind—the theory which for the want of a better term I have defined as Unconscious Projection.

"Briefly, the basis of the theory is this: Complete illusion has to do entirely with the unconscious mind. Except in the case of certain intellectual plays the theatre is wholly concerned with the unconscious mind of the audience. The conscious mind should play no part.

"The theatre is always seeking unanimous reaction. It is palpably evident that unanimous reaction from conscious minds is practically impossible. Seat a dozen people in a room, present them any problem which you ask them consciously to solve, and you get nearly as many different reactions as there are people; but place 1,000 people in a room and strike some note or appeal that is associated with an unconscious bias common to all of them, and you will get a practically unanimous reaction. In the theatre I do not want the emotion that rises out of thought, but the thought that rises out of emotion. The emotional reaction must be secured first.

"In the theatre we can secure this result by presenting every phase so unobtrusively, so free from confusing gesture, movement and emphasis, that all passing action seems inevitable, so that we are never challenged or consciously asked why. This whole treatment begins first with the manuscript, continues through the designing of the settings and follows carefully every actor's movement and inflection. If, throughout, this attitude of easy flow can be maintained, the complete fluttlement of the audience is inevitable."

Arthur Hopkins at a rehearsal is an interesting figure. One sees none of the mad running around, the confusion, the bellowing or the consciously authoritative ordering about that are commonly associated with rehearsals.

Generally, in a Hopkins production, the players are given a few days of rehearsal all by themselves. It is Hopkins's idea that the less formal direction his players have the better will be their final performances, because of the lack of strain and of obvious formality it will show.

When he finally appears at rehearsals, he never corrects an actor publicly or interrupts the business on hand to make his suggestions. What he has to say he tells the actor privately and almost apologetically. It is this that has given rise to the legend, believed even by some actors who have appeared with him, that the cues of Hopkins productions are not directed at all.

"That is exactly as it should be," says Hopkins. "When I discover that an actor is becoming conscious of me I know there is something wrong some place, and it is usually with me."

Hopkins, barely ten years in the producing business, no longer comes under the patronizing head of "promising"—he has arrived. What the future holds for him he does not know—but it is certain to show him continuing on the present path.

ARTHUR HOPKINS

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS—DIRECTION LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

"One of The Handsomest Theatres on Broadway" —New York Herald

NEW WINTER GARDEN

"MARKED FOR SUCCESS" agtow with color, melody and movement" —Quinn Martin, World

Supreme Musical Play THE DANCING GIRL

Staged by J. C. HUFFMAN

With the Greatest Company Ever Assembled!

TO-NIGHT First "Back Home" Concert ALWAYS THE BEST SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

FRANCES WHITE—JAMES BARTON & CO.—RAY MILLER AND HIS BAND—PHIL. BAKER—FRANK FAY & CO.—BUCK & BUBBLES—TOWNES & FRANKLIN—PEDERSON BROS. AND OTHER STAR ACTS.

SHUBERT VAUDEVILLE

CENTRAL Thea. TODAY GAIETIES of 1923

HERMAN TIMBERG presents FROLICS OF 1922

NAT. NAZARRO & CO. With BUCK AND BUBBLES

THE LADY IN ERMINE ! with WILDA BENNETT and WALTER WOOLF

MOVES to the CENTURY THEATRE TO-MORROW NIGHT

500 SEATS at 50c — 500 SEATS at $1.00 — 700 SEATS at $2.00

F. RAY COMSTOCK and MORRIS GEST Present for the First Time in America THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE

Opening (for fourth week) Tomorrow Night at 8 o'clock sharp

Anton Tchekhoff's "THE THREE SISTERS"

MOROSCO EVERY NIGHT AT 8. MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Program for the following and last four weeks:

Tolstoy's "TSAR FYODOR IVANOVITCH," Entire Week of Feb. 5th

Tchekhoff's "THE CHERRY ORCHARD" - - - - 12th

Gorky's "THE LOWER DEPTHS" - - - - 19th

COLLECTIVE BILL for the eighth and last week, consisting of Turgenieff's "THE LADY FROM THE PROVINCES" and three acts from Dostoevsky's "THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOFF" Entire Week of Feb. 26.

SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT AT BOX OFFICE

AMBASSADOR Theatre 49th W. of B'way. WED. EVE. at 8:15 MAT. SAT. at 2:15

THE MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT TESSA KOSTA IN THE MUSICAL ROMANCE CAROLINE

Book by Harry B. Smith and Edward Delaney Dunn (Adapted from the original of Herman Heller and Edward Robinson) Music by R. Rainger and Edward Robinson

WITH A DISTINGUISHED SUPPORTING COMPANY:

HELEN SHIPMAN, J. HAROLD MURRAY, HATTIE KEENE, BARNETT PARKER, VIOLA GILLETTE, HARRISON BROCKBANK, JOHN AGNEW, BEN LINN

Staged by FRED G. LATHAM. Produced under the personal direction of MR. J. J. SHUBERT

AMBASSADOR TONIGHT JAMES BARTON & CO., BERT BAKER & CO., JAMES C. MORTON & CO., ETHEL DAVIS, BURT & ROSEDALE, LEONARD & EDDY, SKATING HAMILTONS, OTHER STAR ACTS.

BROADHURST THEATRE, 44th ST. WEST OF B'WAY. Evgs. 8:30—Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30. HEADQUARTERS OF REPERTORY PLAYS

WHISPERING WIRES

HOLDS AUDIENCES SPELLBOUND!

CASINO 39th Street and Broadway. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. MUSICAL COMEDY REPUTATION.

SALLY, IRENE & MARY

With Eddie Dowling and Sylvia Sidney. BEST SEATS: Eve. $1.50. Wed. Mat. $1.50 to $1.00. Sunday Mat. & Holidays.

39th ST. Theatre, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat.

"THIS PLAY IS SUPERB." —Telegram.

LEO DITRICHSTEIN in THE EGOTIST

A Comedy by DEN HICKS, author of "EXCUSE MY DUST" and "SAWDUST AND SPANGLES"

HARLEM Opera House, 125th St. & 7th Ave. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

GAIETIES of 1923

Vaudeville Favorites and Beauty Chorus. Today, Last Day: The Midnight Revelers.

BELMONT Thea., 48 E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAURICE S. REYNES presents The Next Molnar Play Passions For Men

With O. P. HEGGIE. Smartest Comedy in Town!

JOHN GOLDEN PRESENTS 7TH HEAVEN BOOTH W. 45th ST. EVES. 8:30 Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th and B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Good Orchestra Seats $1.50. ONE WEEK. Beginning THURSDAY NIGHT. "TO THE LADIES!" with HELEN HAYES. By the Authors of "ROMANCE" and "ANNIE MIXED." WEEK FEB. 5. "DULCY" with LYNN FONTANNE. Today—Sunday Concerts—Curtain 2:30 to 11:30.

"One's sense of humor deliciously titillated." —Alex Dale, N. Y. American.

BERTHA KALICH IN "JITTA'S ATONEMENT"

A TRAGI-COMEDY by SIGMUND TRESTICH. Adapted by GEORGE BERNARD SHAW. "Is as modern as Shub." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

COMEDY 41st St., West of 5th Ave. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

Greatest Laughing Hit in Town!

MAX MARCIN, Inc., presents LOUIS MANN AND GEORGE SIDNEY in ABBIE HOFFMAN'S FARCE COMEDY "Give — Take"

49th ST. Thea., W. of B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

I cannot recall ever to have seen a play I liked more. "F. P. A."

Sent us away with a feeling of having been warmed and nourished in spirit. CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

A beautiful thing . . . acted to high perfection. HILDECARDE HAWTHORNE

The finest blank verse spoken on our stage since Shakespeare's day. JOHN GALSWORTHY.

✓ CLARENCE DARROW'S Plea of Shakespeare's Youth

Will Shakespeare National Theatre 41st, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat.

THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTIONS

At the Guild Theatre, the Candlelight Play, R. U. R., by Capek, is proving to be one of the sensations of the year. Now in its fourth month and still continuing. Evenings at 8:30 and matinees Wednesday and Saturday. There will be an extra matinee of this play on Monday, Feb. 12th.

On Monday, February 5th, the Theatre Guild will present as its fourth production of the season Shaw's classic, "Pygmalion," with music by Grieg, at the Garrick Theatre (the Theatre Guild's home). Seats now on sale. Matinees Thurs. & Sat.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S TWIN TRIUMPHS

44TH ST. THEA. JUST W. OF BROADWAY. EVENINGS at 8:30. MATS. THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN The Great Play

"A thrilling and magnificent spectacle." —Alexander Woollcott, Herald.

PLAYHOUSE 48TH ST., EAST OF BROADWAY—Bryant 5035. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.

4th MONTH of the 1st YEAR

"Delightful unusual comedy, full of fun." —C. P. Sawyer, Eve. Post.

UP SHE GOES

"Clean cut, wholesome, amusing." —Quinn Martin, World.

"Those who like straight melodrama, tense, rapid, compelling (and who does not?) will find"

IT IS THE LAW

"precisely their kind of play" —JOHN CORBIN, Times.

COMEDY — ROMANCE — THRILLS

BAYES 48th ST. WEST of B'WAY. The Perfect Theatre. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

SPECIAL EDITIONS OF LAUGHS LONGACRE THEA. EVS. 8:30. THIS WK. W. of B'WAY. MATS. WED. & SAT.

JACK ALGHOUTE and WM. CHULLER, JR., Publishers

EXTRA!

NEW YORK'S NEWEST COMEDY HIT!!!

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.— AL'S HERE!

"The Old Soak"

By PUD GARRISS

"Human and lovable as Rip Van Winkle." —Charles Darnton, Eve. World

PLYMOUTH THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY. EVENINGS 8:30. MATINEES THURSDAY & SATURDAY 2:30.

NOT A MOTION PICTURE BUT— A TERRIFIC DRAMA OF RESTLESS PASSION

"ALLURINGLY, GORGEOUSLY PICTURESQUE AND UNMISTAKABLY DANGEROUS." CHARLES DARNTON, Eve. World

IN

NAZIMOVA

THE INCOMPARABLE RUSSIAN STAR —HERSELF—Returned to the Speaking Stage in

"DAGMAR" By Louis Evan Shipman. Presented by Frederic Harwood. MANAGEMENT CHARLES FROHMAN

"A THING SO VIVID AND REAL IT HELD YOU BREATHLESS." JAMES CLARK, Phila. Ledger.

SELWYN THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. Nights 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

EUGENE H. ROTH Presents

BIGGEST OF ALL SHOWS

Surpassing the Combined Circuses, Menageries and Zoos of the World!

HUNTING BIG GAME IN AFRICA

With Gun and Camera, by H. A. SNOW

The Most Thrilling Motion Picture of Wild Animal Life Ever Made (N. Y. Times)

LEADER OF THE AFRICAN WILD ELEPHANTS THAT CHARGED THE CAMERA

H. A. SNOW poked his camera right up under the noses of the wildest animals of the African jungles and came away with pictures of the whites of the beasts' eyes. This is an extraordinary film. Quinn Martin, N. Y. World

TAXIMER PLUNGES ONLY ENEMY WART HOG'S TUSKS CANNOT PENETRATE.

An example of the Cinema at its best. A more astonishingly interesting and unmodestly thrilling set of pictures has not been shown on Broadway in many a day. It crowds more real drama into its two reels than 90 per cent. of the so-called super-specials. E. V. Darling, N. Y. Clipper.

It is exciting and humorous. Combine between Flivver and the worst hog are funnier than the antics of Lloyd or Chaplin. N. Y. Sun.

More drama in a single reel of "Hunting Big Game in Africa" than in a bale of Hollywood productions.—N. Y. Tribune.

CUBS OF PERSHING'S LEOPARDS RAISED WITH POSTER CARE BY EXPLORER SNOW—RAPIDLY BROUGHT TO AMERICA

The most complete—which means the most instructive and the most thrilling—motion picture of wild animal life ever made. The beautiful, the ugly, the swift, the sluggish—they are there, singly and in herds, at water holes and driving across the plain or diving into the jungle undergrowth. Comedy is introduced to relieve the tense action. J. O. Spearing, N. Y. Times.

"Best Film Entertainment in New York Today."— Daily News.

CHARGING RHINOCEROS MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL AFRICAN BIG GAME

LYRIC 42nd STREET West of B'way PRICES Nights 25, 50, 75, $1, $1.50 Matinees 25, 50, 75, $1.00 ALL SEATS RESERVED

TWICE DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS, 2:30-8:30. TICKETS SELLING FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th St., E. of B'way. EVENINGS at 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT.

SAM H. HARRIS presents JEANNE EAGELS IN "RAIN"

Founded on W. Somerset Maugham's "Miss Thompson" by John Colton & Clemence Randolph. Staged by John D. Williams

SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH OF AN AUTHOR

PRINCESS W. 39th St. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. & Sun. Mats. 2:30. Popular Priced Wed. Mat. Pirandello's Continuous! Novelty "A liberal education for authors, actors, critics and the public—and delightful entertainment besides." —Lee Wilson Dodd.

BIJOU W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LISTENING IN

The Joyful Mystery Play

MOROSCO W. 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

"I liked Carrillo much better in 'Mike Angelo' than I did in 'Loan-shark.' Lik." —Alex Dale, American.

4th Week OLIVER MOROSCO presents LEO Carrillo

AND COMPANY In the LOVE and LAUGHTER hit "MIKE ANGELO" By EDWARD LOCKE

OPENING SUNDAY OLIVER MOROSCO will present FEB. 5 MISS EMILY STEVENS

and company including H. REEVES-SMITH, FRANCES UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM HOYT in Thompson Buchanan's New Problem Comedy "A SPORTING THING TO DO."

SEATS THURSDAY WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEST SEATS $2.00

RITZ Thea. 48th St. WEST OF B'WAY. Phone Pennsylvania 6356. EVS. WED. & SAT.

MAUDE FULTON in "The HUMMING BIRD"

HAS CAPTIVATED NEW YORK. SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Anne Nichols' Laughing Success

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE 38th Week THE PLAY THAT PUT IT IN HUMOR

WELCOME SILK MEN OF THE WORLD TO THE GREATEST SHOW IN THE WORLD "BETTER TIMES"

TWICE DAILY—2:30-8:30—AT THE HIPPODROME

OFFICIAL GALA RECEPTION TO FOREIGN DELEGATES JAN. 31

BURTON HOLMES in NEW Photo Stories of Travel CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:30

MONDAY MATINEE AT 3 KOREA AND MANCHURIA

Extra: Passion Play, Sats. Eve., Feb. 11. Popular Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75c, plus tax.

COLUMBIA Broadway and 47th St. This Week BURLESQUE

Commencing Tomorrow Afternoon ALL SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE ANOTHER COMING GOOD ONE Gen. P. Murphy — Gen. Douglas and the STEP LIVELY GIRLS

All New—"All Peppy." Twice daily, moderate prices, seats now sold in advance. Standing permitted. Next week Big Jamboree, with Frank Hunter and Lawrence Schwab Series.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

Empire THEATRE, B'WAY & 40th ST. POPULAR PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. BILLIE BURKE in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S SPARKLING COMEDY "ROSE BRIAR"

WITH ALLAN DINEHART, FRANK CONROY, JULIA HOTT & Exceptional Cast. A ZIEGFELD Production.

New Amsterdam Theatre at 8:10 POP. PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. TO TOMORROW NIGHT 275th Gala Time Joyous Celebration ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

Staged by Ned Wayburn. A NATIONAL INSTITUTION GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL

GLOBE B'WAY & 46th ST. EVENINGS AT 8:30. 46th, Wed. & Sat., 2:30. Nights 8 to 32. Wed. Mat. Prs. Seats $2.50. OLIVER MOROSCO'S NEW and BADI-ANTLY BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL COMEDY

"SHOULD BUY FOR MONEY" —Globe. LADY BUTTERFLY

Staged by ZED WATBURN WITH "THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHORUS" Before 8, or not

Morning World says: "FROM SNOW WHITE BLONDS TO DE-WITCHING BRUNETTES. THEY ARE MARVELOUS TO LOOK UPON."

Evening Mail says: "FUNNIEST CLOWNING ON BROAD-WAY."

Evening Sun says: "A DAZZLING SPECTACLE."

Morning Tribune says: "PURE ENTERTAINMENT — LOVELY AND GAY."

Morning Times says: "ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF DANCERS WITH THE ENTHUSIASM AND DEXTER-ITY OF 16TH AVE. AND THE FINISH OF FIFTH."

Evening Telegram says: "MOST ASTOUNDING SCENIC EFFECT SINCE THE FIRST FUME OF 'THE STORM.'—MATCHLESS CAST OF EN-TERTAINERS."

Punch & Judy 49 E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. GUTHRIE McCLINTIC Presents A SQUARE PEG

A Play of contemporary American life by LEWIS BEACH, author of "The Clod." with Beverly Sitgreaves, Wm. E. Hall, Lumsden Hare, Walter Vidor, Blanche Bilbe, Leonard Doyle and Others.

IT STIMULATES Your Joy in Life With Thrills, Quips and Laughter— LAST WARNING

with WM. COURTLEIGH. KLAW THEATRE, 45 St., W. of B'way. Matinees Wed. & Sat.

GEO. M. COHAN B'way at 43d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A. H. WOODS presents (In association with Charles L. Wagner) A BEAUTIFUL AND MOVING PLAY

The LOVE CHILD

With SIDNEY BLACKMER, JANET BEECHER, LEE BAKER. By HENRI BATAILLE. Adapted by MARTIN BROWN.

SAM H. HARRIS presents MARGARET LAWRENCE IN THE SWEETEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD

Secrets

Staged by Sam Forrest. FULTON 46 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30. Seats at Box Office, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50.

ELTINGE 42nd ST., W. of B'WAY. EVES. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30. A. H. WOODS presents HELEN MACKELLAR IN A POWERFUL AND ORIGINAL DRAMA

The MASKED WOMAN

WITH LOWELL SHERMAN. By KATE JORDAN. Based on the French of CHAS. NEWE.

MUSIC BOX West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SAM H. HARRIS presents

Irving Berlin's New MUSIC BOX REVUE

Staged by HASSARD SHORT. Grace Larue, Charlotte Greenwood, John Steel, Clark & McCullough, William Gaxton, Robinson Newbold, Fairbanks Twins, Hoich, Rich, Stewart, Ruth Pease, McCarthy Sisters, Amelia Allen & Hal Sherman.

CORT THEA., 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. THE COMEDY SMASH! MERTON OF THE MOVIES

Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. S. Kaufman & Marc Connelly —WITH— Glenn Hunter—Florence Nash

EQUITY 48TH ST. THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "Best Comedy in Town." —Life.

WHY NOT?

By JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS. SPECIAL BENEFIT MAT. WED., JAN. 31.

HUDSON Th., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2:30.

THE HIT OF THE TOWN! GEORGE M. COHAN'S INTERNATIONAL SCREAM "SO THIS IS LONDON!"

By ANNIE HUGHES GOODRICH. "HOWLING SUCCESS"—Gen. Post. "A GENUINE HIT!"—Telegram.

LYCEUM 45 St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.

"THE most human and compre-hensible of modern Shylocks . . . A vigorous and imaginative produc-tion." —Heywood Broun, World.

DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD

As Shylock in Wm. Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice

LIBERTY Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

POP. MATS. WED. & SAT. "BEST AMERICAN MUSICAL PLAY IN THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD" GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS in LITTLE NELLIE KELLY

The New Song and Dance Hit

with ELIZABETH HINES. Our own Little American Girl

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30.

2nd YEAR "A Cinderella of the Byways." —Burns Mantle, Daily News.

DAVID BELASCO presents Lenore Ulric in KIKI

This is FERDINAND DE LEVIS and when some one stole his £1000 it started a lot of trouble in Loyalties

By JOHN GALSWORTHY. GAIETY Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

6th MONTH AT THE EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave. 50 St. Mts. Thurs. (Pop.) & Sat. EVERY NIGHT Except Sun. The GINGHAM GIRL With Edith Bassell and Her Cast. $1.00 to $2.50. "Best Musical Comedy in Town."—Alan Dale.

HENRY MILLER'S Thea., 124 W. 43 St. Mts. Thurs. & Sat. JANE COWL - "JULIET" In Shakespeare's "ROMEO AND JULIET"

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'WAY & 38TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:30. NIGHTS incl. SAT. MAT. and EVE., 50c to $2.50. Pop. Wed. Mat. Entire Orch. $1; 2d Bal. 50c; Orch. $2. SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD—BUY IN ADVANCE!

"'THE CLINGING VINE' IS A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT IN MUSICAL COMEDY ANNALS" —STEPHEN RATHBUN in EVE. SUN.

HENRY W. SAVAGE'S NEW MUSICAL SENSATION with PEGGY WOOD

Book and Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young—Music by Harold Levey. Staged by Ivan Bach—Musical Numbers staged by Julian Alfred.

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET"

LAST TWO WEEKS. Settings by Robert Edmond Jones. "The characterization was more nearly to the heart's desire than any other within memory."—Percy Hammond, Tribune.

SAM H. HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30 Sharp.

SCREEN WANTED—A POET

It has been remarked by various observers that the technique of Shakespeare's plays has several points of contact with that of the modern dramatic motion picture. There is, of course, the rapid change of scene common to both and their common dependence upon variety and brevity of physical action.

And the comparison may be carried further. In his comprehensive book, "Shakespeare," published last year by Duffield & Co., Raymond Macdonald Alden remarks, (pp. 67-68), that the Shakespeare "lost, as a rule," over the "outline of time and place" but delighted pleasure from a "multiplicity and fluidity of movement" on their stage "which with us is provided with the greatest rather than the regular figure."

Furthermore, as in Prof. Alden on page 12, "whether our comedy, tragedy, history, or a blend of types in the daring method of the three, the qualities of richness, vitality, and intensity of glory [illegible] were as much the first demand of the Elizabethans in the greatest days of English drama, as of a Broadway "movie" audience today."

Born in the details of his story-telling method, Shakespeare sometimes anticipated the screen of today. In "Richard III," for instance, "by adding the stage with the bust of Clarence for one side and that of Richmond on the other, Shakespeare achieved just such an effect as the maker of a modern photoplay when he 'cuts in' a flashing close of two persons who are to be held simultaneously in the spectator's mind, though actually at some distance from each other." (p. 38). Prof. Alden also mentions specifically that in "representing Milton on land and sea" in "Anthony and Cleopatra," Shakespeare resorts to "the primitive moving-picture method" of his earlier plays.

It may be remarked, further, that Shakespeare was the popular heavyweight of his day. He did not devote himself to the Elizabethan lightweight. Ben Jonson seems to have done that, and the result, says Leonard Digges in some verses contributed to a collection of Shakespeare's poems made in 1640, was that

> when "Queene" would appear,
> And on the stage at half-sword parley were
> Brutus and Cassius; O how the auditory
> Were ravished, with what wonder they went thence,
> When some new day they would not brake
> Their learning through wel-shaved O "Oth-ello,"
> "Hamlet," was the treasure they paid dearest for,
> Sweet Swan, or the Jealous Moor.

Ben Jonson's comedies, he adds—says Alden, (p. 38)—"have not paid the cost of heating the theatre and feeding the doorkeeper," when, for but Falstaff alone, with Hal, Poins and the rest, or Benedick and Beatrice, or "that cross-gartered gull" Malvolio, and "the midnight gallants, brave, are all full."

"Hamlet" was Shakespeare's outstanding success on the stage as a tragedy of blood and revenge "and melodrama itself" solely on an acting play today," and in this and other works Shakespeare "undertook primarily to tell vivid and appealing stories in dramatic form." Nor did he trouble himself to invent these stories. He was not always crying—as are so many photoplay people of today with a world of material to select from—that the need of the hour was for "good" plots. He took his stories from "material already provided in classical, medieval and Renaissance fiction," and he never established "any specific basis for plotting as an art in itself."

"What did he do then?" Simply this—he vitalized his characters, he made them real. He "probably added nothing of importance to the action" of Hamlet, for instance, but "uncovered himself . . . with the question, Of what manner of people could this story be true?" And "to answer what happened" in "Hamlet," the "human, the humor, the wisdom, the sweetness, the poetry of the drama are centered up" in Hamlet himself, a human being.

And so it is that, although Shakespeare's characters do incredible things, although many of his plots disregard all laws of logic and probability, his people live; they are vital, they are human, they are enduring. For Shakespeare, though "not an original thinker in abstract terms, is the writer who has thought most thoroughly and effectively in terms of concrete human feeling and conduct." He "took only the common stuff of the populace for his material, essential." But he was not a Hawthorne. He was a poet. He "attempted expression of 'it the,' specifically poetic interpretation of human experience." He "perfected a style which united the reality of direct dramatic utterance with the transfiguring powers of poetry."

In other words, it was by his treatment that Shakespeare made the lay figures of his stage come to life, and in his treatment he used his medium, the language of poetry, not only the superficial poetry of lines that scan, but the poetry of interpretation, of understanding, of sympathy, of disappointment or jubilation—as expressed in words.

What the screen needs today, then, is the Shakespeare. It has the technique, it has the language, but it lacks the man.

The Shakespeare of the screen, the poet—and he must be a poet—who will make photoplays of immense popularity and enduring vitality is the creative genius who will have Shakespeare's comprehension of humanity and his consummate mastery of his medium. As soon as they are a little old most of the photoplays popular today will be laughed at, as those of ten and fifteen years ago are laughed at today, because they have no real vitality. Their people are not living human beings. But the pictures made by the Shakespeare of the screen will never grow old. Indeed, they will live forever, as "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" and "Othello" do.

But they haven't been created yet. Where's the chosen Shakespeare?

Dennis Neilson-Terry, the director of the stirring "Hindle," which was at the Comedy last week . . . Incidentally, it is said that H. Dennis-Burger has photographed "The Three Musketeers." . . . Where is this film? . . . Who has it? . . . Daniel Carson Goodman, who made "What's Wrong With the Women?" is still concerned about the female of the species, it appears. . . . His latest production, "Into the World Gone Mad," deals with the mother of a flapper who flies north further and longer, or rather, later, than daughter does.

A screen version of Dickens's "Great Expectations," announced with sufficient vagueness to indicate that it is of foreign origin, has been obtained by Hugh Dalley and, doubtless, will be exhibited soon . . . Richard Barthelmess and John S. Robertson have returned from Cuba, where they went to make the exteriors for "The Bright Shawl," but the other traveling star of Inspiration Pictures, Lillian Gish, is still at work in Rome on "The White Sister," under the direction of Henry King . . . Also among the travelers now are Thomas Meighan, Lila Lee and Alfred E. Green, who have gone to Palestine to work on "The Ne'er Do Well," for Paramount . . . William de Mille will direct the production of "Grumpy" for Paramount, with Theodore Roberts in the title played by Cyril Maude on the stage . . . Hart Dorr Hippen's story, "Broadway Broke," is to be filmed by J. Joseph Bentley with Benedetta Crosmond and Mary Carr in the principal parts . . . Paul Bern, formerly publicity editor of the Goldwyn Company, has become superintendent of the Universal productions, according to The Film Daily . . . Douglas MacLean will appear for Associated Exhibitors in a screen version of James Montgomery's play, "The Adventure," which has already been adapted to the musical comedy stage as "Going Up."

J. J. Dove, who is more widely known in this administration than the Canadian field, although more than a little of the output of his studios has delighted theatre owners, announces a series of one-reel Romances, the first three of which are "The Mystery Box," which treats of traffic; "The Sky Splitter," an account of a trip from the earth to one of the neighboring planets, and "Gambling With the Gulf Stream," which shows what may happen if the course of the gulf stream, some current in character, is changed. The films will be distributed by the W. W. Hodkinson Corporation.

PICTURE PLAYS AND PEOPLE

NEW names and old names in new connections figure largely in the film reports of the last few weeks. . . . There is, for instance, the announcement of Warner Brothers that they have not only obtained the screen rights to several of the Belasco productions, but have obtained Mr. Belasco along with them, the specification being that he will "aid in the preparation of the scenarios, editing and titling and the shooting of the scenes" for "The Gold Diggers," "Deburau" and "Dollar." . . . Then, there's Bob Wagner, who has written up the film folk and is now to become one of them himself, having agreed to direct for Paramount, his first picture being "Twenty-Six Cents an Hour," from a story by Walter Woods, with Walter Hiers in the leading role. . . . Meanwhile, the former Paramount director, Penrhyn Stanlaws, has come to town with independent plans for the future which he has not yet made public. . . . And Mae McAvoy is to be starred by Thomas H. Ince in "Her Reputation." It appears, but whether this means that she has left the Paramount fold for good the authority does not state. . . . Wallace Beery, however, seems to have departed definitely for the Vitagraph camp, where she is playing in "Masters of Men," which David Smith is directing. . . . Among the authors who seem to have gone into the movies in a modest way is Zane Grey, who will hereafter yield the screen rights to his stories to the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation and "collaborate actively" in their presentation. . . . William Duncan is also among those transferring his allegiance. . . . When his contract with Vitagraph expires next March he will direct and act in a set of such for Universal Pictures. . . . But more startling than any of these announcements is the report that Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Charlie Chaplin contemplate stepping from the front to the rear of the camera. . . . They want to become directors, it is said, and after appearing in two or three more pictures each, will leave off the make-up and take up the megaphone. . . . But even The Morning Telegraph, which spreads the news, offers it only as a "rumor," adducing to support it no evidence except the statement that Mr. Chaplin is already producing a serious picture starring Edna Purviance in which he is not to be seen. . . . Of more immediate importance than these rumors of ultimate retirement from the acting screen is the report in The Film Daily that Douglas Fairbanks will make, and, presumably, appear in a Greek story set in the time of Pericles, on the script of which he and Howard Kinsbrick are now at work. . . . The private story already announced will probably come from the Fairbanks studio first, however. . . . And whether Chaplin becomes a director or not, he is about to enter largely into the management of his own affairs, for not only has his contract with First National been completed, but one of its clauses stipulates that the ownership of every film which he delivers to First National shall revert to him at the end of five years, and, according to The Film Daily again, he will become the owner of "A Dog's Life" and "Shoulder Arms" this year, the former in April and the latter in October. . . . On the same calendar he will acquire "Sunnyside" and "A Day's Pleasure" in 1924, "The Kid" and "The Idle Class" in 1925, "Pay Day" in 1927, and "The Pilgrim," not yet released, presumably in 1928. . . . And, although First National has not and will not let these Chaplin works lie around the vaults doing nothing, there will still be a good deal of exhibition value in them, one imagines, when they come home to their producer.

"The Ex-Kaiser in Exile," in which the Ex-Kaiser plays a principal, if unsuspecting, part, will be distributed by the Hodkinson Corporation. . . . After a delay of several months the Universal Pictures Corporation has signed a new contract for the distribution of the Century Comedies featuring Baby Peggy. . . . In celebration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of New York, the Producers-Distributing Corporation is putting out a film made up of pictures and drawings showing the growth of the city. . . . The annual "get-together" luncheon of the National Board of Review will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 2.

Burton Holmes's next travelogue, "Mademoiselle Riens and Monsieur," will be delivered at Carnegie Hall this evening and tomorrow afternoon. . . . The Goldwyn Company's screen version of "The Cobbler," directed by Marshall Neilan, was shown to the trade at the Capitol Theatre last Tuesday morning. . . . It will be exhibited publicly at the Capitol in the week of Feb. 11. . . . Scarcely credible, but interesting, nevertheless, is the report printed in The London Post that Sarah Bernhardt plans to make another screen appearance before—well, before her final retirement. . . . And the story doesn't hesitate to specify that the picture will be directed by Harry Pel-

This Week's Films.

RIVOLI—"The World's Applause," directed by William de Mille, written by Clare Kummer, with Bebe Daniels, Lewis Stone and others, a Paramount picture; "Pal of the Bottom," with Baby Peggy.

RIALTO—"The Dangerous Age," directed by John M. Stahl, with Lewis Stone, Clare Kummer, Edith Roberts and others, a First National picture.

CHURCH—"Poor Men's Wives," directed by Louis J. Gasnier, written by Frank Dazey and Agnes Christine Johnston, with Barbara La Marr, David Butler, Betty Francisco and others, a Preferred picture.

MARK STRAND—"Nobody's Money," with Jack Holt, Wanda Hawley and others, directed by Wallace Worsley, adapted by Beulah Marie Dix from William Le Baron's play of the same name, a Paramount picture; "Pete's Dragon," and Burton Holmes's travelogue, "The Long Shot," with Tom Moore.

CAMEO—"One Million in Jewels," written and directed by J. P. McGowan, with Hy McGowan, Helen Holmes, Elinor Fair and others.

CAPITOL—"Robin Hood," with Douglas Fairbanks, twenty at the Lyric.

LYRIC—"Starting Par Gasnier in Africa," with Gaston and Camera," opened Jan. 8.

ASTOR—"The Third Alarm," opened Jan. 8.

LOEW'S NEW YORK—Today and tomorrow, "Dr. Jack," with Harold Lloyd, and "Fruits of Faith," with Will Rogers; Tuesday, "Quick Millions," with Tom Mix; Wednesday, "Thirty Days," with Wallace Reid; daily change of program.

PLAZA—Today, tomorrow and Tuesday, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," with Blanche Sweet; Wednesday and Thursday, "The Sky Pilot," with Alexis Chalmers and Richard Dix; Friday and Saturday, "It Actually," with Tom Moore.

STATE—Today and Tuesday, "The Prince and the Pauper"; Wednesday, "Gold Rush and Two," with Betty Compson; Thursday and Friday, "The Three Must-Get-Theres," with Max Davidson; "Do Women Kiss and Tell?" with Thomas Meighan.

STRAND—Today through Wednesday, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," with Blanche Sweet; Thursday through Saturday, "Thirty Days," with Wallace Reid.

HOYT'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Today through Wednesday, "The Pride of the Barnum Floor"; Thursday through Saturday, "Lights of New York."

BROOKLYN STRAND—"Omar, the Tentmaker," with Guy Bates Post.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE

THIS WEEK (CONCERTS SUNDAY, 2:30 P. M.) Beginning Monday, January 29th

2:14	HERMAN & WILLS	8:14
2:26	"SANDY"	8:26
2:38	MADELINE COLLINS	8:38
2:53	MRS. RODOLPH VALENTINO	8:53
3:07	JOE ROME & LOU GAUT	9:07
3:17	VINCENT LOPEZ And His Hotel Pennsylvania Orchestra	9:17
3:31	GUS EDWARDS' ANNUAL REVIEW	9:31
4:31	JOHNNY BURKE "DRAFTED"	10:31
4:45	ROSE & MOON	10:45

COMING Mon., Feb. 5 MISS JULIA ARTHUR in SHAKESPEARE'S "HAMLET" SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE WEEK

LAND OF LIBERTY WHAT A GLORIOUS MUSICAL COMEDY

GLORY

NOTABLE CAST "THE BIG SISTER OF IRENE" SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

VANDERBILT THEATRE 48th St., East of B'way. Bryant 8124.

EVENINGS AT 8:30. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30 SPECIAL MATINEES LINCOLN'S & WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAYS.

HIPPODROME—TO-NIGHT 8:15 PROMPT

OWING TO THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE RECENT GREAT BENEFIT, THERE WILL BE THIS EVENING A REPETITION OF THE PROGRAM

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT

WITH ITS UNIQUE AND UNPRECEDENTED LIST OF STARS OF THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION AND INCLUDING MR. AND MRS. RODOLPH VALENTINO AND THE GREAT WERNDLER ZIEGFELD WITH ANDRAS CASTANO.

A BILL OF STRIKING NOVELTIES

PRICES $1.50 TO $3.00 AT BOX OFFICE NOW. NO WAR TAX.

MANAGEMENT OF DANIEL FROHMAN

MOTION PICTURES

B. P. SCHULBERG Presents

POOR MEN'S WIVES

OPENS TODAY

MATINEE 3:00 EVENING 8:30

Distributed by Al Lichtman Corporation

DIRECTED BY GASNIER

With a distinguished cast including BARBARA LAMARR, DAVID BUTLER, RICHARD TUCKER, BETTY FRANSISCO, ZASU PITTS and THE HEAVENLY TWINS

Written by AGNES CHRISTINE JOHNSTON & FRANK DAZEY

PRICES: 50c to $1.50

CRITERION B'WAY at 44 ST.

B. F. KEITH'S BROADWAY THEATRES

WORLD'S BEST VAUDEVILLE

COLONIAL Broadway at 63rd Street

FANNY BRICE

FRANK BURNS & CO. | SOUTHLAND ENTERTAINERS

ONA MUNSON & CO. | MARY HAYNES

81ST STREET Broadway at 81st St.

HARRY STODDARD AND HIS ORCHESTRA

THE FLIRT

RIVERSIDE Broadway at 96th St.

TRIXIE FRIGANZA

VAUGHN COMFORT | RICHARD KEAN & CO.

MABEL FORD | ROCKWELL & FOX

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42nd, W. of B'way

TODAY—MATINEE & NIGHT B. F. KEITH'S Celebrated SUNDAY Concerts

Prices 25c to $1.00. Eve. $1 to $2.50

BIG BILL OF STARS HEADED BY MRS. RODOLPH VALENTINO AND VINCENT LOPEZ AND HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA ORCHESTRA

F. F. PROCTOR'S

5th Ave. 23d St. 58th St. 125th St.

"THE WORLD'S A STAGE" With Dorothy Phillips AND SNAPPY VAUDEVILLE

BRAMHALL PLAY HOUSE 27th STREET at LEXINGTON AVENUE

Thursday Eve., Feb. 1st

The Bramhall Players Present "The Fool's Revenge" A DRAMA IN FOUR ACTS

BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St., E. of 3rd Ave.

POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

REMAINING THURSDAY NIGHT

Wm. A. Brady Presents "THE MAN WHO CAME BACK" By Julian Street and Frank Dare

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Teller's Shubert BROOKLYN Fulton, Clermont, Flatbush Sts. Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat.

Arthur Hopkins Presents Pauline Lord IN HOPKINS PUBLICS GREAT PLAY Anna Christie WITH GEORGE MARION & FRANK MORGAN

Feb. 5—Great New Century Theatre, B. K.

Blossom Time THE ROMANCE BOY OF 1923

LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Fulton, Bedford & Livingston Sts., Brooklyn

Mon., Tues., Wed., Jan. 29, 30, 31.

"THE KINGDOM WITHIN" with GASTON GLASS PAULINE STARKE

Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun., Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4.

"ONE WEEK OF LOVE" with ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN CONWAY TEARLE

VAUDEVILLE

MONTAUK BARGAIN MATS. WED. & SAT.

LAURETTE TAYLOR In FANNIE HURST'S new play "HUMORESQUE" ADAPTED TO A MOTION PICTURE adapted by and under the direction of J. BARTLEY MASSEY Photoplay by A. L. GRAEFER and GEO. C. TYLER $1.50 Prices

WEEK FEB. 5 "TO THE LADIES" HELEN HAYES

MOTION PICTURES

TO GOVERNOR AL SMITH

The management of the Astor Theatre, Broadway at 45th St., extends to you and your staff a cordial invitation to be its honored guests to see "The Third Alarm," that thrilling motion picture which so dramatically presents that spirit of courageous service to others which has made men like yourself the choice of their people.

We are sure you will be thrilled by this remarkable photoplay—you will respond to the deeply sentimental ties that bind his family together—you will cheer and applaud in its entirety a picture which has been acclaimed by press and public the outstanding photo-dramatic sensation of the country.

Shall we arrange for your party tomorrow, Tuesday or Wednesday, Your Excellency? There are two performances daily at 2:00 and 8:30 P.M. The press New York public which helped elect you to your present high office has been voicing approval of this picture by packing the Astor Theatre at matinees and evenings for three solid weeks.

ASTOR THEA. B'way at 45th TWICE DAILY. 2:30—8:30. 2 Performances Sunday, 2:30, 4:30, 8:30 P.M.

Dir. B. S. MOSS CAMEO THEATRE TODAY AND ALL WEEK

WM. B. BRUSH Presents "Old Iron" B'way

ONE MILLION IN JEWELS

The romance of an one of the Secret Service whose unusual methods to forestall smuggling bring him into disgrace only to crown him with unforeseen happiness.

Featuring HELEN HOLMES, J. P. McGOWAN AND ELINOR FAIR

Personally Directed by J. P. McGOWAN

Complete Presentation Includes PATHE NEWS—COMEDY—TRAVEL—TOPICS OF THE DAY CAMEO ORCHESTRA

Doors 1 P.M.-11 P.M. Within 11 A.M.-11 P.M.

LOEW'S STATE BROADWAY AT 45 STR.

January 29-30-31

"THE KINGDOM WITHIN" GASTON GLASS—PAULINE STARKE

VAUDEVILLE Including BILLY GRESHELL—PERCY WEBBER

COMING THURSDAY "ONE WEEK OF LOVE"

Direction Lee Brother PLAZA MADISON AVE. & 59 ST.

"QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER" PLAZA CONCERT ORCHESTRA

MOTION PICTURES

MARK STRAND

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION B'way & 47th St. Director Joseph Plunkett

BEGINNING TODAY LOUIS B. MAYER Presents JOHN M. STAHL'S Latest Production

"The DANGEROUS AGE"

With an Exceptional Cast including: LEWIS STONE, EDITH ROBERTS, CLEO MADISON, JAMES MORRISON

A First National Attraction

The Mark Strand presents for the first time "RURAL FANTASIE" introducing WALT KUHN'S latest dance travesty "PETULANT PETUNIA'S" M. Bourmont, Mlle. Klimenowicz, Tichener Bessier, La Cour and staff, and Donald Chalmers, Gertrude Reardon, John Young, and Frank Keller. Settings designed by Walt Kuhn and painted by Gates and Morange.

MARK STRAND TOPICAL REVIEW | Prologue—GEORGE REARDON, Baritone

OUR NEW GANG COMEDY, "THE CHAMPEEN"

STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Carl Edouarde Conductor

MARK STRAND SPECIAL—NEXT SUNDAY NORMA TALMADGE In her latest Motion Picture Triumph "A VOICE FROM THE MINARET" By ROBERT HICHENS

Theatres Under Direction of Hugo Riesenfeld

RIVOLI BROADWAY and 49th St.

ADOLPH ZUKOR presents William de Mille Production "THE WORLD'S APPLAUSE" with BEBE DANIELS and LEWIS STONE

A Paramount Picture

1. LISZT'S "THIRTEENTH HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY"
2. RIESENFELD'S CLASSICAL JAZZ
3. RIVOLI PICTORIAL WITH SPECIAL BITS
4. SCENE FROM MASSENET'S "HERODIADE"
5. WM. DE MILLE'S "THE WORLD'S APPLAUSE"
6. SPANISH DANCES BY OSCARD AND MYERS
7. BABY PEGGY IN "PEG OF THE MOVIES"

Feb. 11th Prologue of film demonstrating "The Einstein Theory of Relativity."

RIALTO BROADWAY and 42d St.

JESSE L. LASKY presents JACK HOLT in "NOBODY'S MONEY"

A Paramount Picture

1. RIALTO MAGAZINE, WITH SPECIAL BITS
2. PRINCESS NYOTA-NYOKA, Egyptian Dancers
3. "PIKE'S PEAK AND BUSTED," a Post Scenic.
4. "SCHEHERAZADE" Orchestral Selections
5. RIESENFELD'S CLASSICAL JAZZ
6. JACK HOLT IN "NOBODY'S MONEY"
7. WEBER MALE QUARTETTE
8. "POP TUTTLE" IN "THE LONG SHOT"

EMBASSY NIGHT

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

Saturday Evening, February 3rd, 1923

preceding the general opening of the

SECOND INTERNATIONAL SILK SHOW

which begins February 5th and continues through February 15th

The attendance of government heads and foreign representatives will make this the Affair de Luxe of this great exposition.

EMBASSY NIGHT will provide an exceptional opportunity to see the most gorgeous display of silks ever shown under one roof; also the numerous intricacies of their manufacture. Altogether a spectacle costing more than one million dollars to stage.

Admission EMBASSY NIGHT [Saturday Evening] $5.00 including tax—Evening Dress. Doors open at 8:30

Admission FEBRUARY 5th to 15th—75c including tax. Open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Russian Symphony Orchestra · · Modest Altschuler, Conductor. Marie Tiffany, Metropolitan Opera Company, Soloist

MUSIC GUEST CONDUCTORS AND STAY-AT-HOMES

By BERNARD ULDRICH.

There is a season of "guest" conductors in New York. It has come to transform from the German, but sticker fussy good English, and is almost intelligible. A month ago our curiosity that Gustav Mahler, without fail to use its speaking of such circumstances in letter from "Die Wallet," Act I., in Siegfried's narration of an incident in his home life: "Gleich kommt und Gleich gegangen." The United States seems to be an attractive place for musical guests to come to; one they leave with reluctance.

The orchestral conductors who have come or are coming soon in this capacity have been more numerous recently than at any time since those three seasons of 1903-4, 1904-5, and 1905-6, when the Philharmonic Society was without a regular conductor and filled its ranks by inviting "guest" conductors to direct its concerts—most of them from Europe. In the first season, that of 1903-4, the guests were Edward Colonne, Gustav Kogel, Henry J. Wood (now, as the English would always add, Sir Henry J. Wood), Victor Herbert, Felix Weingartner, Wassily Sahmoff and Richard Strauss. The next season, Kogel, Colonne, Sahmoff and Weingartner returned and Karl Pommer was added. And in the third guest season came Sahmoff and Herbert again, and Willem Mengelberg, Max Fiedler, Ernst Kunwald and Fritz Steinbach. The list is a distinguished one and the view of the successive celebrities was exciting; more exciting, probably, than healthful for the organization or the audiences.

The present season is less exciting, but there will be a number of guests, some of whom have already come. Mr. Albert Coates has conducted and will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra, and later Bruno Walter, a noted German conductor, will do the same. Mr. Mengelberg is coming again to the Philharmonic, as he has before; and before he returns there will be just time enough for another Dutch conductor, Willem van Hoogstraten, to try his hand on the orchestra in one concert. Mr. Hoogstraten begins in this city his work with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Mr. Stokowski's absence in Europe, and Darius Milhaud was entrusted with the conducting of his own and other French pieces with the City Symphony. Mr. Stokowski is fulfilling the functions of a guest in Paris and Rome; and Mr. Damrosch has taken a summer's holiday by conducting the Minneapolis Orchestra.

What is gained by the advent of a guest conductor for the New York orchestras; and what, if anything, is lost? Guests are invited usually because they have distinction, a reputation for unusual skill and power; or because they are desired to conduct their own compositions, as Richard Strauss and Vincent d'Indy last season. Both of these men, especially the first, are experienced conductors. There is usually a risk in entrusting the conducting of a new composition to a composer who is not a conductor. He may know what he wants; but he often has not the technical skill and authority to obtain it.

But what of the conductors who come to conduct purely as conductors and without any whether view upon their own effects in their own works; and what of the orchestras they conduct? There is much interest in the personality, the visible methods of a new conductor. There are instant partisanships formed, for and against, without touching too really upon the question of interpretation. Hence it is still at work.

A conductor gains his highest and best results, supposing that he is in all respects worthy of the trust and confidence reposed in him, by long-continued work with an orchestra. But not only drills it in the more obvious technical sense, he molds it to his heart's desire by continual insistence upon balancing and adjusting the several choirs, upon producing the quality of tone he requires; upon modeling the kind of phrasing, the proportion and volume of dynamics, the rhythm, the accent, and, in a word, all the more or less intangible things denoted by the word style.

These are not to be achieved in a day or a year, and the finest orchestras and the finest orchestral performances are those that have been evolved by long-sustained labor over a long period of time. What Theodore Thomas did with his orchestra in New York and then in Chicago; what Willem Gericke did with the Boston Orchestra and then what Dr. Muck created on with the same; what Frederick Stock has done with the Chicago Orchestra and Leopold Stokowski with the Philadelphia Orchestra are some of the things that stand out in the minds of most music lovers.

Richard Strauss is said to have told an interviewer not long ago that there were no good or bad orchestras, there were only good or bad conductors. He had just had several months' experience with the Philadelphia Orchestra, which had been put into his hands as a well-nigh perfect instrument to play on. That experience might reasonably have made him express himself a little differently. He might have remembered his different experience in New York some nineteen years ago, when a very different kind of instrument was put into his hands—an orchestra that he labored over in very many exhaustive rehearsals and that then broke down in his performance of his "Don Quixote." He might not be so sure that there were only good and bad conductors in a case like that.

The thoroughly organized, long perfected and drilled orchestras of this country are, to be sure, something that "great conductors" can play interestingly upon. Their members are expert readers; they are expert in catching the meaning and understanding the signs of a new conductor, made familiar at rehearsals; in following and assimilating his wishes. The London players are especially proud of their prowess in this direction. They claim to be the best readers in the world. But their knack in this direction is a substitute for rehearsals. The English orchestral conductors have to be very considerate in their rehearsals. But nothing is more certain than that fine performance is dependent upon sufficient and persistent rehearsal.

The most experienced listeners to orchestral performances generally come to the conclusion that, while the powerful personality of an efficient guest conductor can gain from time to time fine and engrossing results with an expertly trained and finished body of orchestral players, it is on the long run the stay-at-home conductor and his results that are the best for human nature's daily food. It is he who makes the orchestra what it is and prepares it for the achievement of "tours de force." He may have glamour by constant appearances. The outline of his back and the movement of the left arm may not have the thrill of novelty to the more susceptible among his listeners, but, provided he is the man he ought to be, he is the one to keep the home fires burning. It is not easy to imagine anything more demoralizing than such a constant succession of guest conductors, one for each pair of concerts, as the Philharmonic Society indulged in for three seasons—demoralizing to the organization and in a way to the listeners. But we manage it in a more moderate and sensible way now. All guest conductors now do not think it indispensable that they should conduct Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and Tchaikovsky's Sixth as they did in the hurly-burly of 1903 to 1906, giving the management much trouble to direct their attention to other things. There is still a good deal of insistence on Brahms's Fourth and Liszt's "Preludes," but on the whole things are much better.

But the chief danger of the guest conductor is that he will monopolize attention—he and his methods and mannerisms (if he has any) and his "readings"; that he will divert the mind of the audience from where it belongs, upon the music. The temptation is strong. His stay is generally short and time to show what he can do is fleeting. His pay is generally large and he feels in duty bound to earn it, by doing something, and generally as much as possible, unless the plodding "stay-at-home" never thought of. All this is likely to work against the true interests of musical art.

Nevertheless, because the guest conductor is interesting, exciting and stirring, he is an institution not likely to be put away.

Fritz Kreisler Returning to Violin Recital at Carnegie Hall.

WHAT AILS THE OPERA?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Metropolitan Opera has the reputation of being the greatest opera in the world. Is it, and if not what is the matter with it? Why does the audience usually seem apathetic and rather bored? Why is the applause so perfunctory? There is no doubt that the greatest singing voices are on its stage. Its orchestra is excellent, as are scenery and costumes, lighting effects, &c., all of the highest order; the chorus is hardly to be excelled anywhere, so whatever lies the fault, wherein the unsuspected but deeply felt disappointment? To the constant intelligence it is obvious that the leading singers fall short in some particular or other.

I use the word singer advisedly, because an artist is what we look for, and a singer is usually what we must content ourselves with. We are not asking the impossible when we demand that men and women with God-given voices, musical instinct and cultivation, also learn how to act, how to costume their roles; in short, recognize the privileges that lie therein in being members of the Metropolitan and what this privilege entails. It entails education, and unfortunately the average singer in the Metropolitan makes a hopelessly uneducated impression. An artist today, a singing artist, must be a scholar. It is a fundamental necessity for the maintaining of his or her place in the public favor. We have passed the day when a "divine voice" and Italian opera can hold our interest. We demand more.

There is no stage in all Europe where such idiomatic poverty prevails as here at the Metropolitan. It is continuing in effect as flagrant as to be entirely lost sight of, for instance at Lucia on her way to Carnewal arrived from head to to foot like a movie queen, when correctly mentioned, there is no vile in musical literature that allows of such perfect simplicity of line and wondrous art. Give a sense of symbolism to worthy characters. Then the lack of facial expression of a Juliet, the custom of wearing all the fingers of making windmill movements of the arms and almost of the legs, meaning absolutely nothing, and fatigue the audience to irritation, the repetitive use of ugly thumbs, opening of the mouth when expressing great emotion feelings. All these things are so dangerously near being ridiculous that they are tragic. It is no wonder that a Jeritza comes here and has a sensational success, and that a Dalmorès and Hackett—one is there anything at all strange about Scotti holding his own with absolute certainty and ease, even though fresh young baritone voices constantly crop up. And why does Edward Johnson never appear, and is Rosier make the deeper impression in the Bohème? All these questions are easily answered.

These singers are artists. Why did Geraldine Farrar, Maggie Teyte and Mary Garden have unlimited success on all the stages of Europe? Because to these artists Art is an ideal and their temperamental to bind lives without constant effulgence and fully sacrifice to it. As Nietzsche once said, "A voice is only the fifth part of a grand opera artist."

The very main dependence upon the Metropolitan Opera as to world-wide reputation opera in America is the highest place, that all constructive criticism should be welcome in the spirit in which it is made, i. e., a firm belief in the possibility of making the Metropolitan the greatest opera the world has ever known.

ART-LOVING AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 21, 1923.

AMERICANS ENCOURAGED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So significant in the annals of the history of American music is the recent "interrupture" of Henry Hadley as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society that I venture to ask the courtesy of your columns to say a few words thereon, as there are some features connected therewith to which I do not believe public attention has been sufficiently directed.

During this space of ten days Mr. Hadley produced five works by American composers. It may be that none of them was the equal of a Beethoven symphony, but at least all of them were well made, distinctly worth producing and certainly the equal of contemporary foreign creative effort. The encouragement thus afforded by the portrayals of the successive productions of so many American works is bound to a great incentive to our native composers. The Philharmonic Society is to be congratulated up what it has done, and let us hope others of our American orchestral societies will follow the lead and place themselves at the helm when will emulate the splendid example of Mr. Hadley in producing so many native works.

JAMES P. [illegible]
Jersey City, Jan. 21, 1923.

MUSIC NOTES AFIELD.

A cable from Dublin states that John McCormack gave two concerts there—Tuesday, Jan. 16, for the benefit of the Mater Hospital and Thursday, Jan. 18, for the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Over $4,000 was raised by these two concerts, and Mr. McCormack had a great reception in his native land. He has left Ireland for Monte Carlo, where he will sing in opera. Arrangements have been made for him to sing with the Boston Walter Orchestra in Berlin in April. These appearances are to be followed by a series of recitals in Berlin, and an opera engagement in Buenos Aires.

Feodor Chaliapin will be guest-artist in a few performances with the Russian Opera Company, which opens its Chicago engagement at the Auditorium on Feb. 19. He will appear in "Boris Godunoff" in five performances. Chicago operagoers have seen the great Russian in "Mefistofele" with the Chicago Civic Opera Company. This is the first time Chaliapin has appeared in America with the Russian Opera Company, although in Russia, at one time or another, he has sung with some of the artists in the company, when they were recruited from the opera theatres in Petrograd, Moscow, Odessa and Kiev before they started on their tour around the world.

Marcella Craft, the American singer, has been giving Lieder recitals in Frankfort, Cologne, Munich, Dresden, Leipsic and other German cities with success. She is to give six "guest" performances at the Staatl. Theater in Kiel this month, singing in "La Traviata," "Sulamith," "Tosca," "Gioconda" and "Butterfly."

The arrival of Arthur Beckwith, former first violinist of the London Philharmonic Quartet and concert master of Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry Wood, on the steamship Celtic, brings good news to those interested in the London String Quartet, whose American tour has been set up owing to the illness of the first violinist, James Levy, who is in the Lenox Hospital with typhoid fever. Mr. Beckwith will remain with the London String Quartet until Mr. Levy is able to resume his work. The quartet opens in Montreal Thursday evening. It will then give recitals in Toronto, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Erie and a couple of other places before coming to New York for its first concert in Aeolian Hall, Feb. 18. The other concerts in New York are scheduled for Feb. 27 and March 8. As usual the London String Quartet will make its annual visit to the Pacific Coast. Upon the return, the latter part of April, the quartet will sail for South America, where it is booked for a number of concerts in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, La Plata and other cities.

At a recent concert of the Apollo Club in Boston, Mr. Wendler, first horn of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played a horn concerto written by Franz Strauss, father of Richard, and himself a distinguished virtuoso on the instrument. The Boston Transcript calls it "beautifully made music, avoiding mere bravura as well as boldness and distortion," and hence "agreeable to hear," as well as an excellent vehicle for the display of the player's art.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra next month will play for the first time in America Turina's "Danza Fantastica," Ballantine's suite, "From the Garden of Hellas," will also be heard.

The Chicago Orchestra repeats the reorchestration made by its conductor, Frederick A. Stock, of Schumann's "Rhenish Symphony" in E flat, first played last season.

The children's concerts of the Chicago Orchestra are something more than a device for pouring music and talk about music into the children's ears. At one concert Mr. Stock played the tunes of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and then had them sing two stanzas of it with the orchestra. At another concert he told the same thing with a song of Grieg.

Of Thaddeus Sterne's American opera of "Snow Bird," given its first performance by the Chicago Civic Opera on Jan. 18, Felix Borowski writes in The Chicago Science Monitor: "From a theatrical point of view, Mr. Sterne's opera—which endures for only 35 minutes—would have been benefited by a stronger story and more action. No dramatic composition can be stronger than its 'book,' else Weber's 'Euryanthe' and Schubert's 'Rosamunde' would still be holding the stage. The music of 'Snow Bird' contains some beautiful moments. Its creator understands the advantage of melodic inspiration, and this was set forth, with real charm in the song which the Tartar girl sang about the snowflakes. A positive atmosphere was conveyed to the whole by the unremitting employment of that kind of harmony which is regarded as 'modern.' Used with restraint, this harmony—as Pacchini showed in his Madam Butterfly—may be made fascinating to the ear, but a score superfatted with it is likely to be a bore. There were moments in that by Mr. Sterne in which one longed for a diatonic scale. A word of admiration must be given to the composer's handling of the orchestra. 'Snow Bird' is scored with more than ordinary skill and with delightful appreciation of color and effect."

Darius Milhaud conducted the Philadelphia Orchestra as guest last week, Honegger's Pacific 231, Mendelssohn and Ibert furnished the first half of the program, and Poulenc, Auric, Milhaud and Satie the last.

The Los Angeles Trio played d'Indy's trio in B flat, Dohnanyi's sonata in C and Dvorak's "Dumky" trio.

In San Francisco, Bernard Modlewitsch will play Brahms's E flat clarinet sonata in its alternative form for the viola, with Nathan Firestone of the Chamber Music Society, who was heard in it at Pittsfield last Autumn. Mr. Modlewitsch will also join in Dohnanyi's piano quintet in C minor, Op. 1. This is the work that the composer, then a young man, brought to this country when he came first, many years ago, and played with the Kneisel Quartet. He was so sure of himself that he neglected then to bring the piano part in his baggage. The Chamber Music Society will also play two works by H. Waldo Warner and Frank Bridge that have been sent to him by the London String Quartet and are carefully concealed from New York by that organization.

Paderewski, Hofmann, Rachmaninoff, Mischa-Elman and Chaliapin are all to be heard in San Francisco in a short time and within a few days of each other. Mischa Elman played in Seattle and Calvé sang there.

The Deseret News of Salt Lake City prints as "an interesting bit of gossip" the report that the conductorship of the San Francisco Orchestra may be offered to either Arthur Shepherd or Rachmaninoff. Mr. Shepherd for two years has been assistant conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra. He won the Paderewski prize some years ago for a symphonic composition, and held a position in the Faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music. He formerly lived in Salt Lake City.

At its concert in New York on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 3, the Boston Symphony Orchestra has invited the Harvard Glee Club to assist. It is the first time that a college glee club has been asked to take part in an orchestra concert of this class. But it must be remembered that the Harvard Glee Club is no longer the traditional college glee club, but is devoted to music of the highest brow.

Fritz Kreisler's string quartet was played by the San Francisco Chamber Music Society for the first time in that city.

AN AMERICAN ORCHESTRA.

The American Orchestral Society, Inc., whose educational efforts have attracted the attention of many musicians in New York, is preparing to extend the field of its work throughout the country, in the hope of creating new symphony orchestras and at the same time creating musical audiences of the highest type.

This organization, which was founded two years ago by Mrs. E. H. Harriman, will operate in five spheres. Its threefold purpose is to give orchestral player opportunities to acquire symphonic routine; to give future conductors opportunities to direct orchestras; to give soloists practice with orchestral background; to offer to young composers facilities for orchestral hearings of their compositions, and to create by lectures illustrated with music, bodies of listeners for orchestral organizations.

The American Orchestral Society is, in a sense, a graduate school of orchestral music. Admission is open to all competent instrumentalists who desire instruction in ensemble work, and in New York a certificate of merit is authorized by the State Board of Regents for work accomplished. The instruction takes the form of practice in the American Orchestral Society's orchestra, of which Chalmers Clifton is the present conductor. This organization is now rehearsing with Percy Grainger, who, and to five recitals serve the end of providing public appearances not only for players, but for soloists, and serve as student conductors. The American Orchestral Society looks forward to establishing similar student orchestras under the direction of under-1 conductors, in many cities in the United States, it is hoped, eventually will become self-supporting municipal organizations. Players trained in New York by the society will be sent to cities in which municipal orchestras are established, to serve as a nucleus about which a local organization is to be built. Conductors also trained by the society, will be found.

At present there are twelve students in the conductors' class. These students of conducting include some reading, baton technique, orchestral distribution, interpretation and the many other problems which confront the director of a symphonic body. All of these students are thoroughly grounded in the theory of music and some have had experience in conducting small orchestras. It is interesting to note that at least three of them are men who have been successful as leaders in musical comedy theatres and who, by association with the American Orchestral Society are working to apply their gifts in the higher forms of music. Frequent rehearsals with the society's orchestra supplement theoretical instruction. It is the hope of the society that these young Americans will, when graduated, will find permanent posts with municipal orchestras.

Solo performers will find in the society an organization capable of affording them two things—practice with orchestra. Artists whose abilities have been approved by an audition committee may have the privilege of appearing with the orchestra, thus benefiting not only the soloist but the orchestra as well, for the society recognizes the necessity for training in the difficult task of accompanying powerful soloists and accompanists for solo artists.

For composers, the society offers something in the nature of a musical laboratory where orchestral manuscripts may be heard and studied. A committee passes on all such works submitted, and those of sufficient merit are then performed by the orchestra. The orchestral performances give the composer something that is infrequently granted to the unsuccessful creative artist—an opportunity to hear the music he has written. Many composers have waited for years on the chance for many years evening a hearing will be performed for the benefit of the composer. It is hoped that the manuscripts submitted to the society will facilitate that there may be ready while works for orchestra ready for a preliminary performance, at least.

The society has founded a course of lectures on the instruments of the orchestra, given by Gerald Reynolds, with demonstrations of the instruments themselves by symphony musicians. These lectures have been approved by the Board of Education in New York, and the society plans to establish similar courses in many other cities. The American Orchestral Society looks forward to establishing a full orchestral festival, at which all of the musical departments will be publicly evident and put to practice.

MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As Chairman of the committee awarding the Pulitzer traveling scholarship in music of $1,500, I beg the privilege of announcing through your paper that all manuscript submitted for the present year must be in the hands of the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City, on Feb. 1, 1923. The scholarship is awarded each year to that student from any part of the United States who shows the greatest promise in serious composition in the larger forms—orchestral, choral or chamber music. It is of no use to submit piano pieces or songs or any compositions that are musically illiterate or technically unskillful. The committee is very anxious to find well-trained young Americans of talent capable of profiting by European travel and study.

DANIEL GREGORY MASON.
Columbia University, Jan. 21, 1923.

The Pulitzer Scholarship is awarded to the student of music in America who is deemed to be the most talented and deserving, in order that he may continue his studies with the advantage of European instruction.

The Pulitzer scholar in music will be expected to devote a sufficient amount of his time to composition, during the year he holds the scholarship, to produce a serious work in one of the larger forms, a copy of which shall be filed at Columbia University, together with the works by which he gained the scholarship. It is hoped to publish or give public performance to the best of these works from time to time.

The scholarship is open to students of both sexes resident in the United States, and the attention of those intending to compete is called to the following regulations:

1. Only compositions showing mastery of harmony and counterpoint, and conceived in the more serious and extended musical forms—songs for one or more instruments, trio, quartet, &c., overtures, symphonic poem—will be considered. Songs and piano pieces should not be sent.

2. Applications on the form provided by the university and supporting manuscripts should reach the Secretary of Columbia University, New York City, on or before Feb. 1. They should bear, not the name of the composer, but a pseudonym, and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing on its face the pseudonym and containing the name, age and address of the member and a brief autobiography, telling where, and with whom he has studied, &c. Unsuccessful manuscripts will be returned.

3. The compositions will be judged by a jury consisting of members of the teaching staffs of Columbia University and the Institute of Musical Art. If in any year the work of no applicant is deemed worthy, the scholarship will not be awarded.

Frank Damrosch, Director of the Institute of Musical Art, announces that, through the generosity of one of the Trustees of the Institute, he is enabled to offer three free scholarships for the special course in interpretation, beginning Feb. 12, under Carl Friedberg. Candidates for these scholarships must be prepared to play either a concerto, one of Beethoven's last five sonatas or one of the larger works by Schumann, Chopin or Brahms. The preliminary hearing will take place at the Institute of Musical Art, 120 Claremont Avenue, near 122d St., on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 3 P. M. The selection of the three who are to receive the scholarships will be made by Mr. Friedberg personally on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from the six best players selected at the preliminary hearing. Those who desire to compete for these scholarships should send their names and addresses to the Secretary, 120 Claremont Avenue, New York City.

To Give Schoenberg's "Pierrot."

The International Composers' Guild has arranged with Arnold Schoenberg's publisher, Emil Hertzka, for its performance of the Viennese composer's "Pierrot Lunaire," described as a "revolutionary and highly intricate work," at the Klaw Theatre next Sunday, at Louis Gruenberg, who conducted the music offered at Schoenberg's concert, will conduct the work. It lasts 35 minutes.

THE TIME FOR GREAT MUSIC

We need not expect enduringly great works in any genre in an epoch of transition such as this is, says Ernest Newman in The Manchester Guardian. The men of a transition period always have too much of their energies absorbed in the mere business of beating out a new language and establishing new principles of structure to be able to achieve masterpieces; these come only when the language is settled for the time, and the composer, having no need to think of the manner of his speech, can pour the whole of his vitality into the matter of it. For another thing, only the older artistic nations can produce great religious or philosophical music. For nations, like individuals, only become truly philosophical in middle age. Only then, at all events, does their philosophy take a shape and achieve an expression that can make it, if not universal, at any rate international.

We see the truth of this in the fact that, in the modern world, only Germany and England have produced religious musical works of the first order. Indeed, we may almost say, "only Germany, for a work like "Gerontius," though English through and through, is, at the same time, a further flowering of the German tree. Wagner could not have written it; yet it would never have been written had not Wagner written "Parsifal." If music is to say things that will be valid for different generations of men in different countries that are not within the same culture, it must say them in an idiom that has something of universality, or at all events of generality, in it. I do not mean that there is no room in philosophical or religious music for the composer of narrow though intense individuality. A composer of this kind may do for a religious subject what an Epstein can do, in sculpture, for the head of Christ; he can put the whole force of a new and striking personality into it. But a work of this kind in music has no more chance of being adopted as a national or international expression of its subject than Epstein's Christ would have. For the great masses of humanity to adopt a work as their own there must be a good deal of themselves in it, and that implies an idiom that has become incorporate with them by long familiarity.

Mahler's Claim to Immortality.

The symphonies by Gustave Mahler, says Felix Borowski in The Boston Transcript, are, if they are not remarkable for anything else, remarkable for the circumstance that, without presenting qualities that are startlingly new or unconventional, they have enlisted a multitude of admirers who fill the air with passionate approval and a second multitude which, so it were, spits them out with loathing and contempt. It is not easy to set up a fair estimate of a composer during his lifetime or shortly after his death. Those who urge upon to the claims of Mahler to a seat in the highest heaven of the immortals might do well to consider that in the early part of the nineteenth century similar claims were made for Johann Nepomuk Hummel, who was believed by many people who were supposed to know what they were talking about, to be a greater composer than Beethoven. Nor would it be difficult to furnish the chambers of memory with other composers whose music once believed to be the summit of creation, fell into utter oblivion before their epitaphs had faded upon their tombs.

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

Bruno Walter of Munich, who comes here as a guest conductor with the New York Symphony, is due this week in the Manchuria.

Sascha Heifetz is touring the Atlantic Coast to Florida, thence to Cuba and Texas, returning here early in April.

Mischa Elman, now playing on the Pacific Coast, will tour the West and South before several festival engagements in May.

Richard Crooks, tenor, has been engaged for the coming April music festival at Halifax, N. S.

Eva Gauthier sings this week in Louisville. Royal Dadmun is to appear there in "The Farewell of Hiawatha" in March.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

The Esplanade
West End Avenue at 74th Street
New York
The Only Strictly Residential Hotel In Town
No transient or seasonal guests
Unfurnished suites only
One or more rooms with superior service
Immediate Possession
As suggestive of effective appointments, several suites have been furnished for exhibition by H. F. Huber and Company

Forest Hills Inn
At Forest Hills Gardens, New York City's beautiful residential hamlet for the busy man and his family. 15 minutes from Pennsylvania Station (by Long Island R. R.) 60 trains daily. Commutation tickets $7.15 monthly. Open all year. Attractive rooms. Single—Double—Connecting—Suites. American plan. Request booklet from GEORGE J. BERMBACH, Mgr. Tel. Boulevard 6290.

A HOME FOR MEN
RALEIGH HALL,
108 WEST 47th St.
A few seconds to everywhere. Attractively furnished light, sunny rooms, with and without private bath for business and professional men or women. Excellent accommodations for transients.

$14.00 Weekly and Up
Special Rates to Permanent Guests
HOTEL ABERDEEN
17-19-21 W. 32d St.
Between Broadway & 5th Ave.
Apply to Manager, George E. Shaw.
Phone Pennsylvania 1680.

Hotel Newton
Broadway bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
Subway Express Station, 96th St.
MINIMUM RATES
SINGLE ROOM, $2.00 DAY.
DOUBLE ROOM, $3.00 DAY.

HOTEL
Manhattan Square
99 to 99 West 77th Street
Furnished and Permanent
Suites Attractively Furnished.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

New Emerson Hotel
"Comfort Without Extravagance"
166 West 75th Street
Quiet · Homelike · Refined
Every Room with Private Bath
AMERICAN PLAN — Including Meals — Single Rooms $5 Day and up, $30 Week and up — Double Rooms $10 Day and up, $70 Week and up — Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $12 Day and up, $80 Week and up — Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath $24 Day and up, $160 Week and up
EUROPEAN PLAN — Without Meals — Single Rooms $3 Day and up, $12.50 Week and up — Double Rooms $4 Day and up, $25 Week and up — Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $6 Day and up, $40 Week and up — Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath $8 Day and up, $50 Week and up
Accommodations by Day, Week, Month or Year
The selection of these and others to live with maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Your inspection is cordially invited.
Under personal direction of L. MARSHALL THOMPSON

Hotel Bretton Hall
Broadway 85 to 86 St. N. Y. CITY
SUBWAY STATION AT 86TH STREET COR. ELEVATED STATION—2 BLOCKS 86TH ST. LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE MIDTOWN HOTEL
For Transient and Permanent Residence
Convenient to All Shops and Theatres
Furnished and Unfurnished Suites
Of 2, 3 and 4 Rooms, 1 or 2 Baths, may be leased on yearly basis at substantial saving.
Restaurant of Highest Standard. Service a la Carte.

Quaintest Place in America
Janssen wants to see you
At the Famous Hofbrau B'way at 30th St.
Beefsteak, Chicken and Goose Dinners also
Table d'hote Dinner $1.50
Noon to 9 P. M.
3 ORCHESTRAS AND DANCING FROM 6 TILL CLOSING

HOTEL MONTICELLO
35-37 WEST 64th ST., NEW YORK CITY
Stations of "L" and Subway at 60th Street, Between Broadway and Central Park.
New Shower and Tub Baths, Quiet Family Hotel.
Room, Private Bath, for 1—$17 to $20 week—For 2—$25 up
Restaurant—Club Breakfast, Table d'Hote, Lunch & Dinner.
J. A. JEPSON. Phone Columbus 1391

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 125th to 126th St.
Easily Accessible.
One block from "L" and Subway Station. Trolley and Bus Line at door.
A Distinctive Family and Transient Hotel
All outside rooms. Moderate Rates.
RESTAURANT (AT TOP OF BUILDING)
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Meals
Tel. 7000 Morningside.
E. P. LEUBE, Manager.

HOTEL NOBLETON
126 W. 73d St.
Phone Columbus 6880
Surprisingly Low Rates.
One block from the Express Stations of Subway and Elevated at 72d Street, with Bus and Surface lines equally nearby. Close to Central Park and the Drives. The summer, quiet, airy and comfortably furnished rooms in the city.
2 Rooms and Bath from $22 to $40 weekly.
The Wendell Lefl.

Hotel Beresford
Central Park West—81 to 82 St.
Desirable Furnished Suites of 1, 2 and 3 Rooms, Bath
Dining Room on 9th Floor
OVERLOOKS CENTRAL PARK

HOTEL Rutledge
Lexington Ave. at 30th St.
Phone Lexington 3070
For Gentlewomen Exclusively.
Nowhere enrolled in comfort and attractiveness. Carefully planned to please the good taste of modern women. Accessible and quiet. Personal inspection invited.
$2 to $2.50 a Room a Day European Plan.
Generous Discounts to Permanent Guests on American Plan.

New Weston Hotel
Madison Avenue, at 49th St.
Desirable Rooms and Suites for Transients.
Apartments Furnished and Unfurnished by yearly lease.
S. G. CLAYTON, President.

HOTEL ASHTON
502 St. at Madison Ave.
Phone Lenox 0872
Overlooking Central Park—200 Feet Away
On a par with the merits of any hotel east of The Avenue—Rooms outside, sunny and quiet, splendid for families.
$12 weekly and up.
Dining Room adjoining if wished.

Tea Rooms.
RUSSIAN INN SUNDAY DINNER $1.50
33 W. 37th St. Near 5th Ave. Open Daily & Sunday until 1 A. M.

HOTEL RIVIERA
NEWARK
5 minutes from Hudson Tunnels.
New Jersey's new metropolitan hotel with the home atmosphere, where one may live de luxe and at small cost.
Room and Bath with Shower
$20 a week and up
Suites of two to four rooms with one to three baths. Special concessions to guests taking leases.
J. P. MacDONALD, Mgr.
Phone Bigelow 3040

Hotel COLONIAL
Broadway at 100th St. and Columbus Ave.
Phone Schuyler 9800
Popular Priced Hostelry Rooms, Suites and Apartments furnished and unfurnished, with and without kitchenettes, serving and cooking. Attractive dining room, a service like unto that of the nearby Central Park and the Drives. It is the home of the leading motion pictures. Hot & Cold Water, telephone, electric light, janitor service. Rates: Rooms, $12 to $18 weekly. Suites, $3 to $5 daily. Apartments, $60 to $75 monthly.

Stratford House
9-13 E. 32d St.
Phone Mad. Sq. 4860
Just East of The Avenue
A house of prestige and quality. Unique in atmosphere. A most favorable location for either permanent or temporary residence. Newly and beautifully decorated. A bathroom with every bedroom. Sitting room adjoining if desired.
Tariff from $3 to $8 a Room.
Special discount according to permanency.

HOTEL GLENDENING
of favorable atmosphere
Single Rooms, one of bath, $1.50 up
En suite, with bath, $2.00 up
202 WEST 103RD ST.
Near B'way Subway Station

$14 WEEKLY
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH
Hotel Nassau
50th St., bet. Mad. & Park Aves.
One Block from Stations of All Subways.
Phone Plaza 8280

The New Bevan
Larchmont, N. Y., on The Sound.
Open all the year—Special winter rates. Steam heated sun porches over looking Long Island Sound. Music, dancing.
I. C. SECOR, Manager.

HOTEL WALTON
104 West 70th St.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
SUITES OF TWO, THREE AND FOUR ROOMS WITH BATHS.
Furnished and Unfurnished
Reasonable Rates.

KIRKLAWN, Rye, N. Y., 25 rooms. Single or en suite, fitted optional; 19 minutes to station, garage, all outside, pleasant, convenient, schools, churches, stores; fire, telephone, walk. American Plan, $20 up; rooms $12.50 up. 45 minutes to 42d St. Special rates for permanent guests. Thos. H. Walsh, owner, Rye office.

MUSIC

NOTES FROM OTHER CENTRES

THE MORNING POST hears that there is a possibility of Mme. Galli-Curci paying a visit to England in connection with the International Orchestral Subscription Concerts in the season of 1923-24. There is a chance also that Nahoudenko may appear in the same series, and probably Tetrazzini, Jeraldine, Kubelik, Backhaus, Elman, Melba and Dame Clara Butt.

Sophie Tucker will go to London from Berlin in May. She intends to do Music, and she is booked at Gatti's.

The Covent Garden Opera Season in London is to be given over to "movies," says a London Post cablegram, in a letter we think it is reported to be left to stand. All the more than the Metropolitan Opera House, Gatti's, What is the solution? Build another house or take some other theatre?

Listening to a concert of the British Music Society on "Music for Music's Sake," Dr. R. Vaughan Williams confessed that he did not think Beethoven was quite worth all the elaborate care to keep alive. After all, there was nothing to be afraid about. There was the glory of the composition, he said, Beethoven's Ninth Symphony had been talking for several hours about 5th and 6th, and, when he passed for lunch, Tovey picked up the page out of the middle and said, "Beethoven's a great, he isn't he?" Mr. Vaughan Williams said he applied to music. His advice to all who wanted to attend a lecture on music was "Don't go to a concert instead."

Felix Weingartner, writing to the London press to contradict the statement that the Vienna Volksoper is to visit London under the direction of Gustav Gutman. While pointing out that Gutman is no longer connected with the opera, he says, Mr. Weingartner is at the possibility of such an engagement being made "under his own direction."

The Imperial Opera, who has died in England after a short illness, had actually met in boarding the steamer bill of Sebastian von Hohenfels, Herr Bell, appearance as a dispute, said it been born on the Palace Pier, Brighton, where she earned a few shillings. Then the approval of one of the minuets in St. James's Hall, and later at Queen's Hall, Lyric Theatre, but it was years after that before Sir Alfred Butt gave her her chance, and she had no importunate success in the London music halls. Her greatest success was the song, "Waltz me around again, Willie." Sir Alfred was dressed in the Imperial Opera of Queen Alexandra having the Gaiety play it at a house where she was filming. Asked what the name was, after much hesitation the timidness replied, "Waltz me around again, Willie, your Majesty."

The thirty-third annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians took place at Oxford, and it would be hard to find a more suitable place, says The Morning Post. During the last twenty years there has been a great revival in music in the university, and its no practicable centre are good concerts appreciated or more enthusiastically patronized. Music has taken its place as one of the humanities, and excellent is a subject of conversation both for the undergraduates and for the residents of North Oxford. Oxford is a favorite place for conferences out of term.

A new proof has been given in London that the adage underlying "Polly" and "The Beggar's Opera" is just what the public wants. So we can ask for other productions on the same lines. But among these productions there may be some that are worth reviving. It is suggested that Stephen Benson's "Blanche Fleur," for example, might repay the attention of Miss Bax, Arcite and Phoebe, and certain operas of William Shield—there are many—and of Dibdin. There are full of melody, and of an attractive quaintness in their setting. And Michael Arne, Thomas Linley, Samuel Arnold and James Hook were all successful composers of opera in their eighteenth century day.

There is no doubt about the charm of "Bethlehem," the fourteenth century mystery play which Richard Boughton has adapted and set to music. London has known it at Barnes and at Bloomsbury. Miss Dorothy Silk as the Virgin Mary displayed a dramatic power that astonished those of her admirers who hitherto had regarded her as a singer, with a beautiful voice but rather a lack of temperament.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, who was heard at the Metropolitan a good many years ago, is still singing in London. She was last heard at a ballad concert.

The performance of "Hansel and Gretel" at Covent Garden proves the musical writer in Truth to say that "Hansel and Gretel" is more than an exercise in Wagnerian technique, or an imitation of a Wagnerian inability. It has an individual flavor that is all Humperdinck's own. It is an light enlargement for a modern audience to write plain diatonic melody which is rather charming, now and then. "Hansel and Gretel" is a fairy gold mine of delightful melody, and it is not the short phrase—the melody of Wagner's latest style, but the simple, expected melody of "Hansel" and "Dumbkinee," but has crude, lean appeal. Also, Humperdinck's orchestration, although it sets the musical characters in a frame—that rich transformation of themes into a continuous texture of shimmering beauty—is again lighter and more delicate in fabric, as indeed befits a fairy opera. It is remarkable to find a modern German composer with so light a touch, and one who does not think from sentiment into sentimentality. The Dorothy also is admirably conceived, and is an entertainment for children and adults alike. "Hansel and Gretel" seems to me to be the best show in London at the moment.

FRANCE.

Paris papers have been enthusiastic about M. Hacha-Lara's success at the Salle du Conservatoire in a program (Harold Cassion at the piano) that included an English group of songs by Bantock and Martin Shaw. Shaw then he and his wife, Mme. Demalin, have been singing in the South of France, preparatory to his extended tour in Holland, Czechoslovakia and Roumania. But before setting out on it he appears in London on a flying visit of Queen's Hall.

Charles Lecocq's operetta, "La Fille de Mme. Angot," was first produced fifty years ago. Its anniversary comes next year and is already fixed. It was first produced at the Fantaisies Nov. 4, 1872. Having been revived in Paris, but in February of the next year it reached the French capital, being produced at the Folies Dramatiques, where it at once had an enormous success. Now it is proposed to have a wonderful celebration and revival of the operetta.

"Quand la Cloche Sonnera," the opera of opera of Bachelet's, which is the latest development in the musical world in France, has been put aside pending the performance of "Polyphème," an operatic Salgerie, the creator of the leading role of "La Cloche," is playing in the other opera. It has been impossible to find a substitute for Mlle. Bel-Gonda, owing to the fatigue of "La Cloche," laboriously and unusually.

Marcelle Demougeot, dramatic soprano of the Opéra and professor at the American Conservatory at Fontainebleau, was heard in a Wagnerian program with the Colonne concerts recently. Lapelletrie of the Opéra Comique and Sendrat of the Conservatory of Strasbourg assisted Mme. Demougeot.

Thomas Salignac, formerly of the Metropolitan, is repeating his successes in the title role of "Hansel" throughout France and Belgium, having recently appeared in Bordeaux.

Yvonne Gall sang Leonie for the first time in her career recently at the Opéra Comique.

"La Fille de Roland" of Henri Rabaud, director of the Conservatoire, had another performance at the Opéra the month, with the composer conducting.

Charles Dudlet, the American tenor, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, will appear in Paris during the month of May at the Paris Opéra and he will make a tour of Spain and speak a concert at Cannes and Monte Carlo.

The French Ministry of Fine Arts has given its patronage to a tour of Colonne and the Horse, which has been arranged by Jacques Jouve, Maître Pasquier, Mme. Chaudron, Maître Pasquier will be the conductor, and the singers include Lucy Dolmaschen, tenor of the Gaiété Lyrique; Mme. Lucie Bréhaut, soprano, of the Opéra Comique; Mme. Bréhaut, and others. Proceeds of the Bréhaut Lyrique. Their poverty will be given three months in the interests of French propaganda.

The revival of Massenet's "Sapho" at the Opéra Comique, last night, was a concert of music lovers which bears testimony also about the persistence of music musicians made at that institution.

"Polyphème" continues to be given at the Opéra Comique, but, after a few weeks through, the enthusiasm for it will be cut—especially in the fourth act. "Polyphème," which was produced the Prix de Paris was presented in its original form in accordance with the rules of the award.

Darius Milhaud's opera, which has been accepted by the Directors of the Opéra Comique, will not be produced until the composer returns from America.

Ellsworth MacLeod of Providence, R. I., was the piano soloist at the concert Theatre before calling for the United States on Jan. 18. Mr. MacLeod, who has spent several years in Paris studying with Isidore Philipp, is a recently soloist with the orchestra of the Conservatory of Fontainebleau. He is a prize pupil of the American Conservatory of Art.

"Les Heures Dolentes" of Gabriel Dupont and "L'Arlésienne" of Fourdrain were recently performed at the Colonne concerts under the direction of Gabriel Pierné.

"Aztec," the four-act opera of Dupont, has been accepted for many years by a standard work in the repertoire of the Opéra.

The Military Circle, composed of officers in the army and navy, will give a concert performance at the Opéra on Jan. 31. A program of music by the Garde Républicaine will figure in the evening's entertainment.

The next new work to be produced at the Opéra Comique will be "Le Bâtie," libretto by Alfred Bruneau, music by Bruneau and Charles Pelant will sing the leading parts.

A festival of music by Sylvio Lazzari was recently given at the Lyceum with numbers sung by Mme. Hildebrand and Mme. Trieux and the second act of "La Lépreuse" sung by Jane Fleury, Camille Lebelly and Marc Vanelly.

An exhibition of music and dance has been opened for the benefit of two charitable societies. It is a richly illustrated history of the close relationship of music and dance through the ages. There is a collection of musical instruments, harpsichords, harps, lutes and others, autographs of great musicians, scenes and portraits of the principal composers and of their interpreters, and also paintings by Toulouse-Lautrec and Degas, representing dancers. There will be given there a demonstration taken from Lawrence and from texts discovered by the Grimoire brothers, of the introduction of the ballet dance at the Théâtre Olympe Sorel will impersonate Marie Antoinette and Rachelli is Guimard. Some of the lists and ballets of the eighteenth century will be represented by their own descendants, such as Fulgence and Brenard.

The fourth Jean Wiener concert at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées was entirely devoted to works of Erik Satie and Francis Poulenc. The orchestra, conducted by André Caplet, played "La Belle Excentrique," a suite by Satie, with a piano part, and his symphonic poem, "Socrate," which was sung by Mme. Bulgarelle of the Opéra Comique. There were also piano pieces by Satie and Poulenc, played by Jean Wiener, and two new songs by Poulenc, one for clarinet and bassoon, the other for horn, trumpet and trombone. The third Wiener concert was composed entirely of Stravinsky works.

Responding to an appeal signed by two thousand South American representatives, Andrés Mengiery, of the Opéra Comique, says he is going to create a "Conservatoire International de Musique de Paris."

The Société des Concerts du Conservatoire has removed the Théâtre des Champs Elysées for Thursday afternoons to give a repetition of the Sunday concerts, the hall of the old Conservatoire of the rue Bergère being too small to accommodate the followers of Philippe Gaubert's orchestra.

CENTRAL EUROPE.

Bela Bartók, the Hungarian composer, played recently his sonata for violin and piano with Friedrich Wührlhuber in Budapest. The Pester Lloyd prides it to the extent of a column. It concludes "You may stick at Bartók's 'atonality'; you may maintain that in the heroic fight for expression many a spark is extinguished, that some portion of a melody is smothered, that another becomes shrill or wrinkled. But he who thinks he finds this novelty, a poem of such lofty artistic rank, cardinal, is mistaken. It comes from a mighty, almost uncanny imagination, and presents all that is dear to the composer in positive hopelessness and most musical atonality."

The first novelty of the season at the State Opera in Berlin, which at the same time was the first premiere heard at the house for several years, has been Max Reger's setting of Psalm 100. Fritz Schmidt, the Viennese composer, presented a favorable impression on the Berlin musical public with his "Scenes of Notre Dame," which was staged here in 1919 but in the savage and malignancy "Prodigious," the wife of the hunchbacked King, Gilberto II, for Schmidt, a subject evidently not at all suited to his own temperament. Though the public received the performance with indulgent applause, which was no doubt, a tribute to the late composer, there could be little doubt that Schmidt's fame rested upon his achievements, other critics reflect the opera with unanimity and emphasis, and it is not likely to make many appearances on the bill. So says the Berlin correspondent of The London Telegraph.

Rogge d'Albert's opera, "Flauto Solo," which is already thirteen years old, has just reached Berlin in its first performance there. Though some feared that more had changed in the interval, the general comedy found a warm welcome.

The death is announced of Dr. Ernst Wirth, the last survivor of the Joachim Quartet, in which he played the viola. He entered that famous organization in 1867, when he went to Berlin as Joachim's invitation to teach at the Hochschule, as well as to play in the quartet. He developed a remarkable viola technique, and the great reputation of the quartet owed not a little to the qualities of his contribution and ensemble, which, in which, perhaps, he excelled. Professor Wirth filled a considerable place in Berlin musical society for many years, and received an ovation on the occasion of his jubilee, now twenty years back.

CESAR FRANCK AND THE WAR.

In an article on César Franck's centenary H. C. Colles in The London Times says: "Roughly we may say that before the Franco-Prussian war César Franck made little music; after it towards his death. The enormous preparation of a lonely life seemed to have made the world ready for another work of César Franck as a masterpiece, while, however much taste and fashions may change, no one can fail to recognize the mastery of the latter.

"Franck's work, as compared to the end of his life, dwindled, but it was only after the war that he became anything other than a mere organist. Not one part of the centrality of his particular tradition.

"Just M. d'Indy and his other friends were able to persuade the Parisians that they possessed a great composer when they wanted to discover that their musician had not got all the best work, was discovered to be a book and a Beethoven realized that, then, the greatest of contemporaries, the thinker of Bonn—where to consider them, what feeling is the invention of melodies, must seem to become dwarfs.

"We know now that much of his best music is not comparable at all, that his invention of 'cyclic form' was merely a tendency to repeat himself, that some of the tunes like the 'Faith' theme in the symphony will not bear close inspection, and that the life of Franck is to be an inspiring one Symphony. But there is that in all the big works from the quintet of 1879 to the quartet of 1889 (and practically everything which counts has been there) which makes them monuments, not merely to any kind of analytical criticism.

"And by them he began a new era in the musical life of his adopted country. He drew French composers who were distinctly discourage his technique to such, supplemented with Debussy, have contributed into his heritage. It was not only directly to his pupils, but to his younger contemporaries, that he bequeathed the one thing needful to the art of his day. They all, caught something of his energy and his intense sincerity, and it may be forward that, whether they admired much or little, the least that was to them was the only thing good enough.

Before Franck's influence declined, if—if the French style had been in danger, it was Franck himself who introduced the rhapsody expressed with grace and precision. Perhaps music was the poetical form of the drama. After 1870 Franck was for it free dramatists.

MUSIC SEASON AT HALFWAY MARK.

The Metropolitan's twelfth week marks the halfway point of a season that promises to be the most brilliant in the Opera House's history. The Metropolitan Opera Company will be in Atlanta, Ga., tonight's opera company Myra Hess, the English pianist, will play, and Miss Parini, Mazzoni, Johnson, Bori, Russell and Dubler will sing with the orchestra under Pelletier.

Operas of the week are as follows:

"The Barber of Seville" (first time), Monday evening, Galli-Curci, Tokar, Gustafson, Rothi, Meier, Malatesta, Ananian, Rossi-Lemeni, conductor, Papi.

"La Bohème," Wednesday evening, Bori, Sundelius, Lauri-Volpi, Scott, Bellezza, Pinza, Malatesta and Ananian, conductor, Papi.

"Tosca," matinee, Thursday afternoon, Farrar, Matzenauer, Dalmorès, Scott, Valle-Anthony and Arden, Bonfiglio, Whitehill, Rothier, Gustafson, Schlegel, Meader and Bloch, conductor, Bodanzky.

"Aida," Friday afternoon, Ponselle and Anthony, Martinelli, Ruffo, Mardones, Bada and Rossi-Lemeni, conductor, Papi.

"Traviata," Saturday matinée, Galli-Curci, Anthony and Marshall, Lauri-Volpi, Danise, Picchi, Bada, Pinza and D'Angelo, conductor, Moranzoni.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," Saturday night, the former with Jeritza, Perini, Anthony, Tokatyan and Pinza, the latter with Muzio, Morgana and Nessen, Nelusco, Sempi, Paltrinieri and Bodanzky, conductor, Moranzoni and Papi.

"William Tell" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Tuesday evening, with Ponselle, Perini and Delaney, Martinelli, Danise, Mardones, Bloch, Bada, Pinza, Picchi and Anantian, Papi conducting.

WITH THE ORCHESTRAS.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, for the last time this season by Stransky, plays this afternoon in Carnegie Hall, a Wagner program as follows:

"Faust" overture.
"March of the Knights of the Holy Grail," from "Parsifal."
Funeral March, "Gotterdämmerung."
Prelude to "The Mastersinger."
Excerpts from "Siegfried" and "Gotterdämmerung," arranged by Josef Stransky.
Introduction to Act III and Shepherd's Merry Dance.
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin."
Overture to "Tannhäuser."

William Mengelberg makes his reappearance with the Philharmonic at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, in this program:

Beethoven—Symphony No. 2, "Eroica."
Tschaikowsky—Overture-Fantasie, "Romeo and Juliet."
Berlioz—Minuet of Will-o'-the-Wisps, Ballet of Sylphs and Bacchanalian March from "The Damnation of Faust."

A Friday matinee of the Philharmonic at Carnegie Hall, which will also be conducted by Mr. Mengelberg, will include:

Beethoven—Symphony No. 2, "Eroica."
Brahms—Concerto for piano, in B flat. Felix Leonard, soloist.
Wagner—Prelude to "The Mastersinger."

New York Symphony Society.

Albert Coates, who will take his leave for the season on Feb. 5 and 6, conducts the New York Symphony Orchestra in the following music this afternoon at Aeolian Hall.

Two characteristic pieces for strings.
Tschaikowsky—Serenade, Op. 48.
Overture in A minor for violin with orchestra.
Erna Rubinstein.
A "London" Symphony.—Vaughan-Williams.

The New York Symphony plays tomorrow night at the Mount Vernon High School, led by Rosa Pollatt.

It will give its annual concert for orchestra students of New York's public schools in the hall of Washington Irving High School on Thursday afternoon under Mr. Coates.

Schelling Plays with Orchestra.

Ernest Schelling gives the second of three afternoons of piano concertos with the New York Symphony Orchestra at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. His program:

Concerto in A minor.
Variations Symphoniques.
Concerto in A minor.
Spanish Rhapsody.

City Symphony Orchestra.

The City Symphony Orchestra gives its eighth "popular" concert this afternoon at the Century Theatre, again led by Hugo Kortschak and Cornelius Rybner, as follows:

"Four Gues," Suite No. 1.
Dance of the Hours, "La Gioconda."
Elsa Ruegger, soprano.
"Spirit Song."
Elsa Ruegger.
Ride of the Valkyries, "Die Walkure."

Owing to continued illness of Dirk Foch, the City Symphony's program in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening has been changed to the following, conducted by Mr. Coates:

"A Night on a Bald Mountain."
Symphony in E minor.
"In the Steppes of Central Asia."
Concerto in A minor for violin.
"Scotch Rhapsody."

On Thursday night, the City Symphony gives a special concert at Cooper Union, with a Tchaikowsky-Wagner program, opening with the symphony "Pathétique."

Society of the Friends of Music.

Artur Bodanzky, at the fourth concert of the Society of the Friends of Music, will conduct the following program in Wednesday afternoon in Carnegie Hall:

Prelude, "Gurrelieder" (first time in America).
Two Sonnets for Tenor.
Two songs.
The Bellerophon Monologue, Rosenkavalier.
Overture for violin and orchestra (first time in America).
Rudolph Reinhardt.

Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Georges Enesco, the Rumanian composer, appears with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Monteux next Thursday evening at Carnegie Hall in this program:

Overture to "Rosamunde Cotlet."
Concerto in D for violin with orchestra, Op.
Mr. Enesco.
Symphonic Poem, "La Chasse Sauvage."
Rhapsodie Espagnole.
Symphonic Poem, "The Moldau."

Mr. Monteux on Saturday afternoon will present a program entirely from Wagner, including the overtures to "The Flying Dutchman," "Lohengrin" and "The Master Singers," the prelude and Christ from "Parsifal," great portions of "The Valkyrie," "Siegfried" and "The Dusk of the Gods," with "Wotan's Farewell," sung by Clarence Whitehill.

RECITAL PROGRAMS.

Albert Vertchamp, violinist, appears at the Town Hall tomorrow night, playing Saint-Saëns's B minor concerto, Vitali's chaconne, piano by Debussy, Vieldne, Gardner, Lerey's "Ghost Dance" and his own unaccompanied "Caprice: The Wind."

Anton Hilsett, a pianist of artistic merit, gives his second recital on Tuesday evening at the Town Hall, playing Brahms's Fantasia, quasi Pastorale, works of Philip Bach, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Marmel's "Tarantella" and four pieces of his own.

Fritz Kreisler's recital in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening is long since sold out, as was his last here, and the violinist is re-announced Feb. 26 in the same hall. He is also appearing on Wednesday of this week at the Brooklyn Academy.

Rosa Polnaroiw, who gives a violin recital Wednesday evening at the Town Hall, will play Paganini's concerto in D, Tartini's "Devil's Trill" and works of Wieniawski, Wilhelmj, Sarasate and Kreisler.

Hans Dale, soprano, sings at Bumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street, on Wednesday night, her program including works of Bach, Gounod, Dennis Dalton, Constance Hermanset and French and Russian arts.

Richard Hale, baritone, at Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon, sings an air from Mozart's "Figaro," songs by Wolf, Brahms and Chausson, and numbers of Worrell, Robert Nathan, Cowell and Taylor.

Sophie Sachin plays Ignaz Friedman's "Variations," Op. C, on a theme of Paganini, at her piano recital in Aeolian Hall on Friday evening, with works of Bach, Schubert, Rachmaninoff and MacDowell.

Ignaz Friedman, at his second piano recital at Aeolian Hall next Saturday afternoon, has this program:

Partita in C major, Op. 17.
Barcarolle, Nocturne Op. 6, No. 1.
Valse a flat, Op. 42, Etudes, Op. 10, No. 1 and 12, and a flat, Rondeau-Chopin.
Valse, Ballade, arranged by Friedman.
Paganini "variations."

Olga Samaroff, in lieu of a "set program," at her recital in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, has announced a list of major works for the piano by a half dozen composers, from which her audiences may submit in writing their choice.

Jan Kiepura, the Russian ballad singer, will make her fifth appearance of the season on Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall, with a program including folksongs of many nations.

Yuzo Fujiwara, a Japanese tenor who has won attention in Europe, appears Saturday evening at Aeolian Hall in a joint program with Hisano Tokuda and Wan Sei Hara, dancers of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.

CHORAL CONCERTS.

A seventh anniversary concert of the People's Chorus of New York takes place in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening. In the program are two chorales of Bach, pieces by Mendelssohn, Gounod, Saint-Saëns, Wagner, Beethoven, Rossini, the Russian "Song of the Volga Boatmen," and a new composition by the leader, Mr. Cauffiel. Cecil Arden of the Metropolitan will sing an air from Massenet's opera, "La Jubée," and Mrs. John Henry Hammond will speak on the value of ensemble singing in the life of the community.

The first public concert of the Delta Upsilon Glee Club, comprising thirty-six voices, led by Howard Lowell Seig, will be held this afternoon at the Hotel Plaza.

The Westman Choral Club will give an invitation concert, the first of its twenty-first season, on Saturday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Intercollegiate glee club contests for this year will be held on Feb. 9 in Chicago, March 3 in New York and Aug. 1 in San Francisco. A local contest for secondary schools is also planned in April.

CHAMBER MUSIC.

Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, assists the Elsa Fischer String Quartet in the following program tomorrow evening at Aeolian Hall:

Quartet in D major, Op 1.
Quartet in C major.
Quintet in F minor for piano and strings.
César Franck.

The Lenox String Quartet will give the second of its two subscription concerts in Aeolian Hall on Tuesday evening, as follows:

Quartet, Op. 4, F major.
Quartet, Op. 16, G major.

The New York Trio will play Gabriel Pierné's trio in C minor at the Adolph Lewisohn free chamber concert on Thursday evening in Hunter College Chapel.

Vera Fonaroff, violin, and Germaine Schnitzer, piano, will give two sonata evenings on Feb. 1 and March 2, respectively, at the homes of Mrs. Henry Hirshman and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau.

VARIOUS MUSIC EVENTS.

Sigrid Onegin, the opera contralto, and Herman Wasserman, pianist, appear at the Selwyn this afternoon in aid of the Touro Hospital.

Ethel Grow sings before the Washington Heights Musical Club at the Plaza on Tuesday evening for the MacDowell Colony Fund.

Leopold Godowsky and Leopold Damrosch Mannes will give a concert at the Riverside School on Wednesday afternoon.

Georges Enesco will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday night at the Brooklyn Academy.

Frances Peltier-Jones will play at the Plaza on Tuesday afternoon a harpsichord fugue by Bach and a sonata by Galuppi.

Marie Sundelius and Richard Crooks will sing and Jean Gerardy will play at the seventh of the Biltmore Friday musicales.

Beatrice Demme, who has closed her tour, sailed S. Hurok's direction, is to be now ready to add a Brooklyn charity on Friday at the Lexington.

FREE TO THE PUBLIC.

The first of the American Orchestral Society's free evening concerts under Chalmers Clifton's directing will take place at De Witt Clinton High School on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Board of Public Lectures of the Board of Education. A program already discussed on previous Wednesdays by Gerald Reynolds, of Global Retriever of the American Orchestral Society, is as follows:

Symphony, "Pathétique," No. 6.
"Pagan Poem" ..... Henry F. Gilbert
Cornet in D ..... Hadmarski
John Schlosser, pianist.
Excerpt from "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner

Marcel Dupre, who plays on Wednesday at Wanamaker's, will close with one of his extraordinary improvisations on themes presented by V. Dwelles Noble, organist of St. Thomas's.

Samuel Baldwin, at the City College today, plays Bach's "Inner" organ fugue in G minor, Wagner's forest music from "Siegfried," Tchaikovsky's Andante Cantabile" and Boellmann's suite on the 8th Psalm.

W. A. Goldsworthy will play music of Weber, Balfoe, Bonnbertel and Gounod.

and George Young will sing contralto solos of Dichmont, Bedell and La Forge this afternoon at Washington Irving High School.

Mildred Dilling, harpist, will assist in Harold Milligan's "hour of music" this afternoon at the Park Avenue Baptist Church.

John Doane's choir is to repeat the Christmas portions of "The Messiah" this afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation.

PLANS OF MUSICIANS.

Josef Hofmann next Sunday in Carnegie Hall is to play a program in large part from his own compositions and those of Scriabine.

Isidor Achron, a Russian pianist of repute abroad, makes his American debut next Sunday afternoon at the Town Hall.

Johanna Gadski will sing an all-Wagner program in Carnegie Hall on Feb. 10, assisted by the City Symphony under Dirk Foch.

John Philip Sousa is expected to assist in a concert of the Seventh Regiment Band at its armory on Feb. 17.

DANIEL MAYER presents
TOWN HALL, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 30, at FOUR O'CLOCK
Second Afternoon of Piano Concertos
ERNEST
SCHELLING
With NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
HENRY HADLEY, CONDUCTOR
STEINWAY PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL, WEDNESDAY AFT., FEB. 7, at 3
CELLO RECITAL—MASON & HAMLIN PIANO—JOSEPH
HOLLMAN

TOWN HALL, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 11
SONG RECITAL—ELENA
GERHARDT

TOWN HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15
OLIVE NEVIN
SOPRANO (IN COSTUME) and
Harold Vincent Milligan, Pianist
in "Three Centuries of American Song"
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICES. STEINWAY PIANO

TOWN HALL MON. EVE. JAN. 29, AT 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL BY ALBERT
VERTCHAMP
MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. AFT., JAN. 31, AT 3:30
FRIENDS OF MUSIC
Bodanzky—Onegin—Huberman
TICKETS $2.50 to 50c. (NO TAX)

TOWN HALL WED. EVE. JAN. 31, AT 8:15
VIOLIN RECITAL BY ROSA
POLNARIOW
MASON & HAMLIN PIANO.

AEOLIAN HALL TUES. AFT. FEB. 6, AT 3.
SONG RECITAL BY MEYA
CHRISTENSEN
CONTRALTO MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

AEOLIAN HALL SAT. AFT. FEB. 17, AT 2:30
GABRILOWITSCH
MASON & HAMLIN PIANO

AEOLIAN HALL, SATURDAY AFT., FEB. 24, AT 3
SECOND PIANO RECITAL
NOVAES
CHOPIN PROGRAM STEINWAY PIANO
TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE, 50c TO $2.20.
Management Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall. Telephone Circle 2156

METROPOLITAN MUSICAL BUREAU ANNOUNCES
AEOLIAN HALL, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2, FEB. 3
A Pianoforte Recital by the "COLOSSUS of the KEYBOARD."
IGNAZ FRIEDMAN
Steinway Piano—Duo Art Recordings

AEOLIAN HALL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 3, FEB. 9
Joint Sonata Recital
ARTURO BONUCCI—FRANK BIBB
CELLIST PIANIST
Steinway Piano.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
at 8:20 CONCERT—50c to $1.65
MYRA HESS, Pianiste
Chase, Morin, Perini, Tiffany; Johnson, Diaz, Zanelli, Didur. Entire Orchestra. Cond. Pelletier.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

S. HUROK presents
TOWN HALL, SUNDAY AFT., FEB. 4.
AMERICAN DEBUT—PIANO RECITAL—ORON
ACHRON
CARNEGIE HALL, SAT. EVE., FEB. 10
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
GADSKI
WORLD FAMOUS SOPRANO, assisted by
CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DIRK FOCH, Conductor
IN AN ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM

OPERA TICKETS
PHONE Bryant 7877 7878
Subscriptions Bought
CONSOLI
130 West 39th St.

AEOLIAN HALL
Saturday Evening, Feb. 3, 8:15
FUJIWARA
Japanese Tenor
Hara and Takata
Leading Dancers of Imperial Theatre of Japan.
Mgt. H. Day and Michael Baxte
(Steinway Piano.)

Carnegie Hall, NEXT Thurs. Eve. at 8:15
& Sat. Aft. at 2:30 (Feb. 1 and 3)
BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
Thurs. Evening GEORGES ENESCO Violin
Sat. Aft. ALL WAGNER Schlegel—Clarence Whitehill
Seats, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, 75c. (No Tax).

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 30, at 8:15
PEOPLE'S CHORUS
OF NEW YORK. 7th ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
L. CAMILLERI, CONDUCTOR
DIEGO ARDEN (Mus. Dir. Co.) SOLOIST.
REV. JOHN HENRY HARBORD, SPEAKER.
(No Tax.)

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 8, 8:15
Second Violin Recital by HALL
OLANOFF
"Sound musicianship—Large, colorful tone—Solid technique—Knowledge of style—Fine Understanding—Sincerity—Excellent musical feeling."—New York Press.
(Knabe Piano.)

"LIONEL ROBSARTE
"My literary assistant, has no equal among instrumentists in America," says Trabadelo, Paolo tenor, Aldo, Florence, Gordon, Dallas, Herod, Westbrook Studios. Telephone Circle 2000.

TO-DAY at 3 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.
M. Coué
Will Give a Lecture and Demonstration
AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE Cor. B'way and 38th St.
Also To-morrow Matinee, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Tyson Co. (208 W. 42nd) and McBride's, Brooklyn Lecture—Academy of Music, To-morrow Night, at 8:15.

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 P. M.
AT THE BROADHURST THEATRE 44th Street W. of B'way
REV. G.
VALE OWEN
Prominent Clergyman of the Church of England
The Rev. Owen, an intimate friend of Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has received communications direct from the spirit world. In the following remarkable lectures he tells of what has transpired concerning LIFE AFTER DEATH:
THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE—To-Day Mat. at 3 P. M.
THE SOUL'S PROGRESS—Sunday Mat. Feb. 4 at 3 P. M.
THE RELIGIOUS ASPECT—Sunday Mat. Feb. 11 at 3 P. M.
Tickets 50c to $2 (Plus Tax) on Sale at Box Office

G. L. MALLORY
One of the Leaders of the Mount Everest Expedition
For a single lecture Sunday Evening, February 4th, at 8:30
"Climbing Mount Everest"
Tickets $1 to $2.50 (Plus Tax) on Sale at Broadhurst Theatre Box Office

HUGH WALPOLE
For two Sunday Evening Lectures
Feb. 11th & 18th at 8:30.
Lecture Subjects
"Books and Friendship"
"Psychology and Fiction"
Tickets on Sale at Broadhurst Thea. Box Office.
Exclusive Management LEE KEEDICK, 437 5th Ave.

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AFT., FEB. 4, at 3—JOSEF
HOFMANN
PIANO RECITAL (STEINWAY PIANO)
TOWN HALL, MON. AFT., FEB. 5, at 3 O'CLOCK
CAHIER
SONG RECITAL (BALDWIN PIANO)
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Aft., Feb. 12, at 3—MABEL
GARRISON
SONG RECITAL (MASON & HAMLIN PIANO)
TOWN HALL, TUESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 13TH, AT 8:15
BACHAUS
PIANO RECITAL (BALDWIN PIANO)
TOWN HALL, Tues. Eve., Jan. 30, at 8:15
ANTON
BILOTTI
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano)
TOWN HALL, Wed. Eve., Feb. 7, at 8:15
AMERICAN MUSIC GUILD
E. Robert Schmitz, Edna Stoneman, Georgine Grimes, Irma Schwarz Jacobi, Lenz Quartet. (Steinway Piano.)

Town Hall, Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2:00
Piano Recital by OLGA SAMAROFF Tickets at Box Office Steinway Piano

PHILHARMONIC
STRANSKY'S SEASON FAREWELL
Carnegie Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3:00. ALL WAGNER
Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30, 8:30
FIRST MENGELBERG APPEARANCE
"EROICA" SYMPHONY—BEETHOVEN. "Romeo and Juliet"—Tschaikowsky
Three Numbers from "Damnation of Faust"—Berlioz.
CARNEGIE HALL, Friday Aft., 2:30. FREDERIC LAMOND, Pianist.
WILLEM MENGELBERG, Conducting.
Arthur Judson, Manager. Steinway Piano.

SEVENTH BILTMORE
FRIDAY MORNING MUSICALE
Biltmore Grand Ballroom, FEB. 2nd, at 11.
MARIE SUNDELIUS
JEAN GERARDY
RICHARD CROOKS
Res. Seats $1.10. Sale opens Monday, Jan. 29, at Biltmore Box Office (Balcony Floor).
Mgt. R. E. Johnston. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL Sat. Aft., Feb. 10, at 3
LONDON STRING QUARTET
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc.
Tickets bought for Jan. 4 good for Feb. 17.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 30, at 8:15
KREISLER
ENTIRE HOUSE SOLD OUT.
Next concert Sat. Aft., Feb. 24. Tickets now.
Direction C. A. Fulp. Steinway Piano.

TWO RECITALS By
RUTH DEYO
SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 2:30 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 4 P. M.
At 5 East 51st Street.
Tickets, Secretarial Bureau, 542 Fifth Ave.

BUMFORD HALL 50 East 41st St.
WED. EVE. JAN. 31, at 8:30
DALE Soprano
Theatre Alexander's Ticket Office, 1466 B'way.

AEOLIAN HALL, FRI. EVE., FEB. 2
PIANO RECITAL by SOPHIE
SANINA
Tickets 50c to $2.20. Steinway Concert Grand.

AEOLIAN HALL, THURS., FEB. 1, AT 3
RICHARD HALE
BARITONE (Mason & Hamlin)
Direction Catherine A. Bateman.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 1 at 8:15
Lenox String Quartet
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. EVELYN HOPPER.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor
Friday Evening, Feb. 2, 8:15
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tickets 50c. to $1.25-$1.75.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sun. Aft., Feb. 11, 3:15
Galli Curci
SIN

30TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
by
THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE
of New York
Opening Today at 1 P. M.
Jan. 28th to Feb. 24th
Architecture
Decorative Painting
Sculpture
Landscape Architecture
Craftsmanship
at
The AMERICAN FINE ARTS Bldg.
215 West 57th St.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M. 8 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Sundays 1 to 6 P. M.

MILCH Galleries
WATER COLORS
of the SOUTH SEAS by
William Ritschel, N.A.
January 29 to February 10
108 West 57th Street

PAINTINGS of the
CALIFORNIA COAST by
Armin Hansen
January 29 to February 10
MILCH Galleries
108 West 57th Street

EXHIBITION
of
PHOTOGRAPHS
by
Francis Bruguière
of STAGE SETTINGS by JONES
HEL-GEDDES and SIMONSON
Portraits of Distinction
Dynamic Lighting Effects
at
16 West 49th St.
Jan. 29th—Feb. 10th

F. Kleinberger Galleries, Inc.
725 Fifth Avenue
Ancient Paintings
and
Objects of Art
Primitives of all Schools

EXHIBITION
American Paintings
Marble Bust of
Amelita Galli-Curci
by
Allan Clark
Jan. 22 to Feb. 3
Howard Young Galleries
630 FIFTH AVENUE

NO JURY NO PRIZES
Announcing the
7th Annual Exhibition
of the
Society of Independent Artists
to open February 24th, 1923, at
The Waldorf-Astoria Hotel
Artists wishing to exhibit, address before February 1st
A. S. BAYLINSON, Secy.
1947 Broadway, New York

The NEW YORK SCHOOL of
INTERIOR DECORATION
Mid-year term
begins Feb. 3rd
A complete four months' course of practical training.
Send for Catalogue 3-x. 21
101 Park Ave. Vanderbilt 5952

EXHIBITION by
COSMOPOLITAN SOCIETY
Until February 10th
BABCOCK GALLERIES
19 East 49th Street

JOHN LaFARGE
Jan. 22—Feb. 1st
FERARGIL GALLERIES
607 FIFTH AVENUE

PORTRAITS and SKETCHES
in Water Colors
DOROTHY FREEMAN
Jan. 30th to Feb. 10th
Brown-Robertson Galleries
615 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

ART THE HEIGHT OF EXHIBITION SEASON —HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES

THE Montross Galleries are holding a special exhibition of contemporary art which includes one new name, that of J. R. Flanagan, who works in wood and wax with, for the most part, religious themes. The painted figures of his carved wooden panels are elongated to a Gothic-like beauty. They inherit the mood of an age when agony rather than serenity inspired sculptors and painters. They form a striking contrast to the decorative and joyous panels of Charles E. Prendergast and their technical quality hardly compensates for the disturbance of their emotional message.

The other artists represented are Walt Kuhn, whose "Sleeping Girl" conveys powerfully the complete relaxation of profound sleep after intense fatigue. Arthur Davies, with studies of dancers and other drawings that seem somewhat more sympathetically to interpret his temperament than his recent paintings. William J. Glackens, Maurice B. Prendergast and Charles Sheeler, whose colored drawings are far superior to his paintings with a delicacy and flexibility that fly out of the window the moment the oil medium comes in at the door.

The decorated chest by Max Kuehne is still on exhibition and repays interest on the part of the small public concerned to foster the crafts. The designs and color are handsome and sumptuously rich, gold is used in abundance yet without undue display. The whole is eloquent of an artist's reaction against the machine.

The Montross collection of American art, which is to be sold at the American Art Galleries on Feb. 5, includes some beautiful examples of our most highly endowed painters. There are five finer examples of Charles Melville Dewey's work than the sensitive and spiritual little picture called "The Cuppies," with energy in the design and the utmost tenderness in the films of color. An early Dewing has a flexibility lacking in many of his later canvases.

An early Childe Hassam, a small adorable head by John La Farge, a head by Abbott Thayer, a Weir and two Twachtmans are among other notable offerings.

Felicie Howell and Thirty Others.

In the lower galleries at Macbeth's Felicie Howell is doing a few thing beautifully. Her recent work has been flower painting, and she has taken her flower subjects of the last three years and assembled them with a nice feeling for arrangement and adequate space in a room sparsely furnished and decorated by old maple and pine chairs, desks and tables, beautiful old glass, mellow and varied in color, and other objects with the New England stamp of authenticity and race. It makes a most attractive ensemble, and visitors must wish that it could be a permanent installment, a refuge and rest from the stormy changes of the Winter exhibitions. The pictures themselves also have their claim to originality. The artist has placed her old-fashioned blossoms in good old jugs and bowls against backgrounds taken from samplers and wall papers and painted trays, and has treated the background patterns in most instances as part of the same plane as that in which the flowers are placed. An effect of decorative fatness is given without sacrifice of realistic modeling. The flowers and leaves are painted with the rare essential to their natural appeal. The frames are by Lester Brought and play their part in the general excellent impression.

In the upper galleries are the thirty paintings by thirty artists in a thirteenth annual exhibition. The selection is uncommonly distinguished. A splendid blond Lawson, "The White Wealth," a brilliantly painted head by John Sargent, a fine Twachtman, a fine Weir, a superb George deForest Brush, "Resting Her Brave"; these are enough in themselves to make an exhibition, but there are other exceptional works. Theodore Robinson's exquisite "Picking Plums" is a picture that no doubt runs into the thousands, and in a careless moment one may allude to prices when the point is that these galleries gave Robinson his first exhibition and sold from it just one picture at a price of $100. And it seemed a little too high to the purchaser. It will be something to live for to see the thirteenth exhibition of the thirty by thirty.

Rodman Prints.

David Keppel in the vestibule to his catalogue of modern prints now on view at the Keppel Galleries believes that the smallest moment has passed for the modern men, that older schools are coming in, that Picasso is out of Cubism and Derain has got to be classic. This, of course, means that the modern men are growing older, are investigating high grade bonds and forsaking the Bonfire Circles of their profession. Age is a classic period.

The exhibition begins with Corot and ends with Derain. It includes Forain, who is older than seventy; Steinlen, close on sixty-five; Mary Cassatt, who will be eighty in a couple of years; Renoir, who was born in 1841, and so on. The most juvenile probably is Derain and no one seems to know his age. His age doesn't matter except that he as well as the others has passed the "wild" period and we may as well now look in other directions for those salutary shocks that are as good for the mental health as our sharp and stimulating changes of temperature are for the circulation.

Before we look in other directions, however, we can afford to linger with these modern classics. They start with the Barbizon group and with an unusual group of Corot's pictures, which are very rare, but not nearly as rare as those of lesser men. Barbet's prints always make an impression of that rugged health element given by sensitive people. Degas experiments with technique the more easily that he confines himself to a few classes of subject. Nothing spoil by three than the monotype "La Toilette" unless possibly the lithograph "La Toilette." A number of the Mary Cassatts are in the combination of etching and aquatint which she has found her most expressive medium. Then Paul Gauguin's woodcuts, rare, almost vigorous, freshness than the oil colors, but not really very important as art. Forain, home-staying youth, had humor wit and an understanding that plunged for deeper into psychological truth. He saw a gaming table, a French law court, a Bohemian restaurant and the scenes of the Bible with a different vision for each and a method of the greatest adequacy. Theo Hatlers, who, according to Percy Moore Turner, was not a plagiarist. The current conveys a higher degree of distinction than most of us like to acknowledge. Neither is Steinlen a plagiarist. Even his cats cannot be said to stare from the Egyptians, as do most of the modern cats, and are still less in the Houses of Henriette Rousseau. His "Chat dormant dans le coin" is not the best print in the exhibition, but it is almost the best cat in the world.

The Cosmopolitans.

The Cosmopolitans, who will open their first annual exhibition this week at the Babcock Galleries, is composed of a group of artists of good standing in the art world who have organized for the purpose of increasing art interest in America by giving people of good taste and moderate means an opportunity to secure fine paintings at prices commensurate with their incomes. Among the names are James Wolfardt, Theresa Bernstein, Jane Peterson, Francis Vechsylen, Alice Judson, May Fairchild, Frederick Detwiller, Susan M. Ketcham, Jane Freeman, Howard Spencer, Bertha Melner Peyton, Clifford Phillips, Michel Jacobs, Louis Ritzman, Wells Sagyer, Helen Sawyer, Jerry Farnsworth, Harriet Bowlsby, Alex. Hiatt, Caroline Mase and Carle J. Blenner.

For the purpose of proving the contention that if pictures were sold cheaply art would spread more rapidly in this country, the members have agreed to cut their prices for the present exhibition to $50, $75 and $100. They also have agreed to select from their output each year two or three of their best examples which they will sell at these rates. The prices, nevertheless, however, will not prevail at any time during the year except at their exhibitions.

Paintings by Beatrice Shore.

At the Ehrich Galleries Beatrice Shore is showing her early and recent work. Between the two periods an unusually long step has been taken. The early nudes and portraits have extraordinary freshness and charm. The modeling shows no weariness, the color suffers the beautiful bloom of a healthy skin. An art on its way to mastery in the tradition of the nineteenth century. Then, apparently with some stubborn abstractions and symbolic arrangements, leaves meeting and flowing into one form, flowers and heavily generalized human shapes, color of extreme intensity in bold yet subtly related patterns. There is much beauty in the second phase of this original and personal art and the clear purity of a problem in mathematics. The artist is not yet so entirely in control of her method as when she was painting in the more familiar convention, but her method is much more difficult. The early Italians knew the secrets of space composition and were able to suggest an infinite world within the boundaries of a wall panel. The Oriental artists of the best periods never made a tree or plant design for a woven or printed textile without expressing through its organic development the whole mystery of living growth. There are the two indispensable elements in the severe mold chosen by Miss Shore for her mature thought. Both are present in some degree in all her finer things, and as she progresses they will enter more richly into her design. It is a very interesting turning toward the abstract from a form of expression already exceptional in its emotional quality. Probably the two forms are unnecessarily separated, one can imagine a fusion that would add a new word to the multitudinous vocabulary of art. The exhibition lasts until Feb. 10.

Claggett Wilson and Pale Sykes.

Claggett Wilson is back with the Bourgeois again at the Kinseller Galleries. Sailors, low-browed, long-faced, with richly molded features, an old sea captain, his face red and fat and underlined with threads of black, his hands knotted; a man and woman on a balcony, embracing without sentiment, a bird in its cage above them; a watcher on the sea wall, lean-eyed, spirited. There are also Portuguese women, flower girls in tight-fitting waists and skirts pulled about the hips, trays of bright flowers and fruits in baskets on their heads. A Portuguese grandmother holding solemnly a solemn baby. The subjects are unusual and interesting, but they easily could have been pulled down to the level of postcard photographs. Mr. Wilson has raised them almost to the level of the monumental. He has made decorations of them that would have done very well in some Pompeian dwelling. The framework of column and scroll in which he has set the muscular women has nothing of frippery about it; on the contrary, it accords with their classic bigness. The portrait of Amelia Benito singing "The Flowers of Spain" has nothing of the conventional singer's portrait; the eyes so black that the other features seem to settle in their shadow, the mouth flung open with ferocious ardor, the great chest making of the figure a mighty mound of color. It is all very handsome and worth while.

In the lower gallery the Polish artist, Tadé Styka, is showing six quite different talent in a series of dashing portraits, each with the same air of positive effectiveness, including the triple portrait of Titta Ruffo, Caruso and Chaplin; one or two caprices—maybe building a dog or cat, one or two studio interiors, finer in quality. Both exhibitions last until Feb. 3.

Exhibit of Jean Dunand Announced.

An exhibition of the works of Jean Dunand, foremost French Decorator, is announced by Cartier, beginning Monday, Feb. 5, and continuing for two weeks, at their galleries, 653 Fifth Avenue. The works of Dunand, which occupy an important place in the museums of Europe and Japan, are being shown for the first time in this country. There are twenty-nine pieces on display.

Dunand's work is distinguished by its perfection of form in a new medium. He has made a plastic art of the working of metals, and fuses different metals into one medium for the expression of his thought. His designs are developed in silver, copper, bronze, steel with gold inlays, and other metals inlaid with lacquer. His lacquer objects are rated by the Japanese on an artistic level with their own antiques.

Among the pieces on exhibition will be a large vase in black and gold lacquer, on which the artist has interpreted the World War in the manner of the ancient artists with the Trojan conflicts; a bronze snake in green and gold, an octagonal tray of silver and copper with a design reminiscent of an Arab festival, and a pair of black and gold metal bowls.

Jean Dunand was born in Geneva, but served in the French Army during the war and became a naturalized French citizen. He devoted himself to sculpture from 1906 to 1912. In 1914 he exhibited his first works in metal. The artist personally makes all the objects which bear his signature. There are, therefore, comparatively few examples in existence and they are highly valued by collectors.

John La Farge's Work on Exhibition.

It is a number of years since any considerable collection of John La Farge's varied works has been assembled in this city. Now, at the Ferargil Galleries, a loan exhibition of water colors, glass and paintings has been assembled. The owners' names are not given, but one recognizes many a landmark of appreciation. There are two large painted panels and the familiar Kwannon in the small group of oil paintings, but it is among the water colors and drawings that one finds the pleasantest expression of Mr La Farge's genius. The tiny scale of the little "Siva Dancing" (the catalogue horribly makes it "Silva") cannot diminish the sense of large rhythm and abundant gaiety and spontaneity in this delightful drawing. A cluster of small water color landscapes also draws attention away from the more ambitious paintings. Six woodblock prints and an etching round out a fresh note. A beautifully beautiful water color study of a lily and one of a girl poised on a winged globe, arms raised and hair flying, are gems of color. The stained-glass mirrors are among the least-known forms of the artist's famous glass work, and the collection also contains a glass fire screen, a glass dome and some interesting medallions heavily plated. The Newport landscape, "Bishop Berkeley's Rock," belongs to the early years of broken and green harmonies. It is an exhibition that shows a great talent flowerably to a generation following very different ideals, and is one of our more too frequent efforts to honor our dead.

Paintings by Edward H. Potthast.

One of the most warming experiences of a gallery visitor is to happen upon an exhibition of paintings by E. H. Potthast. The cold and bitter winds are forgotten in this orgy of sunbaked sands, gay umbrellas and bare-legged children. Probably Mr. Potthast's beach subjects are not his best—nothing so popular could be—but their immediate appeal of gayety and brightness should not obscure the fine sense of form underlying the superficial charm. In the Grand Canyon subjects this unusual knowledge of structure is apparent and those portraits of wild nature have a finer quality than the portraits of dancing children and racing harbors. Nevertheless the artist is going to live with posterity in the beach scenes. He has few competitors in his particular genre. His exhibition at the Brown Gallery will strengthen his hold on his public by showing them how various he can be without becoming different. It lasts through Feb. 3.

The Aquarellists.

A new society of painters in pure water colors, the Aquarellists, has been formed by Elizabeth Gowdy Baker, long known as a painter of portraits in this medium. The society now numbers thirty-five members and includes Mrs. Baker, President; Frank T. Johnson, Vice President; Oscar Julius, Treasurer; George Pearse Ennis, Corresponding Secretary, and William Starkweather, Recording Secretary. On the Board of Control are Charles Bunting, George Wharton Edwards, Frank T. Hutchens, Arthur E. Powell, Mrs. John A. Vanderpool and Mrs. Baker.

The purposes of the Aquarellists are many-sided. They intend to adhere strictly to painting in pure aquarelle, without the use of white. They hope to associate artists who are lovers of water color and to promote interest in works done in a medium that has been proved to be the most durable and lasting as any employed throughout the centuries, and which has demonstrated the fact that its effects in tone and its materials have been unaffected by light, moisture or time.

At the Public Library.

The Prints Division of the New York Public Library announces an exhibition of etchings and lithographs by Whistler in the Stuart Gallery, the making of a Japanese print in the Print Gallery and the extension of the exhibition of holiday cards by American artists to Feb. 28.

At the Belmaison.

The annual exhibition of American art at the Belmaison Gallery includes with a few older men the young of the modern school and with a few conservatives the amusing extremists. This makes the most entertaining kind of a show, free from category and classification which have nothing to do with art and almost invariably are dragged into the conversation when art is formally present.

Alexander Brook leads off with "The Poet" and a "Child," concentrated valentines, turning the tables on sentimentality by outdoing it on its own ground, but thoroughly happy and at play. Nothing morose could exist in the same room with a "Child" so curly and inexperienced. And there is no pressing necessity to turn away from it to Bernard Karfiol's "Nude Child." H. E. Schnakenberg's "Still Life" is the kind of thing regular people will hail with relief and the remark: "Now, I can understand that!" It is a handsome out-of-the window view of gray and yellow walls, some fire escapes and a tree, with a pitcher and some pears on the sill of the window and a box of Camels or Fatima or something of the same strong essence—a sturdy well-built picture that gives the same agreeable impression as a finely proportioned stone house. Henry McFee's more flexible "Still Life," Charles Sheeler's superb "Sky Scrapers," Aileen Dresser's sensitive "Notre Dame," Florine Stettheimer's "Louis," Joseph Stella's "Nocturne," are among the other things that engage attention by well-concealed technical expertness. But the most interesting picture in the room is "Ruthwood," by Jules Pascin; a child's head of such innocence and tenderness and so beautiful in the delicate films of paint expressing it that the least initiated is aware of genius. The pretty subject might show them, too, how remarkable is the art that is playing about hideous middle age up on Fifty-seventh Street.

PERSONAL SERVICE DE LUXE

TO make the home safe for domesticity is the slogan adopted by the Bureau of Personal Service, and its reason of being is to do anything that you are too busy to do for yourself. Brokers for service in what the two young women who have opened this bureau call themselves, "Thompson & Thompson," is the firm name.

"We sell service of every description," said Edith Haynes Thompson in her apartment at 121 West Twelfth Street, where the bureau operates. "No job will be too small to interest us, nor too big to appall us."

In the language of their prospectus: Who closes your home when you are suddenly called away? Who unpacks your trunks and settles you when you return? Who designs and builds your bookcases? Who mends the broken spring in the Davenport? Who packs your priceless china and glass? Who finds you an apartment in the desired location and for the price you can afford?

To these questions Mrs. Thompson replies: "We do," and adds with a smile: "How would you like to have us entertain your country cousin? We will guarantee to make life easy for the busy man and woman, even to the point of entertaining boys and relatives. Suppose your rich but puritanical maiden aunt telegraphs that she is arriving at 1 o'clock on Friday. Suppose you have an urgent appointment. Send an S O S to the Bureau of Personal Service. We will meet auntie and give her the time of her life until you are free and can approach your relative in peace of mind."

Of course these two young women do not perform all the personal service themselves.

"How could we?" said Mrs. Thompson. "We supervise and guarantee the service, and whenever it is possible we will do the work ourselves. For instance, when it comes to interior decorating, settling a person, giving the necessary art atmosphere to an apartment or house, we are on the job ourselves.

"There are just two things the Bureau of Personal Service will not touch, serving as an employment agency or doing shopping.

"Yet we will do special shopping and we will train servants," said Mrs. Thompson.

"Special shopping?"

"Yes. For instance, some one writes me: 'I want to send a wedding present to a bride. Can't you help me out?' Now, provided he leaves everything to me, merely stipulating the price and giving the address, we'll guarantee to do the rest. The wedding present, calculated to cast joy in a bromide spot, will be duly purchased and delivered. On the other hand, if there is a request for a wedding present suited to a terrific high-brow, an erudite and traveled sulphite, I will concentrate on objects which can only be appreciated by the intelligentsia. I will do my best to please.

"The kind of shopping we will not do is in answer to a letter like this: 'Will you please buy me a pink crêpe dress for my daughter, Lenora? She is 12 years old and has blue eyes.' Now, Lenora might look a fright in coral pink and be rather attractive in peach-blossom, and yet she might be the sort of a child who would have a tantrum if anything but coral pink were provided for her. So, we will not do routine shopping. We will execute special commissions where a definite and specific responsibility rests solely upon our judgment.

"But if mother were to send Lenora to New York—putting her in your charge to be outfitted, would you meet her at the train and do the job?" she was asked.

"Oh, yes. As for meeting people we will meet any sort of living creature at the train from an Airedale that must be exercised to a young hopeful, changing trains on his way home from school, or a party of young people from a suburb going to a matinee in search of a chaperon. We will meet an invalid with a wheel chair or a stretcher. Our first concern is the busy men and women who have not the time to do things for themselves. Second, and of equal importance, is the stranger to our city. We include suburbanites.

"If a busy club woman from upstate has an address to make at a one o'clock luncheon and her train gets in at twelve we will have everything prepared for her at a hotel room, hustle her to it, unpack her bags, hook up her dress, see that her powder is on straight, that no safety pins show, hustle her to her appointment—and have her room all comfortably settled for her when she gets back."

"How did the idea occur to me?" said Mrs. Thompson. "The platitudinous but unfailing maxim about necessity being the mother of invention seems good in this instance. Recently the crystallization of the Bureau of Personal Service into a real business came to me as the fulfillment of a long-felt want. A friend of mine, a woman playwright, had just sold a play and moved into a new apartment. Before the vans had finished emptying their goods she received word that the third act had to be rewritten. For several days she wavered between settling and writing. One day she called me up in desperation, having known my predilection for interior decorating and fixing up the rooms of my friends. She asked me if I would settle her home and her peace of mind. All my life I have been doing these things as a matter of friendship. She asked me to do it as a matter of business. And I did, with the result that she finished her play, and was pleased with the home atmosphere created while she was playwriting. And I—well, I found myself launched definitely upon a real business."

Last week Mrs. Thompson succeeded in entertaining a seventy-year-old woman from out West, on for a week's visit to her grandson. This indefatigable person had laid out a program which would have kept grandson working from morning till night. Being employed Downtown, making his way in the world, he could only count on evenings and Sunday to show his respect to his grandmother. Besides touring all the stores to get presents for everybody in Wabunsee County grandmother had the sightseeing mania, worse than any visitor to Europe. Besides that, she was not going back home without a pretty good idea of what constituted the Great White Way. And she never once knew she was being personally served by a paid bureau. She thought grandson's friends were just being nice to her. All of this made her happy and saved grandson his job.

Jail for Iron Cross on Dog.

BECAUSE a German war cripple, out of indignation at the pittance paid him for his sacrifice for the Fatherland, recently hung his Iron Cross around his dog's neck, he was fined 1,000 marks. The veteran appealed the case, and now the higher court in Rottweil has sentenced him to serve two weeks in jail.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES

"Studies by Well-Known Artists," "The Work of Robert Blum" and "Paintings by Philadelphia Artists" are the exhibitions at the Carnegie Institute scheduled to last until Feb. 18.

The most popular of the exhibitions held at the Chicago Art Institute is the Chicago Artists' Show, which will open at the Institute Feb. 1 and continue until March 11.

The membership of the jury for the paintings is as follows: Karl A. Buehr, Edgar S. Cameron, Charles W. Dahlgreen, Frank V. Dudley, Frederick F. Fitzsimon, Lorin Hartrath, Carl Hoeckner, Rudolph Ingerle, Raymond C. Jensen, Alfred Juergens, Carl R. Krafft, Albert H. Krehbiel, John W. Norton, Pauline Palmer, Agnes Squire Potter, H. Leon Roecker, Gordon St. Clair, Walter Sargent, Leopold Seyffert, Laura Van Poppelendam and Rudolph Weisenborn. For the sculpture: Richard W. Bock, Hester Bremer, Albin Polasek, Nellie V. Walker and Emil R. Zettler.

In all there will be seventeen prizes awarded at this exhibition, consisting of two $300 prizes, one $250 prize, five $200 prizes, one $150 prize, four $100 prizes, two $50 prizes, one purchase prize and one silver medal.

At the same time there will be held the regular annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers. This exhibition has always proved extremely popular and the lovers of this form of art expression invariably find something greatly to their liking. The refinement and delicacy of clean, capable etching has an irresistible appeal to those who love beauty of line and sensitiveness to form. In last year's exhibition 175 etchings were sold at prices ranging from $10 to $60.

There is an exhibition of paintings by George Fuller and William Morris Hunt at the Women's City Club rooms in Boston. The critic of The Boston Evening Transcript says of them:

"There is much beauty and distinction in Hunt's portrait of Miss Mason, lent by Miss Mason. The drawing is full and free and there is richness of quality in the technical manipulation of pigment that adds to the employment of a capable characterization. The lady is shown in respectful attitude, clad in a pearl-colored gown, seated in front of a greyish background.

"There are three paintings by Hunt, lent by Mrs. Richard Saltonstall—portrait of Lawrence Brooks as a child; Esther Gist, a full-length figure study; Hadie, a charmingly painted head, and two landscapes. A very effective study of a lady with a rose in her hair is lent by Dr. W. F. Temple.

"Fuller was dominated by a feeling for tone, and his results, although informal, were often pervaded by a boldness that suggested a poetic suggestiveness. The present exhibits seem more directly pictorial and more personal in their appeal. Three pictures by George Fuller are lent by his nephew, Mr. W. H. Abercrombie, and are: 'Portrait of Elijah Fuller,' 'Portrait of Edwin Billings' and a landscape entitled 'November.' Mrs. F. Parkman Blake has lent a portrait, by the same artist, of a young girl."

The Print Room of the British Museum has just completed its series of the extraordinarily rare portraits of Queen Elizabeth by William Rogers, the first English portrait engraver of native birth, by acquiring the portrait which bears the title "Rosa Electa." When Sir Sidney Colvin published his important book on the early history of engraving in England (1909), the only impression of this print known to exist was that in the Bodleian Library (Sunderland Collection), which formerly belonged to Sir M. Masterman Sykes. The second impression comes from the Salt Library, at Stafford.

The three portraits by Rogers are known as "Elina Triumphans," "Rosa Electra," and "Thy Admired Empresse" (from the first words of the verses engraved beneath the third portrait). The British Museum is fortunate in possessing all, for they are so rare that only five impressions are known of all three portraits taken together. They are all reproduced in Sir Sidney Colvin's book, and the three originals are at present exhibited together for comparison.

Paris also is having its architectural exhibition, but the exhibits consist of designs and paintings relating to the architecture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mansart's fine design for Marly and drawings by Le Notre, paintings by Martin representing the royal residences and various aspects of Versailles, designs by Boruin for the staircase of the Ambassadors are among the things arousing most enthusiasm on the part of the critics. A similar American exhibition in the old Morgan Room of the Fine Arts Building on the occasion of the Architectural League's annual exhibition would be not only an instructive but a pleasure-giving addition to the contemporary objects.

Los Angeles expresses a modest pride in the fact that William Ritschel's South Sea pictures to be shown on exhibition at the Milch Galleries in this city were shown first at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Albert Sterner, who was appointed by the directors of the Toronto museum to select the eighty paintings for the forthcoming exhibition of contemporary American art, has gone to Toronto for the opening.

The collection will comprise the most distinguished work of our well-known painters. The selection has been greatly facilitated by the courtesy in consignment of the Arlington, Daniel, Ferargil, Folsom, Kinsler, Kraushaar, Macbeth and Milch Galleries.

EHRICH GALLERIES
707 Fifth Avenue
at 55th Street
On Free View
PAINTINGS
by
Henrietta Shore

ARTISTS' GALLERIES
726 Fifth Ave., Near 56th St.
Exhibition of
PAINTING & SCULPTURE
by
Marjorie Robbins Milbank
Maud Robbins Strong—Mary O. Bowditch
Jan. 29 to Feb. 10 inclusive

668 Fifth Ave.
NANNA MATTHEWS
BRYANT
SCULPTURE
KINGORE'S

Special Exhibition
Davies, Flannagan, Glackens
Kuhn, Prendergast, Sheeler
Until Feb. 10th
MONTROSS GALLERY
550 Park Ave., at 59th St., N. Y.

Ancient and Modern Paintings
EARLY ENGLISH PORTRAITS
BARBIZON AND SELECTED AMERICAN PAINTINGS
BRONZES BY PAUL MANSHIP
AT THE GALLERIES OF
SCOTT & FOWLES
667 Fifth Avenue Between 53rd and 54th Sts.

SALE TODAY (TUESDAY) and Following Days to February 3rd, Inclusive, at 2 P. M. Each Day, in
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
40 EAST 45TH STREET
S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer
HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL
One of the Largest and Most Important Sales Ever Held in the United States
AT AUCTION
ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS
OF ALL WEAVES AND SIZES
Including Unusually Large Silk and Wool Carpets
THIS COLLECTION IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC BECAUSE OF THE RECENT DEATH OF
DIKRAN B. DONCHIAN
The last surviving member of Donchian Bros., and by order of his son
PAUL D. DONCHIAN
EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE
ON EXHIBITION TOMORROW (MONDAY) UNTIL SALE TIME
CATALOGUES UPON REQUEST

Metropolitan Art and Auction Galleries INC
Phone Plaza 2580-2168
AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS
45-47 WEST 57TH STREET
Will Sell at Public Auction
By Order of
Louis J. Stern of 730 Fifth Ave.
New York City
The American Representative for "Artalon," 4 Rue de la Paix, Paris, a consignment of unusual hand-wrought
Jewelry and Art Novelties
in Gold, Silver, Bronze, Ivory, Enamel and Jade and Semi-Precious Stones, Leather and Marquetry Work
being the work of
The International Art Association
Composed of the world's leading artists and craftsmen. The collection also includes the latest importations of Bronzes, Necklaces, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Medallions, Cigarette and Cigar Holders and Cases, Manicure Sets, Perfume Atomizers, Ladies Purses, Sewing Sets, Vanity Cases, etc., about eight hundred magnificent lots in all.
Sale Days
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
January 31st, February 1st, 2d and 3d
S. G. RAINS, Auctioneer

Plaza Art Auction Rooms
Edward P. O'Reilly—Auctioneer
Telephone PLAZA 8466-8467
AT FIFTH AVENUE (5, 7 and 9 East 59th Street)
ANNOUNCEMENT
Auction Sale of the Personal Effects of the
Late Mrs. Barbara Cook
Wife of the Hon. Frederick Cook, former Secretary of State of New York
Also including an
Important English Collection
with additional consignments
Rare Needlepoint, Tapestry, Furniture, French Commodes, and desks of the Louis XV and XVI periods, Empire canopy beds and Boudoir Suites, Dining Room Furniture, Living Room Sets, Silverware, Bronzes, Laces, Rugs, Paintings, Etchings, Carvings, Chinese Porcelains, Lamps, etc. as well as a collection of Spanish Hand-Painted Fans, also a fine library of
Books and Jewelry
Exhibition Monday, January 29th
Sale Days: Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Jan. 30, 31 and Feb. 1, 2 and 3.
at 2:30 each afternoon

ON VIEW TOMORROW AND TUESDAY
at the Galleries of
FIFTH AVE. AUCTION ROOMS
333-341 Fourth Ave., Cor. 25th Street
A Choice Collection of
High-class Modern Furniture
The major portion of which was removed from a Mansion in Lenox, Mass.
including desirable suites for the Living-room, Library and Boudoir, Odd Chairs, Tables and Desks, Wicker Furniture in great variety: Brass Andirons, Fire Sets, Screens, Oriental and European Porcelains, Linens, Furs, Silver Plate
Persian Rugs and Carpets including a large Tabriz Carpet, size, 27x14 ft.
Oil Paintings by Well-known American Artists.
To be sold Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 31, Feb. 1, 2 and 3, at Two o'clock each day.
WALLACE H. DAY, AUCTIONEER

FASHIONS

SHORT COATS IN BRILLIANT COLORS NOW POPULAR

This is a dull time of year for fashion except for a few outstanding high lights. But, as it happens, it is upon these different and noticeable fashions that our attention fastens, they naturally carry with them a great deal of delight concerning what will and what will not be done during the coming season. Added to which they become interesting because they are so rare.

You know perfectly that longing which comes upon you at this season of the year—for more clothes or for, at least, one new outfit—something that is fresh and bracing and out of the beaten track. They can talk all they please about women coming down to more sublime ideas. After all that particular way of expression is not a part of their nature. They long, by instinct, for a change and if fashion is not presenting something for their case then they go out and hunt with all their might for it.

At this particular mid-season there seems to be a decided tendency toward the brilliantly colorful things—those that shine out on the streets and in the restaurants. Something perhaps gathered from oriental craftsmanship or from the embroidered and woven designs of the peasants of various countries. Women are becoming quite fickle about wearing upon the streets those costumes which are not already into an unrestricted area of self expression.

Some women are not aware of the fact that they can never really express themselves in browns and dark blues that are totally unadorned. In donning those colors they are merely suppressing their more vivid selves and, when they do actually decide to come out in the open and wear the shades that they really like, they find themselves taking on new life and attracting new friends and finding new experiences that give them the utmost relief.

It is a well-known trick to wear, at first, colors of startling hues while within the confines of one's own home. In this way you become accustomed to a certain shades in the way of color and line. Then, gradually, you find yourself just naturally transferring those effects into the clothes of everyday life—those which you wear while mingling with your more conventional friends and acquaintances. You do it by this means, in all humanness, and when a crony remark reaches your ears about how gay you are becoming, you smile in a superior manner, knowing all the time that you yourself are finding enough satisfaction in that expression to make up for any stray criticism that may meet your friends' attention. Those who have not tried wearing bright colors do not know what a vast amount of satisfaction they can manage to carry with them. They fail to realize that their days would be brighter and more inspirational if they, too, would decide to adopt the more vivid modes. But they do have enough judgment left to realize that the startling quality of the colorful embroideries and patterns are something of a force in the world. Else they would not be making so great an show, because of their own startling nature.

It is a good thing to take the more vivid styles and the more eye-opening colors in a more or less easy fashion of relief. You do not have to wear them, if you do not wish to, but you might as well accept them as a permanent force in the realm of dress. So many women like them that it is impossible to say they will not last. The evidences are all to the contrary. Everything looks as though they will "carry on."

In the series of illustrations on this page there is shown a coat that is made of one of those bright new all-over embroideries that have taken the world of fashion by storm. This one happens to be done on a background of the darkest blue, over which are imposed colored threads, ranging through the shades purple, green, red and yellow—anything. In fact, that helps the brilliancy of the foundation to show to its best advantage, and that makes of the coat the most colorful of affairs. The hat, you will see, carries out the same theme. The fact is that it is made of the same material as the coat, and the effect of the whole of some very gorgeous antique stuff that happens to have been made or woven but yesterday by modern artists who recognize the value of the antique designs and who know enough to incorporate them into the display of modern fashions.

The coat has a short sort of peplum. They either are made in this manner or they are made to end at a long waistline where they move or lose fringe about the hips and retain that blousiness of their upper sections which is so necessary a line when it comes to the latest fashions.

But, with these shorter jackets, there is always a skirt of some plain material and while one cannot say that all of the skirts are pleated, still so many of them are fashioned in this way that they throw the plaited skirts quite into the minority. There are side pleated skirts done in the very narrowest of widths. There are those which are pressed in wider sections. And there are also those which are arranged in accordion pleats so that they will take up as little stuff as possible and fit themselves more elegantly to the wider variation of hipline. But, after all, the fact remains that the pleated skirts are more graceful looking with short coats than are most of the plain skirts, unless they are posed on the very slimmest and most perfect of figures.

The young things are wearing sweaters of fuzzy angora wool that rival the short coats for their display of color and brilliance of effect. They are adorned, or the more lavish of them are, with embroidered bands which bring them into the limelight where these colorful fashions are concerned. In the picture one of them is shown. It is knitted from a light tan wool—almost a cream color, in fact. And then the band about the angular front, as well as the wide, tight belt and the sleeves which tie at the ends, are embroidered on a knitted foundation with all the bright colored wools known to fashion.

The hat worn with this sweater as pictured is one of those blocked felt ones which are leading the hat fashions of the moment. There must be upon it some bow or rosette of ribbon fashioned in picturesque manner, for the felt hat, just now, is nothing at all in fashion unless it be trimmed with ribbon in some representation or other. This one, for example, is of gray in the same tone as the sweater, and it is trimmed with a large rosette of moire ribbon in a darker tone of the same color. Thereby it leaves to the embroidery on the sweater that exploitation of color which tones in with the modern style and features the wealth of decoration at the points where they will be most appreciated as a matter of design.

The separate dress that is made over tunic and flowing lines combined with the coat, the general construction of which is in the same manner, is another of the styles which promises to have a great effect upon those fashions for Spring which are destined to be accepted.

In another of the illustrations on this page we have a combination of this sort which is made up of a frock of printed silk done in two shades of brown, the background being of the lightest of brown tones and the figuring being of quite the darkest. There is then a wide bertha of cream net edged by cream lace in a very narrow lace of the same tone. At the top of the bern there is a row of dark brown pleated ribbon to outline the bern and give point to the design. Then there is worn with this a very loose and wrappy coat made up of two tones of brown—the same two tones, in fact, that are used in the print of the frock. Now, the whole combination of coat and dress makes something that is not only artistically pleasing, but which is entirely in accordance with modern style in its most interesting expression.

The coat, then, is something that will do for an outer wrap through all the Summer months, for it can be worn in the evening as well as in the daytime, and the dress is another costume that will last through many months, being good underneath the coat as a Spring garment, and being even better by itself when worn for Summer. There are many combinations of this general character which vary according to the tastes of the wearer. There is, for instance, a gray crepe frock with a gray and black wool-en coat. This makes an interesting combination with a frock of printed silk. Then, there is a white crepe frock with a black and white flecked coat, which combination makes an interesting sort of a parlor effect and is most adaptable to all of the Spring and Summer occasions.

The Embroidered Coat in Brilliant Colors Does for Sports or Street Wear.

The Embroidered Sweater is One of the Latest Fashion Expressions.

Combination of Printed Tan and Brown Silk Frock With Tan and Brown Velour Wrap.

If you are interested in

Furniture

transcending the commonplace, well within moderate cost

attend the customary

ANNUAL SALE

now in progress at the

New York Galleries
INCORPORATED
Furniture and Decoration
417-421 MADISON AVENUE
49th-50th Streets—New York

1865 1923

Established Over Half Century

Annual Reduction Sale
of
FURS

At Greatly Reduced Prices

C. C. SHAYNE & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
Strictly Reliable Furs
126 WEST 42nd STREET, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

35c Danderine Saves Hair

Don't lose another hair! Don't tolerate destructive dandruff. A little Danderine now may help save your hair; thicken and strengthen it; double its beauty.

Falling hair never stops by itself! Dandruff multiplies until it forms a crusty scale, destroying the hair, roots and all, resulting in baldness.

Your druggist will tell you that "Danderine" is the largest selling hair saver in the world because it aids in correcting and toning sick, ailing hair of men or women. Use one 35-cent bottle of Danderine, then if you find a single falling hair or a particle of dandruff, you can have your money back.

Have you bought your

PRINTED SILK?

Everybody's going to wear printed silk this spring. But very few will find anything as individual, as effective, as true to the mode as this disturbing bit of brilliance with its odd sleeves, its twin big bandannas at the waist, and its smart little bandanna across the satin-smooth hair.

That's what Vogue does for you—introduces you to the newest, at its nicest. And does it sufficiently far in advance so that it will still be new when it comes to the end of its season.

But what if you aren't interested in brilliant printed silks? Printed silks are only one of a thousand points of fashion shown in Vogue. Vogue shows equally the tailored clothes that may be your pet extravagance. Good-looking things for hard wear in the country. The latest loveliest dance frocks. Accessories that lend distinction to a whole costume.

Whatever it is that you look for with the greatest eagerness, and are most fastidious about buying—Vogue shows it to you. Best. And first.

The surest way of getting the right thing first is to spend $2—what you would pay for the merest trifle of an accessory—so that you can be advised of the most desirable mode by Vogue before you spend $25 for a hat or $100 for a gown.

10 NUMBERS OF VOGUE $2

**Eleven if you mail the coupon now*

Spring Fabrics and Original Vogue Designs, February 1
The very newest fabrics and washing models for your spring and summer wardrobe.

Forecast of Spring Fashions — February 15
Earliest authentic news of spring styles, illustrated by Paris models.

Spring Millinery — March 1
The smartest hats from Paris. The charmiest hats from New York. The best and newest hats from everywhere are in this issue.

Spring Shopping — March 15
What the shops have to offer the women who is wise enough to plan her wardrobe early.

Early Paris Openings and Brides — April 1
A lovely number, planned for every woman who is interested in beautiful clothes for the more formal occasions.

Paris Fashions — April 15
Here are all the spring modes decreed by the wits and executed by the fingers of Paris.

New York Fashions — May 1
The most characteristic things that New York creates for its smartest clientele.

Smart Fashions for Limited Incomes — May 15
First aid to the fashionable women of not unlimited means.

Summer Fashions — June 1
Summer clothes are transforming. Vogue knows. Shows. Says. And you have to inquire.

Travel—Resorts—Summer Homes — June 15
Where to go, where to stay, what to wear, how to prepare your home to face summer in country or town.

Hot Weather Fashions — July 1
How to be cool, though dressed-up. What to wear when all you want is a bathing suit.

These eleven issues that your $2 brings you—one every fortnight—show you everything Paris plans, and everything New York makes and does. They give you full fashion information for the next two seasons—clothes insurance for spring and summer too. Buying Vogue isn't an expenditure; it's an investment.

Sign the Coupon

You need not bother to write a letter. The coupon opposite will do, and is easier and quicker. With one stroke of the pen, you will solve your entire clothes problem for the coming spring and summer.

Sign, Tear Off and Mail the Coupon NOW!

$2 Invested in Vogue

a tiny fraction of your loss on one ill-chosen gown

Will Save You $200

True economy isn't in going without, always a hateful process. Or in buying fewer or cheaper things. True economy is in getting the right clothes in the first place. Then you don't discard, later on, and have the expense of buying again. You get full value for every cent expended—if you spend the first two dollars on Vogue.

***SPECIAL OFFER**
(Limited to new subscribers)

If your order is received immediately, we will start your subscription with the current Spring Fabrics and Original Vogue Designs Number—thus giving you eleven numbers of Vogue instead of ten without any extra charge. Since the additional copy must come out of a small supply on hand to meet the demand for this big special number, we cannot guarantee being able to make it unless your coupon is mailed promptly.

Vogue, 19 West 44th Street, New York City
Enclosed find $2 for which you will enter my subscription for the 10 issues of Vogue, including the Spring Fabrics and Original Vogue Designs Number, beginning with the issue dated ..... Please also send me the Spring Fabrics and Original Vogue Designs Number.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....
(Please write name very plainly)

Aimone Furniture
Galleries
GREATEST SEASONAL SALE
OF
FURNITURE
and HOME FURNISHINGS
CONTINUES TOMORROW MORNING AT 9 A. M.
Five large floors filled with the latest and finest furniture for every room in the home
All to go at
REDUCTIONS of 20% to 50%
From FORMER LOW ORIGINAL MARKINGS

AN AIMONE QUALITY Bedroom Suite of 4 Pieces as low as **$248.00**
SALE PRICE. Others up to 10 pieces for **$2712.00**
AN AIMONE QUALITY Dining Room Suite of 10 Pieces for **$269.00**
SALE PRICE. Others up to **$5642.00**
AN AIMONE QUALITY 3 Piece Living Room Suite, as low as **$286.00**
SALE PRICE. Others up to **$1010.00**

You owe it to yourself and your pocketbook to inspect our Stocks before going elsewhere

Goods held for early Spring Delivery if paid for at time of Purchase.

Aimone Furniture
Galleries
The highest in everything—but *price*. ESTABLISHED 1878
42-44 East 49th St. bet. Madison and Park

SOCIETY CURRENT DOINGS

A WEEK gay and exciting with home about of the younger people in society. For three nights, starting on Tuesday, the "Gay Probation," the Junior League's annual entertainment, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria. Then on Friday evening comes the third Junior Assembly at the Ritz Carlton, the coming-out dance at which the debutantes of the Winter appear.

The reports of the Junior League show are very promising, and to those who have not purchased tickets it would be well to get them at once, either at the office of the league, 8 East Forty-fifth Street, or at Room 301, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds this year go to a very deserving cause.

The last week of rehearsals before an audience show usually drives coach and teachers of the Executive Committee into paroxysms of despair, but the preparations have gone along very smoothly this season, under the guidance of Rehearsers, and there is every chance that the audience will get a distinct and lovely treat.

Many of the debutantes have already been mentioned, and additional evidence of beauty includes Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. F. E. Widmyer, Mrs. E. J. Shriver, Mrs. Charles G. Agnew, Mrs. George S. Dearborn, Mrs. Robert Bowne, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt 3d, Eugene Thayer and Harvey Gibson.

An advance peep at the program shows some very interesting features. The program will begin with a scene laid behind the "scenes," showing the "Rehearsers," and "Those at Work." Then before the curtain will appear the professor and the manager, W. Herbert Adams, H. Clapp Smith and Harry G. Marshall are cast for this first scene.

The majority of the dances available have been mentioned. Miss Mary Willis is to dance the Nowadays' March, and the "Rose Flower," from a fairy legend of India, by Rubinstein, will be very effective. The pips, gold and bathing girls, are to appear in the program. Mrs. E. Roland X. Harriman and Miss Beatrice C. Frost are to be the dancers in the "American Beauties," a waltz, and Mrs. Irving Purdon, with Miss Ella Baker, are to do a Russian dance.

Mrs. Edwin P. Grosvenor has made an unique poster for the entertainment, showing the measures of the "Golden Dolls," one of the featured dances. Mrs. Grosvenor is a member of the Junior League, and before her marriage was widely known for her clever drawings under the maiden name of Thelma Colgate.

Mrs. William Wills Rowe is giving a dinner dance on Friday, the night of the Junior Assembly, for her sister, Miss Sibyl Hine. That same night, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a small dinner and dance at their house, 640 Fifth Avenue.

On Feb. 12, a musicale is to be held at the home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, for the benefit of Hope Farm. The program will commence at 4 o'clock, and the affair will be given under the auspices of the Women Committee of St. Thomas's Church. In addition to St. Thomas's choir school of thirty boys, with T. Tertius Noble as conductor, Miss Doris Mathias, pianist, Miss Margaret Lawrence, monologuist, and George Meader of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kelley, 10 East Eighty-first Street, or at St. Thomas's Church.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Colony Club, the Churchwomen's League for Parochial Service will hold its annual meeting, to be followed by a tea in honor of Bishop Manning. The league maintains Grace House, and it has just been announced that the organization has received a donation of $1,000 to establish another students' home in the vicinity of Columbia University.

Among the officers are Mrs. Hamilton B. Fulcher, Mrs. Henry Gourmont Sanford, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. J. Sylvester Carlisle, Mrs. E. de F. Bispham, Miss Agnes E. Warren, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Miss Maud Aguilar Leland, Mrs. Howard Townsend Martin, Mrs. James Burrill Van Wagenen, Mrs. W. Willis Rowe and Mrs. Frederick W. Rhinelander.

Pre-Lenten weddings were rather numerous last week, but only a few society nuptials are scheduled for this week.

Miss Ellen Randolph, daughter of Mrs. Edmund Randolph of 820 Park Avenue, and Charles F. Havemeyer, a son of Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, will be married on Thursday in St. Thomas's Church, and a small reception will follow at the Colony Club.

Miss Randolph and Mr. Havemeyer obtained their marriage license last week. At the wedding the bride will have eight attendants besides her matron of honor, who will be Mrs. Thomas Harrison Cushing Jr., formerly Miss Dorothy Duncan. She is a niece of Mrs. Egerton Welsh, of Mrs. Richard Trimble and of Lathrop Randolph. Mr. Havemeyer is the son of the late Charles F. Havemeyer and a grandson of the late Theodore Havemeyer of this city and Newport.

The engagement of Miss Clare Charlotte Bayndorf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Wickoren Bayndorf of 870 Park Avenue, to Bruce Lesley Sherman of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elon Brown of Lawrence, L. I., was announced last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Lusk of 820 Park Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Lusk, to Collier Platt, son of Henry Bentley Platt, also of 820 Park Avenue, and a grandson of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt. Miss Lusk is the granddaughter of the late Dr. William T. Lusk and of Louise C. Willing.

Another recent engagement was that of Miss Catherine J. Waylen, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Waylen of 46 East Fifty-seventh Street, to John C. Pemberton, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Pemberton of Richmond, Va. Miss Waylen is a member of the Junior League, and her fiancé is practising law in this city. His grandfather was the late General John C. Pemberton of the Confederate Army, and defender of Vicksburg.

Arrangements have been made for the marriage of Miss Cordelia Bispham, daughter of Mrs. A. Burton Bispham, to Paul Cadmus, in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 4 o'clock.

The Rev. William R. Lusk of Ridgefield, Conn., will officiate. Miss Bispham will have her sister, Mrs. Robert B. M. Bennet, as her matron of honor. Other attendants will be Mrs. L. Whittington Gerhom, the sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Jane Bispham, a niece of the bride, and the daughter of C. Walter Bispham of Cleveland.

Mr. Cadmus will have his brother, Edward Bordeaux Cadmus, as his best man. The ushers will be Dr. L. Whittington Gerhom of Albany, Lieut. Commander Robert E. M. Bennet of Washington, D. C.; Alexander Inglis Bispham, Walter K. Bolle, William P. Pelletier and H. Sellers Mellen.

C. Walter Bispham will give the bride away. Following the ceremony there will be a small reception at the home of the bride's mother, 45 Park Avenue.

Mrs. Reginald Nichols of 136 East Eighty-ninth Street has made known the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Beaumont Nichols, to Giles Bryson Fleischhut, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Fleischhut and a nephew of Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren.

The wedding is to take place on Feb. 10 in the chapel of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Mr. Fleischhut and his bride will reside in Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Banks of 1,185 Park Avenue announced last week the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Kip Banks, and William Wickham, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wickham, had been broken by mutual consent. Their engagement was announced last April. Miss Banks was introduced to society a year ago last December with her sister, Miss Catherine Hatch Banks.

Many in society look forward to the annual St. Valentine's Kettledrum, held for the benefit of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, and the children are always interested, too, for they always find many features dear to their hearts at this event.

The Kettledrum is one of the oldest social institutions in New York, making just its historic bow to the Charity Ball. This year will mark the fifty-ninth Kettledrum, and they have been given almost consecutively for that many years. Fancy and useful articles are always sold to hostess, and there will be cards, dancing, tea, fortune-telling and, of course, moving pictures.

The house, for which the benefit is given, is managed by a board of women, Mrs. Gustav Kissel being the President, Mrs. Rowland Davis and Mrs. W. Kingsley Post are Vice Presidents, and among the managers are Mrs. Joel Aymar, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. H. H. Burhard, Mrs. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Bellingham Livingston, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. F. S. Huntington, Mrs. Henry S. Robinbaugh, Miss Antoinette W. Mellon, Mrs. R. H. Kissel, Miss M. S. Barnes, Mrs. Figgott Smith, Mrs. George Hagdon, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Newbold Lefferts Edgar, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. C. Hermann Kimbrett, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris and Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt.

A subscription supper-dance for the benefit of the New York Exchange for Women's Work will be held tomorrow at Sherry's, under the direction of Mrs. John Sealy Ward, President. There will be exhibition dances by the Misses Bertha and Francesca Roggieri.

The patronesses are as follows: Mrs. John E. Alexander, Mrs. Raymond T. Baker, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Miss Isabel Gerry, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mrs. Gouverneur Livingston, Mrs. Johnston Redmond, Mrs. X. Thayer Rolfe, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Ronald Tree, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Richard Whitney.

Among the patrons are Paul D. Cravath, Bertram de X. Cruger, Alfonso de Navarro, Marshall Field, William R. Stewart Jr., William Williams and E. Custer Wilmerding.

Mrs. Henry Hallister Pease is in charge of tickets.

The annual dance for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School of Greene County, Va., will be held tomorrow evening in the Delta Robbin Room of the Vanderbilt. The tickets for this dance have been selling like the proverbial hot johnny cakes, and there promises to be a brilliant representation of society.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. John E. Berwind, Mrs. George Stilling Lee, Mrs. Edward J. Stettinius, Mrs. Roger Williams, Mrs. Thomas S. Tuffle, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Ralph H. Graves, Mrs. John Randolph Page, Mrs. H. Snowden Marshall, Mrs. Ronald Tree and the Princess Troubetzkoy.

Mrs. Richard Stevens of 1 West Eighty-seventh Street will give a dinner party on Feb. 3 for Governor George S. Silzer of New Jersey.

The First Reserve Squadron, an overseas aviation organization, of which Dr. E. Gregory Brownell is Commander, will have their fourth annual ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Feb. 5.

Mrs. Charles Addison Miller is Chairman of the Patronesses Committee, and the general Committee is headed by Gerald Morgan.

The dance is to be given for the benefit of the Allendale Camp for Disabled Veterans, and of course it is the wishes of the social section of all the soldiers in this vicinity who were in France during the war.

The Fall Hall Supper Club will hold a carnival and fancy dress ball on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. Two prizes will be awarded for the best costumes. The Board of Administrators is made up of the Misses Harriet Cowen, Helen Jenkins, Mary Morris, Dorothy Merrill and Rosemary Sullivan.

The first of the Junior Dances' ball hall last Friday at the Plaza, and the subsequent dances will be on March 2 and April 13. They are being directed by Mrs. J. Barton Hyde, as in former years.

The Junior Promenade of the College of New Rochelle will be held on Friday evening next at the Biltmore. Subscriptions may be obtained from the Chairman, Miss Mary B. Dunscomb, 11 East Eighty-seventh Street.

A gala performance of "Polly Preferred" will be given at the Little Theatre on Monday evening, Feb. 5, for the benefit of the boys of Kennedy House Settlement. Mrs. T. Lawrence Saunders of 120 East Sixty-first Street is in charge of the advance sale of tickets. Mrs. Saunders is Chairman of the managers and Mrs. James Mosley Hilmer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, of which are also Mrs. Henry S. Alley, Mrs. Charles Wiggin and Mrs. Saunders.

A dramatic and musical recital for the benefit of St. Michael's Home for Girls at Hammonasset, N. Y., a country branch of the Midnight Mission, will be given by Mrs. William Copper Dickey and Miss Zelina de Hadot on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Hotel Ambassador. Mrs. Dickey of 122 East Fifty-third Street and Miss R. Louise Klein of 27 East Sixty-second Street are receiving applications for tickets.

For the benefit of the French Day Nursery there will be a gala night on Feb. 3, at Chauve Souris, under the patronage of M. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and M. Gaston Liebert, the French Consul General. Miss Anna Pregnal of 360 West Twenty-eighth Street is hosting after the sale of tickets, which may also be had at the Century Theatre.

If the advance sale of boxes is any criterion, the Charity Ball of Feb. 6 will be the greatest and most profitable of all the charity balls of New York for close on to three-quarters of a century. Nearly every ground-floor box in the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom has already been sold. Many of the second tier boxes have gone, and there has been a decided and unprecedented demand for upper tier boxes.

The tickets are $5, as in preceding years, and it is an interesting circumstance of the New York Charity Ball that while other fashionable balls have increased their charges, this function keeps its price the same as it has for three generations.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the enthusiasm shown in the work of planning the ball this year is due to the many new people that have been added to the list of Vice Presidents and to the committees, thus assembling new elements. Some of these newcomers to the ball's management are Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, General and Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Sidney W. Fish, Mrs. Edward E. Stettinius, Mrs. Francis Cuyler, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman and Henry Pelham Robbins.

A few dinners are thus far announced to precede the ball, but it is known there will be many. One of the hostesses will be Mrs. Robert Livingston Gerry, and Mrs. Charles S. Alexander is to have what will probably be the largest dinner of all, a party of forty, with her guests of honor Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mrs. Smith and Seventy-third Royal S. Copeland and Mrs. Copeland.

History is going to repeat itself again this year. Governor Smith will lead the grand march with Mrs. Alexander. He did this several years ago as Governor, when Mrs. Alexander was President of the ball. To be added to the list of committees, and the array of thirty-four Vice Presidents, there is the committee of the ball, composed entirely of men. The committee includes Gordon Knox Bell, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Colonel Francis L. V. Hoppin, Shipley Jones, George Leslie, Clarence H. Mackay, William Fellowes Morgan, Alfonso de Navarro, Percy R. Pyne 3d, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Henry Pelham Robbins, Charles E. Sampson, General Charles H. Sherrill and E. Custer Wilmerding.

Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. John A. Drake, Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Alda are some of the patronesses for the annual ball of the Italian Intercollegiate Association, to be held at the Biltmore Saturday evening, Feb. 3.

The ball is under the patronage of T. P. Bonacelli, Royal Italian Consul General at New York, and the proceeds of the affair will be placed in the Intercollegiate Scholarship Fund.

A reception committee that is made up of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Belle De Walt, Mrs. John W. Garrett, Mrs. Benjamin Stern and Mrs. Cole Porter have announced that Lina Basile will give in the ballroom of the Plaza, on the morning of Tuesday, Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock, his first lecture in America, entitled "What Do Orchestras?" with the subtitle of "Is his institution de une institution utile, l'Individualite." The lecture will be in French and is to be illustrated with lantern slides. M. Basile will have an easel on the platform, and will make illustrative drawings as he talks.

This lecture on the art of dress is to be with special reference to costumes harmonizing with the individual qualities of the wearer, and will take up many important details of feminine garb. Many representative New Yorkers have been secured as patrons and patronesses.

Miss M. Lindenmeldt at the Plaza is in charge of the tickets. The proceeds will go to the Brooklyn Music School Settlement.

A performance of "The Barber of Seville," in which Miss Galli-Curci and Titta Ruffo will appear, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Feb. 8, for the benefit of the Wyckoff House at Valley Stream, L. I.

Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Charles E. Dillon, Mrs. Joseph S. Auerbach, Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm, John T. Pratt, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Emerell Ettridge, George Davison, Mrs. M. K. Clement, Mrs. Adam R. Flower, Mrs. William N. Dykman and Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith.

Mme. Sigrid Gonglo, contralto, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Hermann Wagerman, pianist, will give a joint recital this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Selwyn Theatre, for the benefit of the Touro Hospital for Children, 232 East Sixty-second Street.

The committee in charge includes Mrs. Lyttleton Fox, Cuff Tucker, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. E. Fairchild Osborn, Mrs. Clarence Dillon, Mrs. Stafford McLean, Miss Gertrude Trevor, Mrs. Alfonso Villa, Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, Mrs. Arthur Fowler and Frank Y. Storrs.

Archbishop Hayes, Mgr. Lavelle, Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips and Mrs. John D. Ryan are to be the hostesses of the theatre party of the Catholic Centre for the Blind that is to be given at the Liberty Theatre, to see "Little Nellie Kelly," on the evening of Monday, Jan. 29. Archbishop Hayes is greatly interested in this work for the blind girls, and Mgr. Lavelle has direct supervision over it.

A very large percentage of the boxes has already been sold out, including the balconies, and unusually good profits seem assured. Governor and Mrs. Smith have been invited.

Mrs. Murray Gleyhaus, who is a member of the committee arranging a matinee performance of "Romeo et Juliette," for Friday, Feb. 2, in order to raise funds for the Reconstruction Hospital, has announced the names of those who will serve as an auxiliary committee, and who will distribute programs at the affair. This list includes the Misses Elizabeth Post, Louise Lusk, Beatrice Gawtry, Eleanor Kline, Sophie Dyer, Martha Sturgis, Cathrine Green, Mary Noyes, Josephine Beaudoin, Martha Davis and Barbara Kissel, Mrs. Rowland R. Jones and Mrs. Langhorne Gibson.

What promises to be a rather unusual event of the season will take place tomorrow afternoon, with the Inner Brownies tied up at her West Fourteenth Street play serving as the scene of a benefit given by the Shaven Alumnae, the Holy Child College, at Rosemont, Pa., of which many New York women are graduates.

The affair is in charge of a committee headed by Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, and is under the patronage of a group of well-known New Yorkers. The Consul Lino has donated the $1,000-ton Brownie to the committee for the day, and an elaborate program has been arranged, consisting of dancing, bridge, aquatic exhibitions in the ship's tank by New York Athletic Club swimmers, and a group of world champion marvelous horses billing and various other features.

The Central Committee of Auxiliaries to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, U. S. A., Metropolitan District, are arranging a card party and dance at the Ninth Coast Defense Command Armory, Fourteenth Street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. Music will be furnished by the regimental band.

From present indications, Bermuda will attract even more visitors this season than last year, when the boats from New York were repeatedly filled to capacity, and the local hotels were obliged to enlarge their accommodations considerably to accommodate the overflow. That the season has opened unusually well is shown by the fact that the Royal Mail Steer Aragonya, on her last voyage from New York, was almost booked up, and on her return trip this week will carry an equally large number of passengers.

One explanation of Bermuda's popularity is to be found in the well directed efforts of local committees to provide entertainment for Winter visitors. A constant round of festivities has been planned for the next three months or more, while golfing, driving, tennis, swimming and sailing will provide ample recreation for lovers of outdoor sports.

The local golf links are now in splendid condition and are daily thronged with American players. Another popular attraction, also in full swing, are the races at Shelly Bay, where luncheon is served in the open air on the terrace overlooking the course. On Feb. 2 the naval and military athletic meeting will take place on the sports grounds, Hamilton, in which officers of the British Army and Navy will take part.

Among the forthcoming social events is the musical evening and dance of the Seventh Regiment, to be given on Saturday evening Feb. 17, at the armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. This is the annual anniversary of this event and it is expected that society will turn out in full force for it.

On Monday evening, Feb. 5, "Sarah" will be given at the Fulton Theatre for the benefit of St. Johnland, under the auspices of the auxiliary of women. Mrs. George F. Canfield is Chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Barent Lefferts, 102 East Seventy-fourth Street, is in charge of arrangements and the sale of tickets.

The community of St. Johnland was founded in 1889 by Dr. Muhlenberg, the founder of St. Luke's Hospital. It is situated on the north shore of Long Island, in Smithtown. The society has homes for aged men and couples, and for friendless children, a chapel school, infirmary and administration building. It gives schooling and Christian and vocational training.

BIRTH CONTROL FINDS SUPPORTERS

THE Voluntary Parentage League has won the first point in its struggle with Congress in the interests of birth control. It has found champions in both houses of Congress to help against the Comstock law. Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa is the sponsor in the Senate, and in the House it is supported by Representative John Kissel from the Third District of New York.

The Comstock law, which was passed in 1873 and has not been changed since that date, has long been a thorn in the side of the birth control advocates, and the Voluntary Parentage League was organized to see it satisfactorily amended.

The law makes it illegal to spread information concerning the doctrines and practices of birth control. It lies the hands of the advocates on every side, and so the leaders of the league have been hard at work trying to have it changed to fit their ideas and purposes. Ever since the league was organized in 1919 they have striven for the same end. Mrs. Mary Dennett, the director of the league, has spent three years trying to interest Congress. A few men have been found willing to undertake the matter, and for the first time some real headway is being made. A bill legalizing the distribution of literature and information was introduced in the Senate by Senator Cummins on Jan. 18. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and a subcommittee has been appointed to study the bill. The subcommittee consists of Senator Ladlaw B. Colt of Rhode Island, Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona and Senator Cummins.

Now the league is leading every effort toward having the bill passed within the next few weeks. The session of Congress will end on March 4, and if the matter is not settled by then, it will go over. Its advocates will be forced to find new sponsors, and begin at the beginning.

At the same time that the league is concentrating its efforts on the bill in Washington, there is another group of birth control advocates working in Albany to enact State legislation favorable to the cause. Although the two groups have the same general end in view, their immediate purposes and their methods of procedure are different.

The Voluntary Parentage League believes that once the Federal law has been regulated to accord with their ideas, the State laws will take care of themselves. Already there are twenty-four States that will require no change in their laws to give the believers in birth control the freedom they require, and the league expects that the remaining States will follow the precedent that Washington establishes.

The objects of the league have been summarized as follows:

To spread among the people, by all practicable means, a knowledge of the law of population, of its consequences, and of its bearing upon human conduct and morals. To urge upon the medical profession in general, and upon hospitals and public medical authorities in particular, the duty of giving instruction to all married people who desire to limit their families, or who are in any way unfit for parenthood, and to take any other steps which may be considered desirable for the provision of such instruction.

Counterfeiting of Real Gold.

BUDAPEST papers report the arrest in Transylvania of a gang of counterfeiters who were making coins of old Hungarian design out of real gold which they had bought at low rates from women employed in jewelry manufacturing plants.

PLAN MUNICIPAL COLLEGE FOR NEW YORK OFFICIALS

Commissioner Color Has Submitted Program to Mayor for New Institution—Committee of Seven on Permanent Organization to Perfect Details—How Teaching Will Be Done.

A CHANGE for politicians where believe in municipal government will be given for the mutual enlightenment of the office holder and the interested public may soon become a fact in New York City. Attendance would be compulsory on the part of men and women engaged in the conduct of the City Government. There would be no professorships, so called, but a Faculty made up of men who have dealt with the actualities of city government rather than the theories taught by scholars. With its population of 6,000,000, New York City would constitute the laboratory in which the students might work.

A synopsis of a program for the establishment of such an institution has been submitted to Mayor Hylan by Herd S. Color, young Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare. The Commissioner has already discussed the matter with the heads of the various city departments, and reports that the plan is that gaining adherents among the men and women who hold the reins of municipal authority. The primary function of such training would be the development in New York City and elsewhere of "a science of municipal government which would be far-reaching in scope. If found practicable here, other cities throughout the country would adopt the plan, it is expected, and visits might be exchanged with similar municipal bodies. Incidentally, such talks on city government attended by the public, Mr. Color says, would contribute to a broader comprehension of the complexities of municipal government, it would militate against the growing contention that government is becoming too highly technical and complex for the masses to understand, and in this manner would tend "to lessen the breach between the citizenship and its Government."

The plan for a municipal college which he now introduces is the crystallization of views he has entertained for years on the subject of greater co-operation between the various officials in the City Government. In further amplification of how this can be brought about by the establishment of such a college, Commissioner Color said:

The Basic Problems.

"The organization ought to take the form of a college for the study of all possible methods of improvement of our practice, special sections should be developed to consider some of the basic problems of municipal government in its large aspect. A few of these that suggest themselves are:

"First, the relationship of the City Government to public utilities corporations.

"Second, the question of a scientific adjustment and distribution of local taxation.

"Third, flexibility of administration under which an emergency affecting one department may receive the united thought of all the members of the Administration, and their co-operation with the head of the particular department affected in the settlement of the difficulty.

"Concerning the first I have mentioned, it is evident that a new view must be taken in respect to it. The public resources of a city of 6,000,000 offers too rich a prize for exploitation by those interested in private property, and while my own view is that private initiative should not be discouraged, I think it should be curbed so that its profit will be just and reasonable and that the city will not go on granting priceless privileges to private corporations under conditions which result in the exploitation of those privileges in such a way that at critical times both the city and the corporations are confronted with the fact of bankruptcy. There is an intermediation now obvious to everybody between the city's control of its own resources and the second subject, which deals with taxation as it affects all the members of our community.

"In addition to the departmental problems always asking for solution, such problems as the above three, and do many more as might be useful for discussion, could be threshed out at those meetings of the officials, in time developing a scheme of municipal government highly useful at home and throughout the country. It would in no sense affect the healthy political contests for the control of city government, for by taking government out of politics you take it away from democratic control. The college would, therefore, have to be constant with the general principles of government upon which the nation has prospered in the past and which are ingrained in the national life. To these principles anything like the creation of a special caste permanently entrusted with the government of the city would be repugnant.

"The failure of universities to teach and equip men to hold administrative positions in the Government emphasizes the need for such a college conducted by practical politicians."

By Lectures and Publicity.

Next to the task of understanding the principles and modus operandi of municipal government which the college would enable the officials to acquire comes the necessity of communicating this understanding to the public at large. The proposed college would have two ways of accomplishing this objective: first, by the lectures to which the public is invited; and, secondly, by publicity given to the matter, which is discussed at each meeting, so that the man in the street may gather from his newspaper or periodical the gist of what has occurred. According to Commissioner Color, there is far too much ignorance among all classes as to functioning of the city government—he is continually being questioned by well-educated folk on this and that phase of municipal government. Since the public throughout pays for the running of the city, it is entitled to know what is being done with its money and should not be told that government is too complex a matter for it to understand.

"Through the institution of our practical school for the study of municipal problems we hope," said Mr. Color, "to lessen the breach between the citizenship and its government, to master the science, the complexity of whose operations appalls him and to see that government does not come out of the hands of the people by first understanding ourselves its fundamental principles. It will be important for us and for the public to see that for one thing municipal political campaigns do not injuriously affect the administration of government, to see that the temporary personal opinions or ambitions of candidates for office do not besmirch the name of the country's greatest city, to see that investigations partisanly motivated do not by the disclosure of half truths and complete falsehoods tend to demoralize the operation of important departments, to see that if the ordinary methods of communicating news to the public are closed to any administration, other channels shall be opened. It may not be a matter of great importance whether our party or another party shall gain ascendancy in the City Government, but it ought to be of great importance to the really thoughtful and public-spirited men in both parties that the City Government is at all times aided to efficient administration, that the city's credit, both as a social unit and a chartered corporation having financial transactions and obligations, is at all times sustained. This movement for a municipal college contains the germ of great things for municipal government, not only here but throughout the country.

A committee of seven on permanent organization will soon be appointed to perfect the details of the plan which is still in an embryonic state. This committee will have to consider how often the organization will meet, who shall be its constituent members and how it will proceed to the discussion of the various problems. The question of housing the Municipal College has not as yet been discussed, but it is thought a public building with a spacious auditorium will be utilized for the purpose. A central bureau of information on municipal affairs will be established there to which individuals seeking data on any of the varied phases of city government may address themselves. At present there is no such bureau in existence and Commissioner complains of having to waste valuable time in answering inquiries which have nothing to do with their own departments.

WOMEN AS WAGE EARNERS

THE world of men woke up and took a second look at the world of women during the World War. It is still looking. The surprise caused by the great catastrophe, which pulled not only men but women out of well-worn grooves, has in many cases been responsible for a change of premise as well as of job. However, the impression that vast numbers of women were taking up gainful occupations for the first time during those years is not upheld by census statistics. According to a recent bulletin issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor there were 8,549,511 women 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920. This number is said to represent an increase of nearly half a million since 1910, but if the increase in population is taken into consideration there has been a decrease from 25.4 per cent. in 1910 to 23.1 per cent. in 1920.

"There has been an increase in the number of women taking up clerical work, teaching and nursing; a decrease in those working in the home and in personal service. It has been often asserted of late that women are going into new occupations in large numbers. But while women are entering in greater numbers the occupations in which they have had scant representation heretofore, records show that few are going into entirely new occupations.

"Many reasons have been assigned for the decrease in the past ten years of 268,207 women in domestic service. But all of these reasons, according to this recent bulletin, are sheer conjecture. As Hoover stated, the Government in urging the American people to release for more necessary employment every servant possible may have placed a stigma on domestic service as inessential work; or, what is more likely, this action of the Government may have tended to introduce women who lacked initiative "to new kinds of work which they individually would never have undertaken, yet which they found themselves perfectly capable of doing and which was often more interesting, better paid and drew under more desirable working conditions. Despite this decrease in female domestic male cooks have increased 15,322 and general servants 21,382 in the past ten years.

"The greatest change in any one occupation was that of elevator tenders, a group which increased from 28 in 1910 to 1,337 in 1920. There were large increases also among barbers, hairdressers and manicurists; restaurant, café and lunch-room keepers; laundry owners, janitors and sextons. In the 1920 census, 788,431 women returned their occupation as farm laborers on general farms. It is possible that this is an underestimate of the actual number employed on farms, as "a woman who works in the fields during the Summer months does not always return her occupation as farm laborer during January." It is, according to this new report, probable that women are a permanent factor in the iron and steel industries. "The number employed as semi-skilled operatives increased 145.4 per cent. during the decade 1910 to 1920, and the number of women laborers more than doubled." A greater increase was shown in the number of women employed in automobile factories in 1920 than in any other manufacturing industry.

"Women managers and superintendents of factories were nearly three and one-half times as numerous in 1920 as in 1910; officials of factories were more than eight times as numerous, and women manufacturers showed a substantial increase." Women bankers, bank officials and insurance agents have more than doubled during the past decade, and women real estate officials have trebled.

"No one is surprised to learn," says this report, "that men decreased in number and women increased as clerks in stores, as school teachers, as trained nurses, and as stenographers and typists. But why should men actors and showmen decrease 1,475 during this decade and women in the same professions increase 1,336? Why did the number of men authors, editors, and reporters, decline 392 in ten years and women increase 2,487 during the same period? On the other hand, why did the number of women musicians and artists decrease while men in the same professions were increasing?" The only answers to these questions which suggest themselves are that the war may have caused a temporary shortage in the number of men actors, and that many women musicians and artists who had previously been content to "dabble" in these pursuits turned to more remunerative employment."

ENGLANDER OPEN COIL SPRINGS

"Confessed the best for Sleep and Rest"

WHEN you buy Bed Springs, be certain of satisfaction by buying ENGLANDER Open Coil Springs. The special Coil construction insures the utmost in body relaxation, the first requisite of perfect sleep. The excellence of the quality insures a lifetime of service. And being uncovered, ENGLANDER Open Coil Springs are absolutely sanitary. They are made to fit metal or wood beds.

Sold by Furniture & Department Stores Write for FREE Booklet A

ENGLANDER SPRING BED CO. New York · Brooklyn · Chicago

COUCH BEDS · DA-BEDS · HAMMOCKS

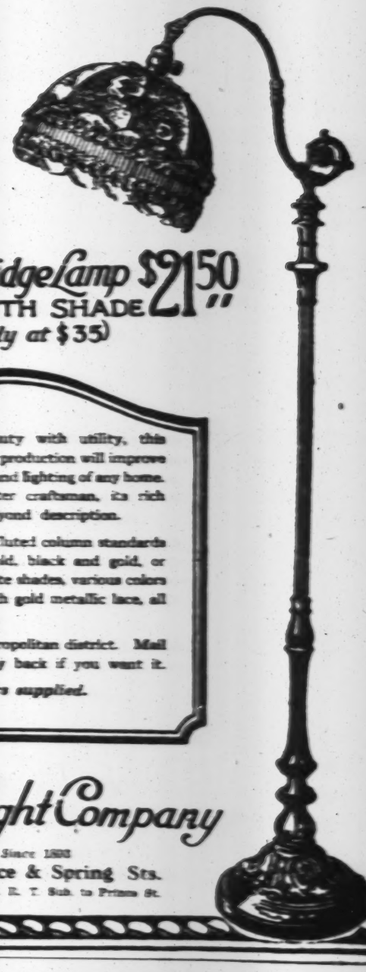
BEDS ENGLANDER COTS

PRODUCT OF SUPER CREED AND MERIT

FOLDAWAY BEDS · SPRINGS · MATTRESSES

January Clearance Sale

40% BELOW REGULAR RETAIL PRICE



Beautiful Bridge Lamp $21.50

COMPLETE WITH SHADE

(Sold Regularly at $35)

COMBINING beauty with utility, this graceful Peerlite production will improve both the appearance and lighting of any home. Designed by a master craftsman, its rich simplicity pleases beyond description.

53-inch hand carved fluted column standards of mahogany and gold, black and gold, or polychrome. Georgette shades, various colors and shapes, some with gold metallic lace, all lined and interlined.

Delivered free in metropolitan district. Mail orders filled. Money back if you want it.

No dealers supplied.

Peerless Light Company

Manufacturers Since 1893

537 B'way, bet. Prince & Spring Sts.

Lex. Av. Sub. to Spring St., B. R. T. Sub. to Prince St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WOMEN! DYE ANY GARMENT, DRAPERY

Waists	Kimonas	Sweaters	Draperies
Skirts	Dresses	Stockings	Coverings
Coats	Curtains	Ginghams	Everything

Diamond Dyes

Each 15 cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old, worn, faded things new, even if she has never dyed before. Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or any mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run.

BOY SCOUTS

[illegible]

A [illegible] Along the frontier during that [illegible] time, as many will remember, scouts were part of the police service of the country and rode hard to round up desperadoes. Indians who [illegible] while early pioneers trekking west to build their homes. In fact, it was long before the 90's that Buffalo Bill, one of the most famous scouts, mounted his fleet-footed pony and started on that journey which led him all the way to the Dakotas of to-day and back again to his native Wyoming, where he died.

But the Scouts which Uncle Dan Beard talks about were small boys in a Southern village who looked after an old soldier whose war Union army was embedded about their little town. It was Christmas time. "The frequent burning of guns," said Uncle Dan, "reminded us of the memory of the dead war that had left a blight on the village. As the little field of Aunt Angie and Uncle Caesar was fertilizing and here and they were unable to work, they were expecting very meager fare on Christmas Day. But though the week was 'Good Days' were not known in those days, the boys filled a big basket, with yellow Johnny cakes dipped into boiling fat, a quantity of pigs' feet, and several kegs of a barley substitute which was used during Civil War days for coffee. That did wonderful work in the village. Just the Scouts looked after them to the end."

Broadcasting Popular.

The regular weekly broadcasting Scout program will be given from WOR, 400-meter station, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock. A brief talk on the subject of "Scouts and Radio" will be given by Scout Commissioner of Newark, Robert S. Hatfield. Watch for other weekly programs and for the "extras." One of the extras took place last Monday evening, when Troop 139 of Brooklyn rendered a forty-five minute drum and bugle corps program from WEAF. This was a "rousing success." Another extra outside of the regular Tuesday evening weekly programs will be on Lincoln's birthday, in the evening, when Dr. George J. Fisher will deliver from WEAF a powerful anniversary message on "Scouting and the Promise." Remember.

Letters continue to pour into headquarters from enthusiastic boys who would as soon think of not "listening in" on these programs as they would think of not "attending" a session in the Spring. A crippled boy, who has his good turns on a tricycle, writes: "Sorry the meeting at WOR could not be longer. I enjoyed it so much." Despite his hardship this boy during the World War distributed pamphlets for the Government, won a Liberty bond medal, an achievement button and one medal.

A Bird House Contest.

Newark members are already entering the big annual Bird House Contest. Last year the Scouts turned in 300 out of the 400 bird houses submitted for the contest. A trophy cup is to be awarded to the troop producing the greatest number of houses.

Troop 48 "Elks' Own."

Troop 48, Bedford, N. J., is sponsored by the local Elks and meets at the club house. The members of the troop are boys from 10 to 18 years old, so that through this club's assistance are able to gain special training in various lines of scouting. This training has enabled these Scouts to assist other troops in the district as instructors.

"Anniversary" Good Turn.

Troop committees are now planning their special Good Turn for Anniversary Week. Minneapolis members are planning to give each orphanage in the city an entertainment, and in some cases a Scout demonstration also.

Active Queens.

Three ambitious objectives for 1923 formulated by the Queens Council are: Producing a larger number of boys, providing more camping facilities, and the erecting of a Scout reservation. The vocational training feature provides for a corps of vocational advisers, whose responsibility it will be to act in council with Scouts who seek advice in any endeavor they may contemplate for their life work. Lawyers, doctors, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, chemical engineers, machinists, carpenters, &c., will be included in the advisory council. The advisers will explain the advantages and disadvantages of the different branches and will help the boys determine whether they are qualified for certain lines.

The council hopes soon to secure a site for a Scout reservation at an early date. The Scout "vocational idea" is proving a popular and profitable one. A number of local councils have secured through gifts tracts of land upon which cabins have been built for the use of the boys. Leadership and manhood progress have been results of the reservation work.

When E. F. Scholarship.

The scholarship offered by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the boy in each county through which its road passes who excels in agriculture and civic improvement has been won in Utah County, for the years 1922 and 1923 by Scout Second Class Lee Grandin Walker of Pleasant Grove, Utah. Scout Walker will register at the Utah Agricultural College next September. The scholarship provides a sum of money to be used in defraying the student's expenses while at this institution. Young Walker has made a remarkable record in his community. He is the owner and raiser of some of the best pure-bred Berkshire hogs in Utah County, and makes an important business of raising this type. He has been exhibiting his animals at State Fairs for the last three years and has received a number of prizes.

Business Man's Praise.

A good turn performed by a Scout of McCook, Neb., in the way of delivering a package for a hurried business man, brought a letter of commendation to the organization from the recipient of the favor and also a donation toward the local work. Louis Thompson, the donor, wrote the Scout as follows:

"While I expected to pay you for the accommodation, I was pleasantly agreeably surprised to find out that as a Boy Scout you were pledged to do kindnesses like that without thought of remuneration. If more people would live up to the spirit of helpfulness and kindness to others as taught in the Boy Scout organization this world would soon show the effects of such practice."

The letter contained a check for $25, "which small amount," Mr. Thompson stated, "the boys might use to help defray their expenses on their next year's outing and camping trip or in any other way they might choose."

Gifts Increase.

In addition to the donations of big-hearted men who see in Boy Scout work invaluable aid to the growth of the country in character building and citizenship training is the gift of the late John A. Finch of Spokane, Wash., of $10,000. This sum of money was recently presented to the Boy Scouts of that city. The fund is to be used, according to the statement of the donor, for building and equipment at the Scout camp on Diamond Lake.

Spokane Has Winter Camp.

Sixteen inches of ice with snow and blizzard weather ushered in the three days of cold and three years of extreme cold at the Spokane Scouts' recent Winter camp. During the first three days the boys built a toboggan slide a quarter of a mile long and spent much of the time in coasting and sliding. When the cold weather made the slide too slippery the boys turned to skating. In spite of the unfriendly attitude of the weather every boy was perfectly well at camp and returned home in excellent physical condition.

University Teaches Scouting.

The University of California, at its summer session, has established a course in Scouting. The course is conducted by Scout Executive Walter Scott Ferris, and has attracted a number of students. Work in Scout leadership is being put into practice in the districts of a large number of schools throughout the country.

St. Paul's Offer.

Through the generosity of the Rectorate of St. Paul, Minn., Scout officials will have an opportunity to go on a two weeks' camping trip to Hidden Point, 250 miles northward. A preliminary contest will be held to select some boy from each patrol to try for a secondary contest. The winners will be chosen for the trip. The first contest will cover attendance, record of individual advancement in rank, Scout spirit and helpfulness to the group, and also the Scout's school record. In the final contest, the Scouts will compete in first-aid problems, history of the flag and forms of respect for the flag, practical knowledge of the compass, problems which could the use of at least nine different kinds of knots, camp cooking, knowledge of camping, personal and public health rules, and the ability to erect a pup tent.

Prompt First Aid.

When Mrs. H. C. Biddle of Lima, Ohio, slipped on the pavement and broke her arm, first aid was done at hand. Sixteen Scouts, a short distance away, had witnessed the accident and hurried to the assistance of the injured woman. With usual Scout initiative, they hailed a passing auto, helped the woman into the vehicle and then drove her to her home. There one of the lads summoned a physician, while the other two assisted in adjusting the pads. These three Scouts have been directing traffic at one of the crowded street corners since the incident, watching to the public forms, and have been highly praised for their excellent work.

Bee Thing to Climb.

In Worcester, Mass., members of Troop 37 each Sunday accompany several blind persons to and from church.

Friends Association.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the Scouts have been performing an excellent bit of work in Americanization. The Bureau of Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, has placed under the care of the Boy Scouts the work of urging immigrants to gain through citizenship knowledge of American institutions and ideals. The Scouts are proud of the confidence thus reposed in them by the Government, and are doing their share to make the right friends a lasting impression.

Photos in Co-operation.

Boy Scout vocational work is being developed in many lines of work. When the Scouts of the Young Women's Bureau, Washington, wished to have a number of plumbing as a vocation, the journeymen and plumbing shop owners appointed a committee to work with the Scouts and talk with them about the plumber's trade.

Good Publicity Agents.

The principles of the true sportsman—how to handle a gun, the study of birds and other wild life, as well as methods for protection and conservation of wild life—will be taught the Boy Scouts of Alabama, through a joint organization to be formed by the Fish, Game and Hunters' Association of that State.

State Commissioner of Conservation L. T. Quinn says of the work: "Now that the Boy Scouts have become interested in the subject of taking a reliable scientific and practical interest in conservation, this group among themselves, it simply means that within a short time all the people of the State will know just what the Department of Conservation is trying to do."

To Aid Forestry Problem.

With the continued aid of the Boy Scouts the white pine blister rust will in twenty years be exterminated in the State of New Hampshire, according to State Forester John H. Foster. A good start was made last Fall by the Scouts in forestry work, which was done in cooperation with the members of the State Forestry Department. The boys are getting practical training in woodcraft and specialized knowledge through a course of instruction. By Spring it is expected that 2,000 Scouts will be helping the cause.

The boys are given thoroughgoing talks on the methods used in locating forests, from the identification of white pine blister rust and the damage caused by the fungus to the destruction of the insect pests by the white pine weevil, which attacks the terminal roots of young pines, and varnish wood rotting fungi, says Field Superviser John H. Guthrie.

One Week of Good Turns.

"Here are what I consider some really good Daily Good Turns," writes a New England Scoutmaster. "You would think so too if you knew the unpromising material from which they came.

1. Put ashes on lady's sidewalk.
2. Gave a lady my seat in a car.
3. Lent a lady a nickel who wanted to notify her father about accident.
4. Picked up fallen carpets for a lady.
5. Ran errands for the school principal.
6. Went to penmanship for my teacher.
7. Acted as traffic policeman for the week, at noon and noon periods.

MOTHERS' PENSIONS IN MANY STATES

LAWS authorizing the distribution of mothers' pensions have been adopted in thirty-nine States and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. In five other States bills for the same purpose are under consideration, with promise of early action. In view of the fact that the earliest laws providing for mothers' pensions were only passed in 1911 the growth of the practice throughout the country is remarkable. In several States such pensions are even distributed to grandmothers, stepmothers and other female relatives, guardians, and even unmarried mothers, while in at least one State, Colorado, even fathers are included in the general phrase "any parent."

The extent to which such pensions are distributed today will come to many people as a surprise. It is significant that this great system of distribution is directed wholly by individual States without Federal control or influence. The mothers' pensions have are in striking contrast to those affecting child labor. The laws in force today in thirty-nine States are very similar and are based upon the same general theory. Their main purpose is to prevent the breaking up of the home.

Although mothers' pension laws have been so generally adopted, it is generally conceded that the practice is still in its experimental stage. There is today a surprisingly wide variation in the laws in the various States, and these are, besides, subject to frequent changes. The most enthusiastic supporters of the movement are dissatisfied with the present situation. In all parts of the country they may be said to be feeling their way to a more effective method. In time it is believed the present system will be replaced in large measure by a democratic scheme of social insurance.

There is a wide difference of opinion in various States at present as to the maximum age at which allowances should be made. The allowance of money, again, varies in different parts of the country and is constantly changing.

There is, besides, much discussion at present as to who should distribute such pensions—whether the work can be most effectively carried on by the State, municipal, or private organization. These problems nevertheless are being worked out in the various States without Federal assistance or direction.

The distinction of being the first State to establish mothers' pensions belongs to Missouri, and it fell to Jackson County, in that State, in which Kansas City is situated. A law, which became effective in June, 1911, provided that pensions be paid to all mothers "whose husbands are dead or prisoners, who such mothers are poor and have a child or children under the age of 14 years." In the same year Illinois passed a Funds to Parents act. Within a decade similar legislation had been enacted in more than 30 per cent of the States.

The purpose underlying all mothers' pension laws is to afford aid and at the same time keep the home unbroken. In cases where the natural breadwinner of the family is removed and a family has been reduced to want, it was previously the custom to care for dependents in various institutions. A more intelligent and sympathetic plan is to keep children under a mother's care and allow them to develop in a home atmosphere. Under such a system no child is allowed to suffer for want of home influence on account of poverty alone.

One of the most serious problems confronting the movement today is to secure effective and uniform administration of the mothers' pension laws. The laws have been enacted in many States without any attempt at uniformity. Naturally, great inequalities occur. It often happens that not only are the laws of neighboring States in conflict, but even those of different sections of the same State. The enactment of such laws again has often been so rapid that the machinery for investigating conditions and distributing the pensions are inefficient. The increase in the cost of living in the past few years has, besides, complicated the situation.

Maximum Age Varies.

The pension laws vary widely at present in regard to the amount of money granted to a mother for each child. There is a strong sentiment throughout the country, however, everywhere to materially increase such pensions. There is again great difference of opinion as to the length of residence of a family and citizenship necessary to qualify for a pension. The maximum age up to which a child may be provided for, again, varies considerably, although the general tendency is to raise this age limit. There is everywhere a determined movement to increase standards to assure decent family conditions and to keep the children as long as possible under the influence of their homes.

Some surprising statistics have been gathered recently proving the beneficial results of mothers' pensions upon child delinquency and crime. It has been found that about 35 per cent. of all delinquent children come from families where the father is dead and the mother is a wage earner. In cases where the mother has received a pension it has been found that less than 2 per cent. of the children became delinquents or truants. The mothers' pension has proved an excellent investment merely considered in a monetary sense, in reducing the cost of running criminal institutions.

At the beginning of the present year the smallest pension paid to mothers in any State for a single child was $10 a month and the highest $25 a month. The average pension, taking the thirty-nine States in which pensions are now paid, is a fraction less than $15 a month for the child which comes under the law. The pension allowed for each additional child also varies from $5 to $15 a month. The average for the entire country is about $6.30. Many of the States fix a maximum sum which any mother may receive, varying from $60 to $90. In several States there is no such restrictions, and the amount is left to the discretion of the commissioners.

The maximum age limit for children which thus draw pensions for their mothers is in some cases as low as 12 years, and never more than 16 years. The average for the country will be a trifle over 15 years. In every State there are residence and divorce restrictions. In some instances such pensions are granted to unmarried mothers. As a rule the recipient must be widowed, divorced or deserted to qualify to claim such a pension.

The laws governing mothers' pensions in New York are considered models of their kind. Pensions are here granted to widows having children under 16 years of age in cases where the widows have been resident of the city or county for two years prior to the date of application and whose husbands were residents of the State at the time of their deaths, and were citizens or else had declared intention to become citizens within the period of two years immediately preceding their decease, and whose children were born in the United States. Pensions are also granted to mothers whose husbands are inmates of State institutions. The amount of these pensions may not exceed the sum necessary to keep a child in an institution. The pensions are administered by the local board of child welfare.

HEBREW TAUGHT IN POLAND.

250 Schools Now Have Hebrew as Language of Instruction.

THERE are at present in Poland approximately 40,000 students enrolled in 250 Hebrew schools, according to official information from Warsaw, states the Polish Bureau of Information in the United States. Polish elementary schools having Hebrew as the language of instruction began to be established in large numbers only in recent years. It is stated that the schools of this type have had their greatest growth during the past two years.

The Hebrew schools, as well as schools in general in Poland, are treated by the Government in accordance with the spirit of the constitution and the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. No special statutes or regulations are applied to Hebrew schools, aside from those that are applied to schools in general. The Hebrew schools enjoy the same legal right as other schools in Poland.

A large portion of the Hebrew language schools are located in the eastern section of Poland. There are, for example, 37 schools with Hebrew as the language of instruction located in the district of Bialystok, 40 in the district of Volhynia, 22 in the district of Polesie and 40 in the district of Wilno. Though the population of Soviet Russian Poland is less inclined to favor the establishment of Hebrew schools, a considerable number have nevertheless been opened. There are now 20 in the district of Grodno and 18 in the district of Lwow.

Now comes the greatest Furniture event of the Year.

Spear's Bargain Month

FEBRUARY

A February Sale That Really Means Something

Custom has it that February is the month of furniture bargains. Offers ranging from "10% OFF" all the way down to "Sacrifices Far Below Cost," for years have been tempting and often fooling the conscientious shopper.

In this, our first February furniture sale featuring the Nation's Award Winning [illegible] Models we can truthfully say that we are showing designs exhibited for the first time, built to last a long time, and priced in keeping with the time of year—February, the month of furniture sales.

Credit Terms as Usual

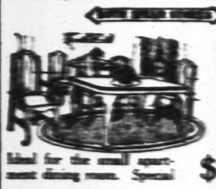
Every Item a Bargain

FOR many, many years women of taste have selected quiet desks for their homes, because they are quaint and dainty and, because they hold one's own correspondence without having the cluttered appearance of the office desk. Mahogany. Special $39.75

If you have had no convenient place to keep your stationery you will like this cabinet, whose compartments are planned to suit your needs. It is an attractive piece of furniture, too, with its Colonial charm. Solid Mahogany. Special $24.50

PLENTY of space for hats, dresses and small things in this wardrobe of American Walnut finish. With this wardrobe you will not need to crowd your clothes as you can have everything nicely arranged. $39.75

HAVE you a Phone Stand or do you put your phone just anywhere? You will like making your necessary phone calls if you have a comfortable corner arranged for that purpose. This chair and stand may be had in Mahogany, either Highlight or natural. Special $16.75

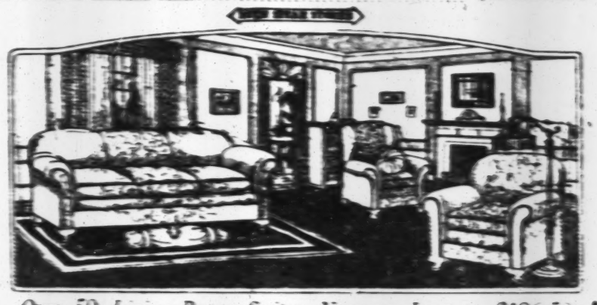


Ideal for the small apartment dining room. Special

The new Oblong Table in Walnut, Host Chair, and 5 Side Chairs, with leather cushions. $95.75

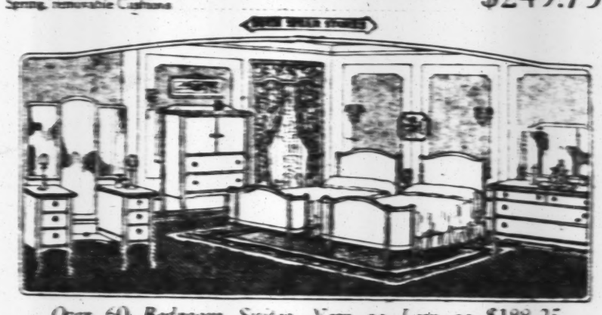
Over 75 Dining Room Suites Now as Low as $183.75

A simple Queen Anne Dining Room Suite that will not go out of style. American Walnut finish, tops and sides guaranteed five (5) ply veneer, all interiors genuine Mahogany. Four pieces: 66-in. Buffet, China Cabinet, enclosed Server and 48-in. or 54-in. Extension Table. $322.25



Over 50 Living Room Suites Now as Low as $196.50

Upholstered furniture means comfort. Often it means great expense, too, but here is an unusual suite, both in appearance and in price. 3-piece Singer "Upholstered" in Tapestry or Velour. Strong construction throughout, with Marshall Comfy Spring, removable Cushions. $249.75



Over 60 Bedroom Suites Now as Low as $188.25

Economy in more ways than one recommends this bedroom suite to you—the economy of original purchase, of wearing quality and, too, the economy of your own life in the comfort it will give you. Dull-tone Walnut, genuine 5-ply veneer exposed parts. Five pieces, Dresser, Chiffonier, Large Vanity, Twin Beds. Suite, with Double Bed, $39.50 less. $234.75

Every Item a Bargain

THE ever-useful gate-legged table is one of our most popular gifts. Shoppers realize that it is a piece of furniture that they should like to possess, and that is one of the truest tests of a gift for another. 34x42. Mahogany $32.50

If you enjoy a cup of tea you will like it even better served from this tea wagon. But that is not its only use. It is a great assistance in serving any meal efficiently. Highlight Mahogany finish. $26.75

VANITY, for maidy's boudoir. Every woman delights in beautiful and convenient furnishings for her room, things that express her personality and love of Beauty. This one has a long centre mirror and adjustable side mirrors. $49.75

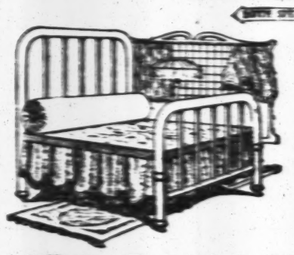
TWO well-made pieces in Golden Oak finish. Plenty of roomy drawers and quite large mirrors. Priced DRESSER $19.75 CHIFFONIER $19.75

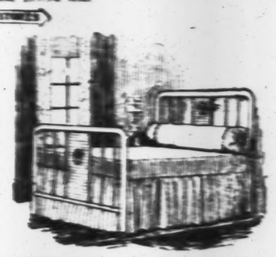
ARTISTIC DA-BEDS in styles to harmonize with the well furnished living room. Provide that extra bed so many homes need. In Mahogany finish (without box spring and mattress.) Special $19.75

More Wonderful Spear RUG VALUES

Our rug sections is the busiest in the whole store. Not because of the low prices alone, but more, we believe, because of the exceptional beauty in pattern and color of every rug we show. These for next week at Both Spear Stores:

9x12 Velvet Rugs $49.75
9x12 Fringed Axmink Velvet Rugs $89.75
9x12 Moore Wilton Rugs $92.50





2 Extra Specials in Wood Finish Metal Beds

You will see at a glance the value in this Metal Bed with 2-in. posts and 1-in. fillers, finished in Walnut, Mahogany or Ivory. This is an all steel bed, made by one of America's leading manufacturers. All sizes. EXTRA SPECIAL $9.75

A beautiful bed to match your other bedroom furniture. Mahogany, Walnut or Ivory finishes. The panels in case effect are decorated with medallions, harmoniously colored. 2-in. posts, 1-in. fillers, all sizes. EXTRA SPECIAL $15.75

Big Bargains in Springs and Mattresses According to Selection

HERE'S A HOME BEAUTIFYING SERVICE THAT IS YOURS WITHOUT CHARGE

Home lovers of New York have eagerly accepted the new Home Beautifying Service which we, as the Authorized Exhibitors for the Home Furnishing Styles Association of America, are offering them.

They have come to us with their individual problems of arrangement, draping, decorating, etc., and we, through the Association's Home Beautifying Service, have been able to secure for them without charge the personal and expert advice of a national authority on Home Beautifying.

YOU, too, can have the free use of this Home Beautifying Service. Just ask us for a Home Beautifying Question Sheet. Your problems when written out on this sheet will be promptly and fully answered in writing. It will be a pleasure to serve you.

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET

If you have not used a Hoosier, you can hardly realize the time and strength it saves. We will deliver one to you for $5 cash.

SPEAR & COMPANY

22-26 West 34th Street — 6th Ave. at 16th Street

BETTER CHINESE RUGS

We bid you see these exquisite rugs, for they will certainly not remain on our floors long. A new importation. Exceptionally priced.

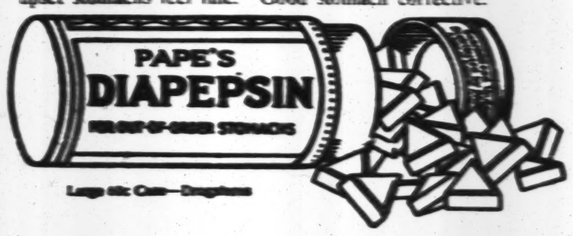
34th Street Store

ADVERTISEMENT.

ACID STOMACH

Indigestion Gases Heartburn
Sourness Flatulence Palpitation

A few tablets of harmless, pleasant "Pape's Diapepsin" correct acidity, thus regulating digestion and making sick upset stomachs feel fine. Good stomach corrective.



Kunderd Gladioli

RARE GLADIOLI *for your garden!*

Special Collection of rare and world-famous Kunderd Gladioli—ruffled, plain-petal and primulinus types—are offered in my beautiful new FREE catalog, which describes nearly 400 varieties. It is a Gladioli Handbook with my personal cultural instructions. I want you to have a copy.

My gladioli are easy to grow and give wonderful blooms. No garden is complete without these joyous Kunderd Gladioli. Send for my catalog NOW—while it is on your mind!

A. E. KUNDERD, Box 38, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.
The Originator of The Ruffled Gladioli

EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY — TUESDAY & THURSDAY

Ritz Art and Auction Galleries

15-17 West 46th Street

Announce the Important Sale at Public Auction
The Unique Consignment from the Estate of
Mrs. Valerie Darlon
of Brookline, Mass., and her N. Y. Residence,
Comprising High-grade Furniture, French, English & Colonial Period, Tapestries, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Clock Sets, Bric a Brac, Jewelry, Brocades, Leather Screens, Oriental Rugs, Phonographs and various other useful household adornment.

Sales Days Friday and Saturday, Febv. 2d and 3d, at 2 o'clock Each Day.
DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer

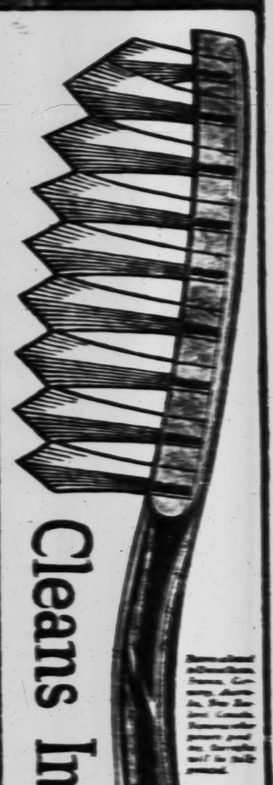
HOW TO BECOME A SCOUT.

Boys in Greater New York wishing to become Scouts may obtain information and be assigned to troops by application at the local councils of the boroughs in which they live: Bronx, 1290th Street and Mott Avenue; Brooklyn, 291 Montague Street; Manhattan, 72 Madison Avenue; Queens, 229 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Richmond, 165 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton. Information as to all Scout activities may be got by writing to National Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

References

In sending recommendations or references answering want advertisements in The New York Times, avoid possible loss of these papers by submitting copies only.

Dr. West's TOOTH BRUSH



Cleans Inside and Between the Teeth

The one brush to clean the teeth the one correct way.

Strong bristles set in securely braced serrated tufts—shaped to clean every crevice.

Sold in 3 Sizes by all Dealers

Child's Size 25c
Youth's Size 35c
Adult's Size 50c

Each brush labeled for identification

Wholesale Drug Distributors

LILLEBRIDGE-WEEKS-THURLOW CO., INC.
31 Warren St.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
91 Fulton St.

Wholesale Dry Goods Distributors

S. BLECHMAN & SONS, Inc.
502 Broadway

THE WESTERN COMPANY
Chicago — New York

RADIO BROADCASTING NOW WORLD WIDE

THE display of radio apparatus at the recent American Radio Exposition, the wide broadcasting and the pleasure thousands of people derive from listening in, indicate that radio is to be a big industry. But telephone broadcasting, less than two years old, must be modified before it becomes stabilized.

Until static, atmospheric electricity is prevented from causing interference with radio receiving, the Summer will always be a dull period. Perhaps it is a good thing for the industry to have a little adversity. Unless it did, radio would be an abnormal industry. All worth-while industries have passed through the phase of business life which radio is first approaching—a test for the survival of the fittest. After the weak links have been eliminated radio will be an industry of strength and worthy to rank with the other great industries.

Owners of basic patents already are forcing others out of business. There are approximately 2,500 manufacturers of radio apparatus and about 200 manufacturers in the automobile industry. There is estimated to be about $75,000,000 worth of surplus radio equipment on the market and much of it is of poor quality. Many concerns are liquidating as rapidly as possible, at prices below cost. It is expected that radio apparatus undoubtedly will be sold on time, just as phonographs can be bought today.

There are twenty-seven radio magazines, not counting trade publications. The automobile industry has about twenty magazines, trade publications excepted. Radio books on the market today in many cases were put together in a rush to meet the demand of last year, when the first wave of radio enthusiasm swept the country. During the next two years books of higher standard will appear, as a result of the refining process.

Approximately 60 telephone stations are broadcasting today. There is no profit for the majority. Broadcasting must be operated on a business basis, and unless the stations can produce a profit no one will send entertainment into the ether home at a loss.

It is believed in some quarters that a broadcasting company will be formed to provide high-class entertainment, news, weather reports and all other service a telephone can furnish to the public. This company might rent sets, install and provide a maintenance service to subscribers more cheaply than they could buy or make a receiving set. The subscriber would not have to bother about the type of instruments necessary any more than he does at present with the telephone.

A public telephone service was inaugurated in Germany last Fall by the Post, Office and Express Service Departments. Subscriptions open to the public are based on the extent of service rendered. In accordance with the distance from the broadcasting station, amplification in varying stages is provided. There are subscribers now in 276 cities and towns.

FOREIGN RADIO.

Popularity of telephone broadcasting in this country is gradually captivating the interest of people in foreign lands where radio as a source of entertainment has been unknown. It is reported that from March to November, 1922, the number of experimental licenses in England increased from 5,000 to 35,000. Greater growth is anticipated after the opening of several broadcasting stations throughout the British Isles. Two stations are now operating—one in London, the other at Manchester. Station 2LO is situated in Marconi House, London. It has a power output of about 7½ KW—almost three times the strength of the Class B, 400-meter stations in this country. Station 2LO broadcasts on 365 and 400 meters. The Manchester station's call is 2ZY. It has a power of 600 watts. A third British station is under construction at Cardiff, Wales.

Reports from Holland tell of increased radio enthusiasm throughout the Dutch kingdom. Concerts and news are broadcast daily from The Hague on the 2,000-meter wave length. Norway and Sweden are also making progress in telephone work. A company has been formed in Stockholm with a capital of $270,000 to broadcast news, market reports and entertainment. Hundreds of receiving sets have been constructed or purchased from foreign countries by amateur radio enthusiasts in Denmark. New shops for the manufacture of receiving instruments and radio stores to handle the apparatus have been established.

Switzerland plans a radio exposition in April to help develop local manufacturing of radio apparatus and then employ idle workmen, formerly engaged in the manufacture of watches, but now unemployed.

Hitler Young, Paris, broadcasts on 2,600 meters F 12:30 A. M., 2:30 A. M. and 4:15 A. M., Eastern Standard Time.

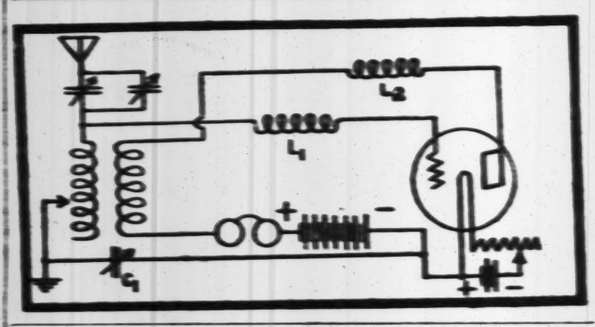
Porto Rico has one broadcasting station at San Juan, call letters WKAQ, operating on 360 meters. Station PWX, Havana, broadcasts concerts on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 to 10 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, on a wave length of 400 meters. Argentina and Brazil are the radio leaders in South America. A station at Buenos Aires broadcasts daily programs including concerts, news and local advertising.

In Japan restrictions have kept radio a mystery to the general public. Only colleges, newspapers and Government institutions have been licensed to operate receiving sets. High schools and several private institutions in the Philippines offer regular courses in radio. As soon as a broadcasting station is established in the Islands, undoubtedly the demand for radio receiving sets will greatly increase. Sydney, Australia, has a station regularly broadcasting music and lectures. The waves used in Australia at the present time for radiophone work are 1,100 and 1,450 meters. The owner of a receiving set in Australia must obtain a license, which costs five dollars. In Germany a radiophone station broadcasts daily on the 2,900 meter wave length.

Radio questions submitted to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Switzerland, England, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and Hawaii, indicate that there are many persons in foreign lands desirous of installing radio receiving sets. Letters from England tell how music and voices from American radiophone stations are clearly picked up across the sea. One letter relates how WJZ, at Newark, was heard at Otley, York, "all over the house," using four vacuum tubes and a loud speaker.

HOOK-UP.

The wiring diagram on this page is for a single tube detector, regenerative set. A vario-coupler is used for tuning, with the secondary or rotor serving as the feed-back to produce regeneration.



A 23 plate variable condenser, bridged with a three-plate vernier condenser, in series with the antenna lead-in, adds to the tuning ability of the instruments. Coils L1 and L2 are spiderweb coils non-inductively coupled. Both coils are wound with thirty turns of No. 22 D. C. C. wire. The purpose of these coils is to prevent over-regeneration, thus providing louder signals and a minimum of circuit "howls." C1 is a 43 plate variable condenser. The "B" battery is 22½ volts. Either a 2½ volt tube or 6-volt detector tube can be used with this hook-up.

Questions and Answers

Question—Are people allowed in a broadcasting studio while some one is speaking or singing?—E. F. S. Answer—A few people are generally sitting around the studio unless their presence disturbs the entertainer.

Question—I have a crystal set and for the past two months have been getting KDKA, WJY and WWJ from Newark, N. J. Last week the set began to work poorly. Do you think the weather is to blame?—G. B. Answer—Try a new crystal and look for a loose connection. The weather is ideal for radio now.

Question—From my home in Virginia I would like to install a set to pick up all the stations listed in the daily radio program of THE NEW YORK TIMES. What type of set should I buy?—T. X. Answer—At this season of the year a vacuum tube regenerative set with two stages of audio frequency amplification. In the Summer it will be necessary to add two stages of radio frequency amplification.

Question—Will an Aeriola Sr. set pick up Schenectady concerts in New York with a light socket antenna? (2) Is it dangerous to use a light socket plug fuseless?—D. M. H. Answer—Yes, but not when WEAF or WJZ are broadcasting. (2) No.

Question—Where does Arlington, Va., NAA broadcast?—E. P. Answer—Marine and Navy band concerts, Wednesday and Friday at 9:30 P. M. Wave length 730 meters.

Question—Why are radio waves sometimes called Hertzian waves?—G. D. Answer—Radio waves are known as Hertzian waves because Hertz in 1887, experimenting with high voltage sparks, discovered that such sparks caused a vibration or wave in the ether. Marconi remedied the apparatus to detect the Hertzian waves.

Question—In a short ground wire more efficient than a long one? (2) What size grid condenser should I use in the detector circuit?—J. T. Answer—Yes. (2) .00025 mfd.

Question—I am located a quarter of a mile from the transatlantic radio station at New Brunswick, N. J. If I install a radio receiving set will the high-powered station interfere? (2) How many tubes will I need to hear both New York and Philadelphia?—W. L. M. Answer—No. (2) One.

Question—I have a crystal set, but have to run 4 volts from the lighting circuit through the set before it will work. Can you explain the theory involved?—H. K. C. Answer—The current aids in adjusting the crystal to an appropriate spot. Try a burner test, and you will not need to run the current through the circuit. Connect a wire from the vibratory point of the burner to the ground.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

THE TIMES Radio Editor will gladly answer questions pertaining to radio. State your difficulties and what instruments you are using. If you plan to install a set and wish advice relative to suitable apparatus, mention the distance you desire to cover. Replies for diagrams should be accompanied by a stamped envelope. Address all questions to the Radio Editor.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

JAN. 28, 1923.

STATION WJZ, NEWARK, N. J.
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:30 A. M.—Music.
11:00 A. M.—Services from the West End Presbyterian Church, New York, sermon by Dr. A. Edwin Kalpern; children's choir of 120 voices.
2:00 P. M.—City symphony concert from the Century Theatre.
4:00 P. M.—Stories.
4:20 P. M.—"Bubble Beads that Sing," by Ralph Barbier.
4:40 P. M.—"Musical Stories," by Mary Korman.
7:30 P. M.—Library program.
8:00 P. M.—Entry organ recital from the Entry Auditorium, New York.
9:05 P. M.—Lucile Collette, contralto.
9:25-10:00 P. M.—Time signals, weather forecast.
10:01 P. M.—Miss Louise Vannell, soprano.

STATION WEAF, NEW YORK.
400-Meter Wave Length.

2:40 P. M.—Her's conference direct from Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Sermon by Dr. K. Brynton.
7:25-8:40 P. M.—Music from the Capitol Theatre, Selections from the opera "Robin Hood."

STATION WGI, SCHENECTADY.
425-Meter Wave Length.

10:30 A. M.—Church service.
4:30 P. M.—Vesper service.

STATION KDKA, EAST PITTSBURGH
360-Meter Wave Length.

10:45 A. M.—Presbyterian services.
2:45 P. M.—Bible story.
3:00 P. M.—Organ recital from Calvary Episcopal Church.
6:15 P. M.—Vesper services.
7:30 P. M.—Services of the Calvary Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Rev. E. J. Van Etten.

STATION WBZ, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
425-Meter Wave Length.

9:00 P. M.—Church service.

STATION WGI, MEDFORD HILLSIDE, MASS.
360-Meter Wave Length.

6:00 P. M.—Church service.
9:30 P. M.—Vocal and violin solos.

STATION KYW, CHICAGO.
536-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)

3:30 P. M.—Chapel services.
7:00 P. M.—Musical program by choir of 100 voices.

STATION WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA.
484-Meter Wave Length.
(Central Standard Time.)

2:00 P. M.—Church service.
8:00 P. M.—Musical program.

NEW TRAINING FOR NURSES

WITH the growing interest in all matters of health there has come a need for specialists and special training. Public health nurses, whose efforts have marked a milestone in the development of safeguards were the forerunners of the clinics and welfare stations which cover States, counties and cities. A post-graduate course at Sea View Hospital, the city's spacious home for tuberculosis patients on Staten Island is now to be added. The course will begin on Feb. 1 and will be open to graduates of all approved nursing schools.

Public schools also have been recognized as a channel through which the practical working knowledge of nursing methods may be broadcast. For three years the Red Cross has supplied a staff of nurses who have conducted a course of training for girls in nine of the city's high schools. The success of this work has resulted in the Board of Education taking over these nurses who will have the status of other instructors in the city schools. It was said at the offices of the Board of Education that the demand for the course, which includes hygiene, home nursing and first aid, warranted the extension of the work to more than the nine high schools, and that as soon as possible the present nine or ten centers would be supplemented by others. The course will then be extended to include all high schools. The idea is not so much to develop trained nurses as to develop a sense of responsibility in youngsters, who often have to assist in home nursing and home problems. Practical nursing has come to be part of the training of the modern girl.

Preventive work in hygiene, in sanitation, in isolation, is recognized by health authorities as of first importance. Bedside care is something for which nurses have been prepared since training schools were brought into being. It is the specialized work of the trained nurse, and especially preventive work, which is sending young women all over the country to fill executive and constructive jobs in public welfare.

In starting the new course for graduate nurses at Sea View, Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare, has the co-operation of the National Tuberculosis Association and other committees. There are approximately 800 patients at Sea View and the different stages of the malady, ranging from incipient to the advanced, will provide excellent opportunity for study of the disease. In the thirty-five buildings which comprise the Sea View plant there are accommodations for 1,600 patients.

Since the war it has been said that the supply of nurses was decreasing, the girls no longer were going in for the nursing profession; that it had long hours, inadequate salaries and other drawbacks; and that its limited outlook was resented by the modern woman. According to Miss Agnes S. Ward, Superintendent of Nurses at Sea View, nurses generally are not getting scarcer, but the former bed-side nurse has now turned her energy into specialized training to other branches of the work. As the heads of welfare departments, hospital superintendents, dietetic and social service experts, women who used to find employment only in bed-side nursing are now finding their life work. In the diverse channels of public health service, it is said, a big field is opening up to the trained woman.

"The new course," said Miss Ward, "will be for nurses who wish specialized training in tuberculosis work. Our nurses' home at Sea View is large and pleasant and will accommodate in addition to the regular staff of 100 nurses the extra number who join the class. The course is open to Feb. 1 and will last four months. During the four Summer months there will be no lectures or classes, but these will be resumed on Oct. 1. We expect to have twenty to twenty-five in the opening class.

"A nurse came to me not long ago who had been nursing for ten years. She had got tired of the routine work of general nursing and wanted a change. She did not know, in fact, just what she wanted to do. But after talking over the various branches of public health work which required experts, she decided to take the special training for the care of tuberculosis patients. There are many nurses who feel the same way, and we hope to attract women from all over the country who will see in what we are trying to do a vision of the future treatment of disease.

"During the four months these women are in training they will receive a salary of $60 a month as well as their lodging and laundry. It is our aim to make the course an attractive one. We are planning to have the foremost authorities on tuberculosis deliver lectures, and the work at all times will be under the supervision of men and women who have for many years devoted their lives to the care of patients. Our graduates will receive certificates entitling them to undertake the supervision of any tuberculosis plant or nursing home."

The object is to prepare women to be superintendents and supervisors in tuberculosis institutions; teachers of student nurses or attendants in these institutions; teachers and workers in the community as public health nurses, and for actual nursing and teaching in the homes of those suffering from this disease.

According to the General Superintendent of the Division of Nursing of the city's Department of Public Welfare, the requirements for admission is a letter from the superintendent of the school from which the applicant was graduated, and which must be of recognized standing, stating the date of entrance and graduation. In States where there is State registration the applicant must be registered in her State.

Lower Postal Rates.

POSTAL rates to Latin America have been lowered materially by the following countries, which have now ratified the Pan-American Postal Convention and the Pan-American Parcel Post Convention: United States, Mexico, Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic.

The immediate effect will be to give users of mail and parcel post to those countries the same rates as are applicable to domestic postal matter in the United States.

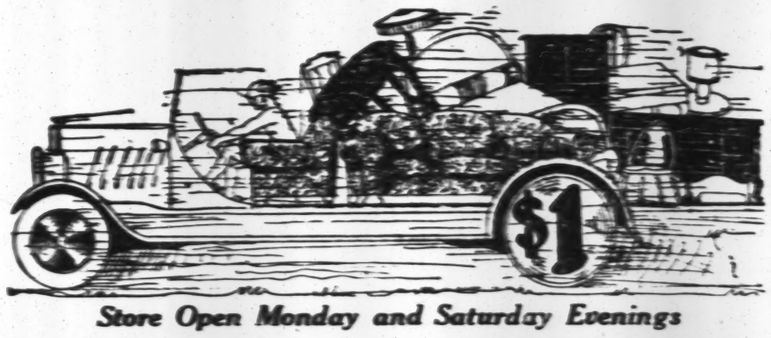
"Everlasting Furniture"
Ask Your Grandfather

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

Third Avenue and 121st Street 2212 to 2224 Third Avenue

A Dollar Deposit

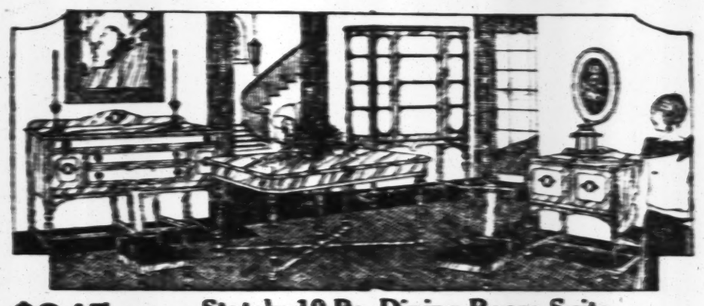
Select anything or everything you want for your home.
Substantial, attractive goods.
Low prices.
Price plainly marked on every piece.



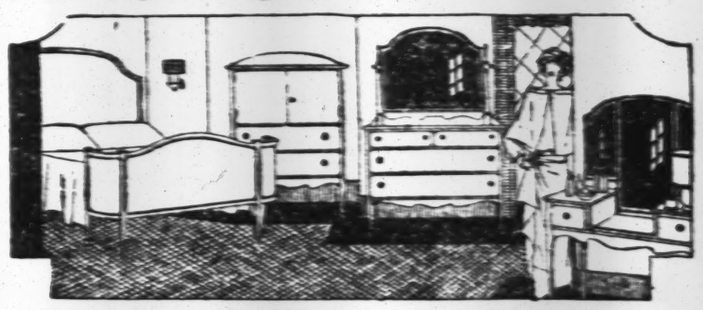
A Dollar Deposit

Don't touch your savings!
Take a year and a half, if you wish. Pay in small amounts each week or month.

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings



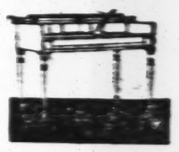
$345 Stately 10-Pc. Dining Room Suite
Reduced from $435. $1 Deposit and $17 Monthly
Italian style, in two-tone combination walnut, panels being of lighter grain. Graceful, fluted legs on all pieces. 60-inch Buffet, wood back, with full length top linen drawer; roomy two-door Server; large China Closet with plain glass panels; oblong extension Table, 44x54; 5 Chairs and Arm Chair in genuine brown leather.



Attractive Queen Anne Suite, 4-Piece $178
$1 Deposit and $9 Monthly
Inexpensive furniture, in combination walnut, firmly constructed, on simple, graceful lines. An ideal suite for a small bedroom. Full sized bow-end Bed; Semi-Vanity with three mirrors. Dresser with dustproof case; spacious Chifforobe.

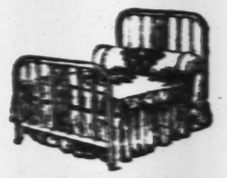
Gate-leg Table
Solid Mahogany top. Tastefully fashioned. Size—with leaves up—by 32x68.
Special $27.50

Breakfast Room Chair
Graceful, well braced combination mahogany chair, handy in every way.
$5.95



$29 Spinet Desk
Full-colored, brown combination mahogany, that will enrich a drawing or living room, and give good every-day service as well.

Smoker
A necessity in every living room, for its convenience; good looking; brown combination mahogany.
$16.75



$19.50 Bed
In Ivory and Blue Decorated or in Walnut finish. Square, continuous posts and fillers. These beds are reduced one-third from regular price.
Spring, $4.50; Mattress, $8.75

Oak Dining Room Chairs
Strong and handsomely built, with genuine brown leather seats.
Only $2.90

Oak Buffet
Sturdy oak buffet, three drawers, storage room and mirror
$24

Graceful Queen Anne 4-Piece Set $295
$1 Deposit and $14 Monthly
Combination walnut in most popular of period designs for bedroom furniture, because of the grace of its curved lines and simplicity of its decorations. Full Vanity, with handsome mirror; wide dustproof Dresser; Chiffonette, with wardrobe compartment; full sized bow-end Bed.

Comfortable Sofa, Wing Chair and Arm Chair $269
$1 Deposit and $12 Monthly
Lamp, $24. Bookcase, in combination mahogany, $65. Table, $18.
Deep seated, luxurious, with spring edges and cushions. Covered in durable attractive tapestry or figured velour; polychrome frame.

$1 Deposit on All Rugs and Carpets

Axminster Rugs, 4.6x6.6	Reduced from	$22.50	to	$17.75
Velvet Rugs, 27x54	" "	5.50	to	3.98
Chenille Rugs, 36x63	" "	7.25	to	5.98
Axminster, 36x63	" "	10.50	to	7.75
Wilton Velvet, maximum, 8.3x10.6	" "	110.00	to	87.50
Wilton Velvet, maximum, 9x12	" "	125.00	to	97.50
Printed Velvet Carpet, 27 in., a yd.	" "	2.75	to	2.25
Inlaid Linoleum, a yd.	" "	2.25	to	1.85

Housefurnishings and Upholstery—$1 Deposit

	Grade	Price		Grade	Price
Porcelain Tables, 26 in.	$12.95	$7.75	Floss filled Pillows, 14x18	.75	.59
Floor Oil Mops & Oil	1.25	.69	Damask Table Cloths, 68x86	2.90	1.95
China Coffee Mill	2.95	1.95	Damask Nap., hemmed, dz	9.25	6.75
White Enamel Stools	2.00	1.75	Sheets, 72x108	2.10	1.39
Ironing Tables	3.75	2.25	Pillow Cases, 42x36	.45	.29
Baby Walkers	3.75	2.25	Velour Portieres	26.50	16.75
White Enamel Hampers	6.00	4.25	All Wool Blankets, 70x80	14.00	10.75
Clothes Drier, 3 ft.	1.25	.79	Comforters, full size	4.00	2.49

Cowperthwait's Liberal Credit Terms
Monthly or Weekly Payments
$3 monthly on $50 worth
$6 monthly on $100 worth
$10 monthly on $200 worth
$50 monthly on $1,000 worth
Other Amounts in Proportion
Prices Marked in Plain Figures
Pay by the Week If You Wish
No Interest Added. No Extra Charges of Any Kind.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
Oldest Furniture House in America
Established 1807
3rd Ave. and 121st Street
2212 to 2224 Third Ave.

J. B. DUKE AT HELM OF BIG VENTURE IN WATER POWER FOR CANADA

1,200,000 Horsepower in Sight for Saguenay Development—New England May Read Its Evening Paper by Power Sent From Wilderness—Big Industries to Supplant Backwoods

In that part of the Province of Quebec where the waters of Lake St. John find their outlet through the Saguenay River—that is, in a section where a quiet, farming community has existed for many years—there are now on a development or scheme which will have a far-reaching influence upon the industries of Canada and, quite possibly, upon those of the whole world. It is hoped that within a comparatively short time this tiny and hitherto insignificant backwoods district will be transformed into a vast hive of industry, the seat of great manufacturing enterprises.

Where there are hamlets and villages and spreading farms there is every prospect to anticipate within a decade, at the most, flourishing towns and cities. This influx of population will arise from the same fundamental cause that converted the wilds of California and South Africa into flourishing centres. There is the same appeal to the adventurous in the four corners of the earth. Once again there is opportunity to prospect in a new land, with exceptional chances for acquiring fortune. Here, as in other Eldorados, the treasure has been waiting for enlightened eyes to see and utilize. But in this instance the treasure is neither gold nor silver nor precious stones. In fact, nothing more than water. Water with no peculiar qualities to make it rare. Possessing none of the fabled powers of the fountains of Ponce de Leon, none of the curative properties of Carlsbad, or Baden Baden or Aix les Bains. Just common, ordinary water, such as flows in every brook and stream anywhere. But this water is destined to create great riches, to bring opportunity for profitable labor to hundreds of thousands, to meet the needs of people far remote, to stimulate invention and add another chapter to the tale of man's conquest of the material.

Water in the form which it is found there has potentialities of newness—and, therefore, of wealth—far beyond that of the gold mines of California and the diamond mines of the Rand. Long after these have been exhausted the water will continue to dash through the rocky gorges of the upper Saguenay, the slave of those who know fitting ways and means to make it serve their purpose. A slave far more powerful than the slave of the lamp in the days of Aladdin, able to work for greater magic.

It is quite within the probabilities, for instance, that citizens of far-off New England may read their evening paper by the light these waters of the Saguenay create; that they may ride to their work in cars operated by the same agency; that the engines and machinery in their factories moved by the same force. In short, the entire mechanical energy required for the various needs of the community.

Water-Power at Its Best.

Water power! That is the new source of wealth and power, and now men are ransacking the surface of the earth to find it in such form as it exists along the broad waters of the Saguenay. The man behind this enterprise hunted for years before they happened upon this particular spot. They had surveyed lakes and ponds and streams in many places, remote and near. The waterways of the world were known to them. But water in itself would not serve. Certain prerequisites were essential. Accessibility. Cheapness. Uniformity of supply at all times, for another. The Saguenay provides both.

James B. Duke, is the moving spirit of this huge undertaking, which already has required many millions and is destined to cost not many more. To the public Mr. Duke is not unknown. For years it has identified him with the control of industries in all its forms and operations, from plantation to consumer. It has known him as a captain of industry, successful in his undertakings, and the possessor of great wealth. It has not thought of him as an adventurer in the fields of romance.

It is difficult to talk with him about his present venture and leave with any other idea. What else but an adventurer would go off to a remote countryside, only redeemed from wilderness a hundred miles from a large city, and put what sums at hazard? Who else but a pioneer would see visions of large industries, of teeming populations, of commerce extending to every habitable portion of the globe, and all made possible by this water? The immediate results of his undertaking do not concern him much. These have been computed, counted and are certain. It is the future—what can be made to develop in ten or twenty years—that grips his imagination and his super interest. One goes away with a feeling that great changes are impending, an unearthed spot in the wild shores of this barely known Canadian river may be a new magnet for the commerce of the world almost before we know it. Mr. Duke sees ahead of him the logical outcome of something that is no longer an experiment. It will not all happen in our time or his. But it will come.

It was in 1919 that this region was brought to Mr. Duke's attention. He made a personal inspection and set about acquiring the properties required after assuring himself that the Canadian Government would approve his plans and co-operate, which it naturally did. It was his intention to proceed with the work then, but the war came along and the program had to be deferred.

Mr. Duke's interest in water power had begun in 1906. He then purchased properties and water rights along the Catawba River, in North and South Carolina, and began operations which have since developed into the greatest single undertaking of its kind that the world has seen. It was the knowledge and experience gained there that made possible the far greater venture now under way in Canada. A not insignificant detail is the fact that these associations with him from the beginning of the first undertaking are his lieutenants in the second. Thos. W. S. Lee, the electrical and hydraulic engineer who began and carried through the Southern development, has charge and is in charge of construction on the Saguenay.

Had to Pave the Way.

When the Southern Power Company started operations there was little disposition shown anywhere in that part of the country and it was difficult to convince prospective customers of the feasibility of Mr. Duke's program.

"We couldn't make them believe that the bit of wire we wanted to put in their wights would do as much as the coal they had been using," Mr. Duke said recently the other day. "We had to start mills and factories of our own to convince them. Talking to them wouldn't help. They thought we were just the usual run of salesmen trying to get rid of goods."

No wonder. Water power was in its infancy and its problems had to be tested. Today its potentialities are understood the world over. Italy, always a land bare of coal, had to be spurred by the privations of the war into sampling the hydraulic experiments which are now solving many of its industrial problems. If ever Austria and Southeastern Europe work out of their financial ills there will be great water-power installations there.

As for the Southern Power Company, it now supplies power to 200 textile mills, 75 per cent. of all there are in North and South Carolina, or 40 per cent. of all the mills in the South. This, in addition to tobacco and other factories, machine shops, street railways and municipal lighting systems. In a section 400 by 200 miles it has distributed power capacity developing 350,000 horse power. Where there were hardly any mills in 1906 there are 200,000 workers employed today. Six million of the 17,000,000 cotton spindles of the country may be found there, and practically all of them were installed in the last ten years.

The Southern Power Company built the first transmission line carrying 40,000 volts; it built the first carrying 100,000 volts—and the end is not yet. Travelers on the Sunset trails traversing that country—the New Orleans Limited of the Southern Railway—look out upon the from towns of Mr. Duke's company for ten hours at a stretch. Ten years ago it was still flowing country. Today the industrial map showing its plants looks like the teeming industrial East.

"You can get water power in lots of places," said Mr. Duke, "but it is the cost of production that counts. It can cost more than coal. It costs a lot less where we have it."

It will cost only half as much on the Saguenay. That is the basic reason for the vast development projected. Nature is responsible for the difference. There is a free supply of water in the Catawba, and initial force in its current, but conditions on the Saguenay are unique. Lake St. John, from which this river draws its supply, covers an area of 350 square miles at low water and 400 at high. Fed by five large rivers and many streams, it is ample to develop a uniform supply of water at all seasons.

The Saguenay flows out through a rocky gorge. Between the lake and the Isle Maligne, where it is proposed to erect the first of two great power houses, a distance of seven miles, the fall is 300 feet. The river flows on in a broad, turbulent stream, passing piles of perpendicular rock, some of which are two thousand feet high, to the point, about twenty miles distant, where the second and larger power house will be stationed. Seven miles further on is Chicoutimi, the head of navigation, from which large vessels may proceed down to the St. Lawrence, and thence to all parts. Smaller boats will be able to go from Chicoutimi to the lower power house, and this may be improved later. Communication with the outer world is assured by a branch line built to tap the Canadian National Railway at Hebertville, less than twelve miles away.

The Quebec Development Company is the title of the new corporation and official headquarters will be in Quebec, with a local seat at St. Joseph d'Alma, a village close to the works. Associated with Mr. Duke is Sir William Price, a prominent financier and head of Price Brothers, Limited, the leading paper makers of Canada. The first contract of the company has been negotiated with this firm. It calls for the delivery of 200,000 horse power per annum to paper mills now in operation and to be erected near the Isle Maligne plant. This is the largest individual consumer's contract ever made for electrical power, and means the application of electrical heating to boilers in a paper mill upon a scale never attempted in the history of the industry. It is said that Price Brothers will thus become the largest single producers of newsprint paper in the world. Incidentally they expect to save $2,000,000 a year in operation.

Four hundred thousand horse power will be developed at Isle Maligne and 300,000 at Shipshaw, the second station, a total of 1,200,000, against the 350,000 of the Southern Power Company. Independently of the cost of the site some $35,000,000 will be invested in the Isle Maligne station. The total cost is estimated at $75,000,000 and it may reach three or four times that amount if the development is carried on upon the scale mapped by the Southern Power Company. For every dollar invested by that company $6 has been spent by mill and factory owners on their properties, which gives some idea of the investment that may be expected in the Canadian enterprise. Price Brothers alone plan to invest $50,000,000 in new mills.

The plans call for completion of the Isle Maligne plant within three years. But that will be only a formative step in the greater enterprise.

"It may take from ten to twenty years to develop it as it can be," said Mr. Duke.

Mr. Lee thought ten years. "It would be twenty with anybody else," he said, "but it will be only ten under Mr. Duke's management."

A large part of the land acquired was owned by two men, but it was necessary to negotiate with 1,000 separate proprietors. Roads had to be closed, homes erected and buildings moved. A church is now perched on a hill which formerly was in the valley. Living conditions in the district are being modified to meet the profound changes certain to follow.

For eight years records of the flow from the lake have been made twice a day, and it is upon the knowledge thus gained that the plans for impounding the waters of the lake have been based. At Isle Maligne there will be two large and four or five small dams. Of these the most important will be 100 feet high. The purpose is to keep the lake at constant high level, which means adding 2 twenty feet at low level. There will be dams at Shipshaw to hold the river at a level with the outflow from Isle Maligne.

Isle Maligne itself will supply the stone required for the concrete which is to go into the 300,000 yards of masonry demand for the upper dams and power house alone. The water from the lake will be drawn into the power house as far below the lake surface that it will be unaffected by ice on top in the coldest winters. Navigation of the Saguenay varies from seven to eight months normally, but there is a possibility that the freezing period may be shortened by the discharge of warm water from the power station, which, in full operation, is expected to reach 12,000 cubic feet a second.

There will be twelve units of 40,000 horse power each at Isle Maligne, and sixteen (probably larger) at Shipshaw. The power developed will equal what could be obtained from 30,000,000 tons of coal, six and a half billion kilowatt hours—the equivalent of 4,000,000,000 horses working one hour. Of course such figures are meaningless except as they spur our imagination.

The operations of the company will be confined to the creation and selling of power. It will undertake to furnish power within its realm to every form of industrial enterprise, but it will not organize or operate industries. This does not preclude participation by Mr. Duke or other officers.

In a general way it is thought that the chemical industry will be largely represented. The low cost of power and opportunity for continuous operation make this likely. As explained by Mr. Duke, it will be possible to bring phosphate rock from Florida by boat, and treating its phosphoric content more fully and at lower cost than would be possible even at the works of the Southern Power Company. By present methods, using sulphuric acid, only 38 per cent. of phosphoric acid is obtainable. Method in the electric ovens at Saguenay 48 per cent. will be recovered. Add the nitrogen obtainable from the air, and there will be 54 per cent. of fertilizer in the mass. This is of overwhelming interest to the farmer, to whom it means improved fertilizer at reduced cost. For the rest of us it appeal lies in the magnitude of the undertaking, the readiness of men past the meridian of life to plunge into enterprises the fruition of which they can hardly expect to see, and the evidence that through the increasing knowledge and versatility of man hitherto undeveloped natural resources are being made to play a constantly increasing part in the day's work.

SQUARE DEAL SOUGHT FOR PUEBLOS

So attractive has been the publicity attending the controversy over legislation to legalize the titles of lands included within what is known as the Pueblo Grants in the Northern Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico that in the opinion of some Government officials the picture that has been presented to the public in so many instances unfolds to a degree that approaches unfairness. The battle is now on in Congress and is being waged around two bills, both of which seek to solve the problem of the Pueblos. One of these bills, prepared under Government direction, has been introduced by Senator Bursum of New Mexico, and the other, drafted by private individuals, was introduced by Senator Jones, also of New Mexico.

Secretary of the Interior Fall, in whose department is included the Indian administration, favors the Bursum Administration measure, which would give to the United States courts the authority to step in and settle these disputes, which involve the title to hundreds of farms and homes in the country of the Pueblos, in numerous instances the title to these properties, for the most part owned by non-Indian settlers, dating back one and even two centuries.

There probably is no man in America better informed as to the history of these Pueblo Indians than Secretary Fall. His interest in them is sentimental as well as official. He has never had any financial interest in any of the properties involved in the dispute. He claims that the bill sponsored by the Administration would do any injustice to the Indians. On the other hand, by sending the dispute to the Federal courts for final adjustment the Secretary contends that justice would be accorded all parties and the public and prosperity of all concerned made more secure.

And the position of Secretary Fall is also the position of Senator Bursum. His interest is entirely official. As a Senator representing the State in which the lands happen to be, he is anxious that an irritating situation be cleared up and in a way which will relieve officials of the rights of the Indians as well as the settlers who are involved in the controversy.

"It may as well be understood that, notwithstanding all of the clamor of various Indian and gentlemen in this matter," said Secretary Fall, "who are besieging Senators and Representatives with appeals for protection to the Pueblo Indians, and the denunciation of the officials of this Government handling its charge Indian lands, there is no new raid by any one being made, or attempted, upon any Indian lands known as the Pueblo lands in New Mexico. The demand for some final, definite settlement of these disputed questions is insistent from all parties. The Government is seeking to end a situation that is irritating and that is growing worse, a situation that dates back a century and more. The Government is just as jealous of the rights of the Pueblos as are those busy friends of theirs who are circulating this propaganda. The Indian of course wants a square deal, and that is exactly what this Government intends to shall have."

Home Furnishers Since 1854

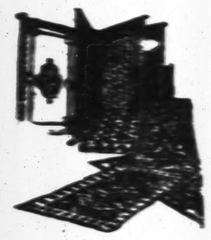
Buy Furniture *Friends!*

Have you any real furniture friends in your home? A chair that welcomes you when you are weary; a secretary-desk that makes work to be finished, a pleasure; book-cases that hold out your favorite author!

We have all these and many more to make these winter nights the most pleasurable of the year. And there is no better time to buy them than NOW, during our money-saving

February Furniture Event

Credit, if desired —generously given

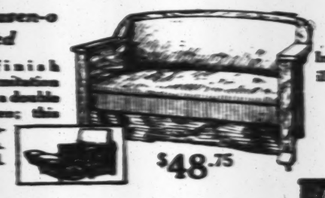


Seamless Axminster Rugs
9x12 ft. $39.50
8.3x10.6 ft. $36.75
7.6x9 ft. $30.50

Inlaid Linoleum
$1.39 $1.59 $1.69 a yard

3-Piece Mohair or Tapestry Living Room Suite
A high grade suite, frames in polychrome finish. Consists of long Sofa, Arm Chair and Wing Chair, loose cushion seats. 3 pieces, as illustrated $279.50

Kroehler Duvet-o Sofa Bed
Mahogany finish frames; imitation leather; makes a double bed when open; this does not include mattress. As illustrated.

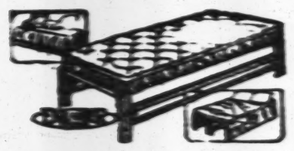


$48.75

Windsor Chair
In Mahogany finish, as illustrated, at $9.75

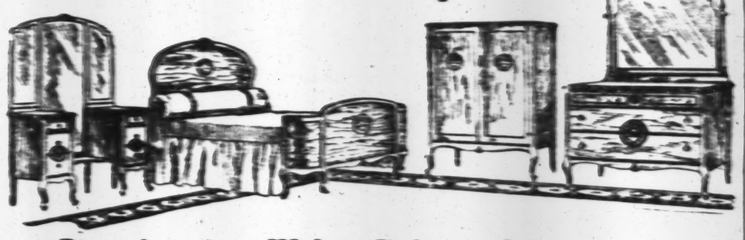
4-Piece American Walnut Dining Room Suite
In Tudor Period design. Consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Cabinet and oblong Extension Table. Chairs to match, extra. 4 pieces, as illustrated $198.50

Englander Couch Bed

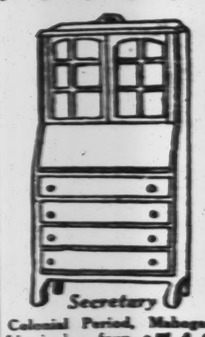


Complete with spring and mattress; covered in duck; converted with one motion from a Couch to a Bed, as shown here.
$21.00

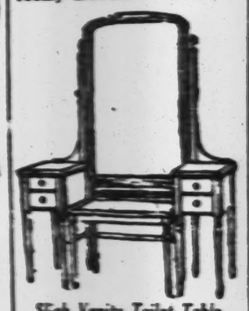
Desk
Finished in Mahogany. Has large drawer. As illustrated, at $12.48



4-Piece American Walnut Bedroom Suite
In Period design. Includes Dresser, Chiffonier, Vanity Dresser and full size low-end Bed. 4 illustrated pieces $307.50

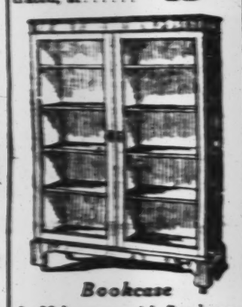


Secretary
Colonial Period, Mahogany finish; four roomy drawers. $54.98



Sligh Vanity Toilet Table
Louis XVI. Period; American Walnut, as illustrated $49.50

Royal Easy Chair
In Golden Oak and imitation leather; as illustrated, at $22.98



Bookcase
In Mahogany, with five large shelves and glass doors, at $52.50

Do Not Confuse Our Stores With Others of Similar Name

Three Stores Convenient To Reach

S. BAUMANN & BRO

Motor Truck Deliveries Everywhere

Down Town Store 6th AVE. Corner 15th STREET Open Saturday Evenings

Up Town Store 3rd AVE. at 84th STREET Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings

Bronx Store 3rd & Brook Aves. at 160th STREET Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings

"Lower Prices than Elsewhere - Always"

ADVERTISEMENT.

Children Love the Taste of

"California Syrup of Figs"

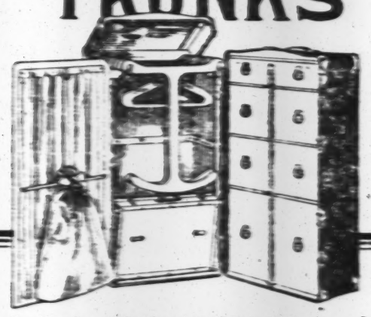
The Safe, Pleasant Laxative

All druggists sell the genuine "California Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Full directions as a laxative for children of all ages are plainly printed on the bottle label. Look for the name "California" and accept no other "Fig Syrup" except that made by the originators.

The California Fig Syrup Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HERCULIZED BESBILT TRUNKS



Round-edged, with interlocking joints and massive brassed corners, these trunks are *built for bumps;* and, in addition, are designed for convenience, and trimmed with good taste. Guaranteed for five years, and registered against loss.

Various models, all surprisingly moderately priced. See them at all department stores and luggage shops. Nationally sold.

BESBILT TRUNK CO., Newark, N. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Heal Skin Troubles With Cuticura

If you are troubled with redness, roughness, irritation and burning, which disfigure your complexion and skin, Cuticura Soap and Ointment will do much to help you. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Sample Free by Mail. Address, "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 22, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. ☞ Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Picture Binder

An attractive binder, of durable cloth, lettered in gold, may be had for $2.50 in which to keep, for future entertainment, copies of The New York Times Rotogravure-Picture Section, issued with the Sunday Times. The binder holds 26 issues. Obtainable from The New York Times, Times Square, New York.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY SEEN THROUGH INTELLIGENCE TESTS

Real Meaning of Fourteen-Year Level Missed Through Confusing Mental Power With Knowledge—Physical and Temperamental Factors That Must Be Considered in Measure of Individual

By ROBERT S. WOODWORTH,
Professor of Psychology, Columbia University.

THE average adult has the mentality of a child of thirteen-and-a-fraction years, or, let us say, of fourteen years. Such is the result of the very extensive testing of adults in the American Army during the war. "I told you so," cry the intellectual aristocrats, "the average citizen is of meager intelligence and must be ruled by the intellectually superior class." The democratic intellectual, who cannot stomach this conclusion, sees no escape from it except by attacking the intelligence tests as the critics do of meager intelligence rather the aristocrat nor the democrat has got the true gist of the matter, for neither has taken the pains to discover the real meaning of the 14-year level of adult intelligence.

First, a word in defense of the intelligence tests. No psychologist would claim them to be perfect or complete; but by year they are being improved and amplified. Yet, as they stand today, they are no toy, but a serious measuring rod of proved reliability. In the development of an intelligence test the first step is some sort of analysis of intelligence, and the second consists in the devising of test problems requiring intelligence for their solution—"puzzles," as Walter Lippman chooses to call them in his attempt at a criticism. That is as far as Mr. Lippman goes in his study of the tests.

There is a third extremely important step in the preparation of tests, and that is the testing of the tests themselves. They must be tried out to see whether they actually do distinguish between people of lower and of higher intelligence. Psychologists accept certain tests as measures of intelligence for reasons of the following order:

1. As a child advances in age from 3 to 16, he also advances in his success with the Binet and other tests.

2. Children who advance rapidly in school test high; children whose school progress is slow and difficult test low.

3. Boys who test high can swing challenging studies, others not.

4. In the army, officers tested from high to fairly high, while enlisted men scattered all the way from high to low, with the great mass in the medium grades.

5. In a skilled trade, proved experts test higher, as a rule, than the lower-grade men.

6. That any two men, one of whom in his achievements, conversation and behavior generally, evinces much higher intelligence than the other, and you will find the test results to correspond fairly well with this fact. This is the sort of evidence that must be met by those who desire to thrust aside the intelligence tests.

Another Viewpoint.

The tests do measure intelligence, and when they indicate a 14-year level of intelligence for adults, that result can be set aside only by much more serious counter-evidence than has yet made its appearance. But, in our adult feeling of superiority to the mere lad of 14, we misread this result. Let us turn the question about, and say that the 14-year-old equals the adult in intelligence. Is the result so shocking then? Instead of designating the average adult for his "childish" intelligence, we have to respect the 14-year-old for having reached man's estate in this particular.

It is no more derogatory to the adult to say that he remains at the level of mental ability that he reached at 14 than to say that he remains at the level of stature that he reached at 21 or 24. Since the brain, maturing early, develops practically its full size at the age of 7, the adult remains in this respect at the 7-year level. In strength and bearing he remains at the 4-year or 5-year level. None of these peculiarities of growth can properly be called humiliating to the adult.

Mental ability certainly advances in childhood, and certainly declines in old age. There must be some period in the life of every individual when he ceases to grow mentally, and some period when he starts to decline. Just when these periods occur can only be discovered by the aid of tests. The army tests afford the only measure of adult intelligence that has ever been made anywhere, and they gave the result that the average man of the draft was on a par with the average boy of 13 and a fraction. This result, however, is subject to a slight correction on account of the exemptions from the draft. The exempted were, on the one hand, the small fraction of the population, consisting of individuals known to be mentally deficient, and, on the other hand, the much larger number of men who were essential in industry, or who had wives or other dependents, or who had previously volunteered for the army or navy, or who had qualified as officers.

Men exempted on such grounds were probably rather of high than of low intelligence and would have raised the average intelligence of the draft if they had been included and tested, though the change could not have been very great. What the tests proved, exactly, was that the average young adult accomplished something that surpassed the average 13-year-old. Studies of mental growth in the early teens indicate that the maximum is reached not far from 14. The result of the army tests, thus corrected, means that that mental majority is reached about the age of 14.

"But," it may be objected, "how absurd to suppose that the boy of 14 knows as much as he ever will or can know!" Yes, but that is just what the intelligence tests do not seem to measure. They are not designed to measure special knowledge or skill acquired in education or the trades, nor the knowledge of the world that can only come from long experience. They aim to measure the individual's capacity to learn by experience, to adapt himself to new situations, to see the point of new problems and to reason them out. Mental alertness and emphasis, however, continue, sometimes and control are what they seek to test. Intelligence in this sense might remain constant from the age of 14 on, and still the individual might continually advance in knowledge and skill. Intelligence might even slowly decline and still the individual be advancing in mastery of his own chosen lines of endeavor.

Decline of Intelligence.

Intelligence certainly does begin to decline at some period prior to extreme old age, but we have as yet no test results to indicate when the decline sets in. Undoubtedly individuals differ here more than in the age of reaching mental maturity. There are some individuals of less of the finer edge of mentality even as early as 20 or 25. Such their adjustments as are required. In learning to speak a foreign language with perfect accent and idiom, or in learning to play the violin with a perfect touch, are seldom accomplished after this age. My boys of 16 and 18 have picked up a much better knowledge of such modern developments as the automobile, the airplane and radio than I have at the age of 38. Somewhere about this latter age a man begins to be excused for a certain lack of keenness on the ground that he is not so young as he once was. Probably there is not much change in the intellectual level from 20 to 45.

Nothing in the results of the army tests can be taken to mean that the average American is any less intelligent than the average European. No other country has yet tested a sample of its adult population. Children, age for age, test about the same in America, England, France and Germany. It is true that our population includes the negro, who tested much lower than the whites, on the average, and it is true, also, that the recent immigrants to the draft tested lower than the native born or than the immigrants who came here earlier. It appears that we have recently been receiving a rather unfavorable selection of Europeans in point of intelligence. This latter fact has been well brought out by Carl C. Brigham in a work just off the press, entitled "A Study in American Intelligence", and it is a fact that calls for serious attention in connection with our attempts to regulate immigration. But the lowering of our intelligence level which may eventually result from this cause has not progressed far enough as yet to alter our approximate equality with the chief European nations.

We have thus far been speaking of averages, and have taken no account of scatter. The men of the draft were not all equal in intelligence, far from it. They scattered all the way from very low to very high. No sound political philosophy can be built upon the fiction that all men, or adults at least, are equal in intelligence; and it is absurd to suppose that this country is officially committed to any such doctrine or that the founders made a declaration to that effect. They never had such a question before them for decision.

A number of political philosophers, however, whose humanitarian motives I heartily respect, wish to believe that adult differences in intelligence depend upon training and early environment. They wish to believe that all men, as babies, started life on an equal footing. Nothing can be said in favor of this belief except that it has good motives behind it; it has no evidence behind it.

When does the scatter in intelligence first make its appearance? Not in adult life, for boys of 16 scatter in the same way as adults. Not in later childhood, for children of 3, on being tested, scatter in the same way. Moreover, when children are tested at intervals, the bright child of 3 reappears as a bright child of 6, and the bright child of 6 reappears as a bright child of 12; and the same with the dull child. There are some partial exceptions, but this is decidedly the rule. In short, all the evidence indicates that capacity for mental growth is predetermined in the same way that capacity for physical growth is predetermined, and that a certain degree of intelligence is as much an inherent characteristic of the individual as is his color of hair or eyes. I do not believe, myself, that this fact is inimical to democracy; but, if it is, some other humanitarian scheme of things must be found which will square with the facts.

Gradation of Intelligence.

But your "intellectual aristocrat" is just as much at fault as your democratic philosopher. He likes to think in terms of classes, where the psychologist, driven to it by the logic of facts, is beginning to think in terms of measurement and gradation. It simply is not true that our tests show the population to be divided into superior and inferior classes, on the basis of intelligence. What they do show is a continuous gradation from one extreme to the other of intelligence, with few individuals at either end of the scale, but more and more with every least step toward the centre or average. No real gap exists, but only an artificial line, between the mentally deficient and the normal. The so-called mentally deficient are not equal among themselves, but grade up from the lowest idiots to borderline cases; and the normal are unequal among themselves, grading up from the borderline to average and above. Some line between normal and subnormal must often be drawn, for governmental purposes, and such and such a child adjudged to be mentally deficient and in need of supervision. But the borderline cases are very puzzling to the Judge, just because there is no real line of demarcation.

In the same way, there is no gap, nor any true line, between the general run of the population and the intellectually superior. Any one who wishes to establish an "aristocracy of brains" on the basis of intelligence tests will be forced to draw some purely arbitrary line and will find many puzzling cases right at the border. And, if he did select a superior class by use of an arbitrary standard, he would have to revise his list in the next generation, since some of the children of his superior individuals would not reach standard, while some children of the "bad point" would be able to qualify. This is not to deny the general correspondence of children with their parents, in point of intelligence as in other points, but simply to stress the fact that the correspondence is not perfect and invariable.

If parentage is only a rough and ready index of the intelligence of the child, still more inaccurate is occupation or social and economic position as an index of the intelligence of the adult. It is true, the army tests showed that lawyers, doctors and engineers averaged higher in intelligence than clerks and mechanics, and these higher than laborers. The averages corresponded rather closely with the social prestige of the various occupations. But the scatter of individuals within each occupation was enormous, so that the best quarter of the laborers was as good as the second best quarter of mechanics, or as the third best quarter of clerks, or as the lowest quarter of doctors. Therefore, a true aristocracy of brains could not be sorted out by attention to occupations, or to parentage, but only by mental measurement of the individual; and measurement would give no true classes, but only a gradation.

Attitude Two Intellectualists.

The trouble with the intellectual aristocrat and with the democratic intellectual is that both are alike too intellectualistic. It must have been an intellectualist who complained of the result that some children are born of low intelligence, on the ground that it was equivalent to the doctrine of "infant damnation." Intelligence is not the only thing to consider. There are the special aptitudes for music, art, mechanics and many others. There are the physical excellences, health and strength. There are temperamental excellences, as cheerfulness and steadiness. A man may have rather low intelligence, and be a man for all that.

Finally, I wish to take one more whack at the democrat, because he is the one who is best worth converting to a genuinely psychological view of the question. If democracy means that all men, or all children, are equal mentally, that doctrine has had a fair trial in the schools, and has broken down. The "lock step," treating all children alike on the assumption that all are capable of the same education, simply does not fit the children for life. It holds back the brighter ones and leaves the duller ones dragging hopelessly in the rear. Much better results are being obtained by recognizing the differences that exist and by adapting education to the individual.

Here is a young Italian boy in Newark, a perfect "terror" in the regular grades, learning nothing of value and housed, by all indications, for a criminal career. Tested, and found to be of low intelligence, he is transferred to a "Binet class," where, under the tutelage of teachers skilled in teaching this sort of boy, he learns something of how to live and support himself and actually does go out, a few years later, to be the support of his mother, to take pride in his home and to be a thoroughly respectable member of society. Or, again, here is a girl who has succeeded in graduating from the eighth grade of one of the city schools and who enters the Washington Irving High School with the ambition (fostered by her mother) of going through the classical course. Meeting with poor success, she is tested and found to possess very moderate intelligence. After consultation of the school advisers with her mother she is persuaded to change her plan and take one of the trade courses, which she finds much more to her liking, and which is equipping her for a place in the world's work which she can really fill.

The psychologist, as I know him, is at heart a democrat rather than an aristocrat. Only he is not a sentimental democrat. His political philosophy can be summed up under two heads. First—Fit the man for the job and the job to the man; or, a place for every man and every man in his place. Second—Such a system of rewards and inducements as will effectively stimulate men to fill the places that are properly theirs, and full respect for every man who fills his place. If every boy is not a possible President, neither is every boy a possible truck driver. I take off my hat to the boy who will fill either position in society, and fill it well.

Czech School for One Pupil.

WHAT the Pastor Lloyd calls the smallest pupil in the world is reported attending a school maintained by the Czechoslovak Republic in a little German village called Schildberg. It appears that, in line with the policy of the Prague Government to try to facilitate every day, in every way, the learning of the Czech language by the rising generation, it has built a Czech school in Schildberg at a cost of a couple of million crowns and keeps several teachers in it for the benefit of the solitary boy who attends the classes.

INSTRUCTION

Preparatory Schools. Preparatory Schools.

ENGINEERING

The second term of the Evening Engineering Section, New York University, will open February 5.

Registration for all courses starting the second term may be made any evening, except Saturday, during the week of January 29, from 7 to 8 P. M., in room 501C, 32 Waverly Place, New York.

Courses offered both at Washington Square and University Heights.

Special preparatory classes will be started.

Special courses in Mathematics and Physics will be offered.

Courses offered leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Mechanical (Electrical Option), Chemical, and Industrial Engineering.

For information address
Dr. HAZEN G. TYLER, Director, Evening Engineering Section
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
University Heights, New York
Tel. Fordham 3000

21st Anniversary 20% OFF

BUCKLEY-NEWHALL CO
BLUE RIBBON FURNITURE
SIXTH AVE. and 41ST STREET
Opposite Bryant Park

21st Anniversary 20% OFF

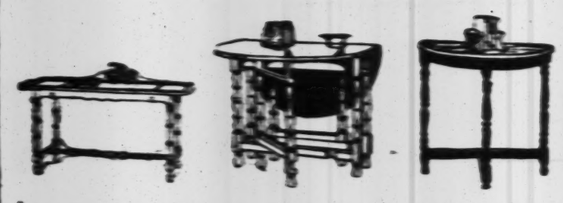
A Few Samples of the Remarkable Values Offered in Our

21st Anniversary February Sale

Of BLUE RIBBON FURNITURE

All our price-tags are marked in plain figures; come and make your own reductions. Our entire Furniture stock offered at a

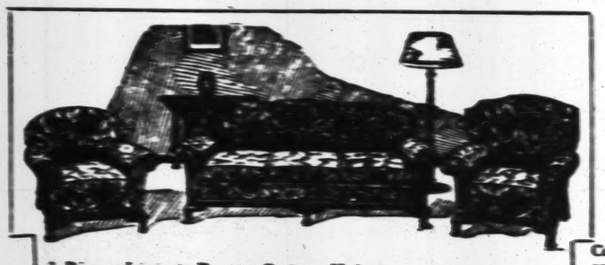
Sweeping Discount of 20%



Davenport Table in brown combination mahogany finish, 60 inches long. Regularly $30.00. 20% Discount Sale Price $24.00

Gate Leg Table in mahogany, 44-inch top. Regularly $38.50. Sale Price $30.75

End Table in mahogany. Regularly $6.75. Sale Price $5.40

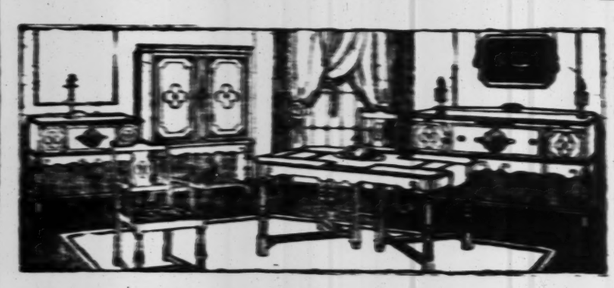


3-Piece Living Room Suite. Velour or Tapestry upholstering, an extraordinary bargain. Regularly $399.00. 20% Discount Sale Price $319.00

Console Mirror in combination mahogany. Regularly $33.75. 20% Discount Sale Price, $27.00

Tea Wagon in combination mahogany. Regularly $38.75. 20% Discount Sale Price, $31.00

Window Arm Chair in mahogany. Regularly $30.75. Sale Price, $24.50



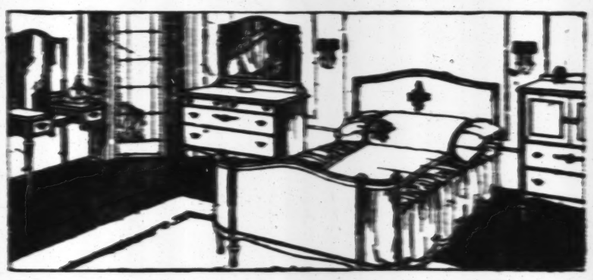
10-Piece Dining Room Suite in walnut. Regularly $483.00. 20% Discount Sale Price. $386.40

BEAUTIFUL RUGS

Come and select from a very extensive array of beautiful Axminster and Wilton Rugs, all at Sale Prices.

Wilton Rugs from size 27 x 54 inches. Regularly $11.50. Sale Price $9.20
to size 9 x 12 ft. Regularly $92.75 Sale Price $74.20

Axminster Rugs from size 27 x 54 inches. Regularly $6.00. Sale Price $4.80
to size 9 x 12. Regularly $95.75. Sale Price $76.60



$000.00

Liberal Terms Arranged if Credit Is Desired

BUCKLEY-NEWHALL CO.

BROOKLYN STORE: 1333-39 Broadway, Near Gates Avenue

NEW YORK STORE: Sixth Ave. at 41st St., Opposite Bryant Park

HARLEM STORE: 145-147 West 125th St., Near Seventh Avenue

Blue Ribbon Furniture Is Guaranteed

S. BAUMANN & Co.
Cor. 46th St. & 8th Ave.
NEW YORK

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings
Motor Truck Delivery within 10 Miles of New York
46th St. 8th Ave.

INSTRUCTION

What TIME means to YOUR BOY

Your boy's time must not waste to learn a useful trade here. But he after years how much will it be worth? Boys who, through illness or other reasons, leave Fall or Winter in their preparation for college, can quickly catch up by our tutoring plan of individual instruction. Masters of long experience and marked ability.

Our Boarding School

is located at Stuyvesant-on-Hudson, about 25 miles from New York. Distinctive Boys' in grade at any time of year. Parents are invited to visit the school at 2500 West 72d Street to confer with the Director.

Summer Tutoring Camp

at Schroon Lake, N. Y. Boys now being enrolled for next Summer. Send for Booklet.

Cambridge TUTORING SCHOOL

250 W. 72nd St. Tel. Columbus 8700

UNIVERSITY Preparatory SCHOOL

STATE BANK BUILDING
FIFTH AVENUE AT 115 STREET

TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 2500

A Totally Superior Evening Preparatory School Offering Instruction of the Highest Character at a Very Moderate Tuition Fee. Three or Five Night Sessions.

January to June Term, $50.

CATALOGUE UPON REQUEST.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

The second term of the

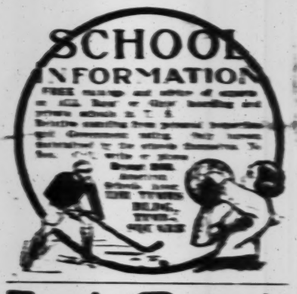
RYE COUNTRY DAY SCHOOLS

(Formerly Rye Seminary)
Founded 1869.

BEGINS THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1923

Lower School Junior School
Senior School

(all activities from Grand Central Depot)
Chauncey W. Waldron, Director,
RYE, N. Y.



SCHOOL INFORMATION

FREE service and advice of experts on all kind of day and evening schools, private schools, tutors, correspondence courses, etc. Write or call personally. Information Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. Vanderbilt 8300. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Evening Regents and College Preparatory School

72 Course Qualifying Certificates and College Entrance Classes now forming.

New Terms Opening on Jan. 29

Send for Catalog and Class Schedule

234 S. Y.M.C.A. 215 W. 23d St. N.Y.

New York Preparatory SCHOOL

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

New York—72 Park Ave., bet. 38 & 39 Sts.
Brooklyn—Pratt Institute and Jefferson premises.

SPECIALLY PREPARES FOR

COLLEGE, REGENTS

Also VOCATIONAL and AVOCATIONAL

Send for Catalog and "Success in Regents Exams."

SPRING TERM BEGINS JAN. 29

BERKELEY-IRVING

SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Day Pupils in Dallas, 4th Year
The Boarding Dept.

Small classes. Thorough instruction. Special care given to backward boys. Prepared for all colleges, technical schools, or the business world. Swimming pool, gymnasium, athletic field, playground—all on premises. Address Sidney Cheves, L. D. Bird, Ph.D., Headmaster, 180 W. 58th, N.Y.

CHELSEA SCHOOL

23d St. Y. M. C. A.

A Teacher for every Two Pupils. Day College Preparatory and Business School. Unsurpassed Gymnasium and Athletic program. Four Terms opens January 29th. For catalog address

HERBERT L. LUCK, M. A., Principal,
215 West 23rd St. Chelsea 2800.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL for

BACKWARD CHILDREN

KATONAH, N. Y.
Rudolph J. Preuss, Prin.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

Opens 4 Boys to Each Teacher in Classes. Wishes a Study of the individual student.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL AT VINELAND, N. J. Devoted to the interests of those whose minds have not developed normally. Individual plans, home research laboratory, play programs. E. R. Johnstone, Director. C. Bernice Nash, Superintendent. Box 408.

KOHLT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Harrison, New York. Harry J. Kogel, Principal. Telephone Park 1108.

REGISTER AT HUNTER COLLEGE FEB. 6, 7, 8 P. M.

Now "Short Cut" to Permanently.

Business Schools.

BUTT Business training camp in Maine, June 25th, expert training, no vacation, no extra charge. Address Butt, 122 25th St., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA LEXINGTON TUTORS SCHOOL, SUBJECTS C 300 TUTORS.

German young lady graduate seeks school position, private tutoring. E 300 Times.

High school graduate, individual preparation, Regents, college, Hamilton-Drake's, 242 W. 109th.

Language Schools.

SPANISH conversational lessons. Prof. Pastor's Spanish Studios, 30 Broadway at 42d St.

MADEMOISELLE BLANCHARD—French conversation, pronunciation. 24 Hyde Park Place.

Dancing.

[illegible]

Attend our Evening Classes

INVESTIGATE for yourself the thoroughness of the Walton Way in accountancy instruction, and learn by first-hand observation why Walton students succeed. Learn why a recent graduate wrote us:

¶ *"I know of no texts so clear and forceful, that exhaust the subjects as thoroughly and completely as do the Walton lectures. I wish to express my gratitude for the warm personal interest that you have always manifested in my progress."*

You are cordially invited to attend any one, or all, of the evening sessions next week, without obligation of any kind. New evening classes—6:45 to 8:45—are just forming in

ELEMENTARY, ADVANCED AND COST ACCOUNTING, BUSINESS LAW, ECONOMICS

Text material which is complete.
Practical instructors who can teach.
Classes limited in size.

Call, phone, or write for descriptive bulletin

WALTON SCHOOL COMMERCE
25 West 43d Street
Telephone Murray Hill 2100-2101

Registration for the regular spring term beginning February 5, 1923, of the

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF COMMERCE ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

is now in process. All first year classes and a large number of advanced and special classes are being opened for the benefit of those who intend to begin their study of business subjects at this time.

Sessions are held at Wall Street and at Washington Square.

Bulletin Number 23, giving a full announcement of courses, will be sent upon request. Address the Secretary, 32 Waverley Place, New York City. Telephone Spring 9000.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS

When your father was your age, a boy of character and energy could start as a clerk and work his way up. That day has passed. Business today is so big and so complex and so specialized that only the trained man has a chance.

Call or write for our free booklet, "Business Training." It will show you how to climb to an executive position.

All Commercial Branches.
Day and Evening Sessions.

Eastman-Gaines School

123d St. & Lenox Ave., New York

Language Schools.

Become a Linguist

Learn to speak Spanish, French, German, Italian or some other foreign language, improve your English in 3 months. The least is 10 lessons, suits any variant. Day and Evening Classes through the year. Private instruction if desired, rate for speaking practice. Write or phone.

Classes Forming Every Week

French, Spanish, German, Italian, Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced.

Trial Lesson Free.

Foreign Language Conversation Circles Free to Students and Their Friends.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

1547 42d St. 2500 BRANCHES

Brooklyn, 20 West 34th St., Tel. Pens. 1180
Brooklyn, 218 Livingston St.

French in 10 Lessons

[illegible] Allen Dr. Bois
125 W. 72d St. (near Broadway)

A course for practice in conversation and thoroughness in French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Russian, Arabic, Hebrew, Chinese, Japanese, Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese, Tagalog, Bisaya, Pushtu, Persian, Turkish, Swahili, Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, Zulu, Sesuto, Kaffir, Bantu, Sinhalese, Burmese, Malay, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Russian, Polish, Czechoslovakian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Hungarian, Finnish, Esthonian, Lettish, Lithuanian, Albanian, Greek, Modern Greek, Armenian, Georgian, Basque, Gaelic, Welsh, Irish, Erse, Manx, Cornish, Breton, Provençal, Catalan, Romansch, Romany, Ladino, Yiddish, Afrikaans, Esperanto, Volapük, Ido, Interlingua, Latin, Sanskrit, Pali, Zend, Avestan, Pahlavi, Persian, Pushtu, Tibetan, Mongolian, Manchu, Tartar, Turkish, Kurdish, Ossetic, Tajik, Uzbek, Kirghiz, Kalmuck

ARSENIC NECESSARY FOR BOLL WEEVIL

Appearance of the Compound on the Tariff List Stirs the Southern States.

THOUGHT IT WAS FREE

Effort Now Being Made to Modify the Law So Large Quantity Can Be Brought In.

WHEN the Fordney-McCumber Tariff bill was passed by Congress last Summer, white arsenic, the poison figure, first of the insecticides which has proved the most efficient means to control the cotton boll weevil, was placed on the free list. This was done at the insistence of Senators Underwood, Harris, Smith and other Southern members, who pointed out that the imposition of 2 cents a pound duty would cause a prohibitive rise in cotton arsenic so far as the millions of small cotton farmers were concerned.

It now appears that calcium arsenate may be on the dutiable list, since the law excludes only white arsenic but not calcium arsenate, which is a chemical compound, and under the new tariff law chemical compounds carry a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. President Harding and Senator Harris of Georgia have discussed the matter, and the Ways Committee, which, by direction of the President, is the administrative agency charged with carrying out the flexible provisions of the law, is now trying to solve the problem.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that next Summer something like 20,000 tons of calcium arsenate will be needed in those parts of the cotton-growing States where the boll weevil is worst. This would that something like [illegible] acres, and at 25 cents a pound would mean an outlay of about $10,000,000. All the signs, however, indicate that the price of calcium arsenate this year will be in excess of 20 cents a pound, which would increase the total cost by approximately $5,000,000.

"As a matter of fact," said Senator Harris, "the estimate of 20,000 tons of calcium arsenate is not final. Any accurate estimate at this time is practically impossible. Only the future can disclose just how much will be needed. At present prices the potash is beyond the reach of thousands of farmers, and that is the main reason why I have asked President Harding to take up the matter and, if possible, permit white arsenic, when in compound with calcium, to enter the country free. I understand that several hundred tons in Germany are available for shipment provided it can hurdle the 20 per cent. ad valorem rate which chemical compounds must pay. Other shipments would then follow. When we realize that there is not enough arsenic in all the world to poison the cotton fields of the South we have no difficulty in appreciating why every available pound, no matter where it comes from, should be permitted free entry.

Largely White Arsenic.

"White arsenic is an ingredient of calcium arsenate to the extent of about 40 per cent., and white arsenic is on the free list. A fight in the Senate when the tariff bill was under discussion last year defeated the effort to place a duty on white arsenic. The tariff bill which passed the House put a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on white arsenic, but the Senate Finance Committee substituted a flat charge of 2 cents a pound. The importance of the arsenic to the farmer—not only in growing cotton under boll weevil conditions, but in all growers of products where pests grow in soil, was made known to the Senate, and white arsenic was placed on the free list. It is my contention that the intent of Congress under the tariff bill as finally passed was that calcium arsenate should be on the free list.

"The crisis facing the Southern cotton grower over the reduced production of cotton because of the ravages of the boll weevil is not a sectional problem in its effect. Various agencies to fight the boll weevil are being developed, and in the case of calcium arsenate it is the only thing to insure unqualified recommendation from the Department of Agriculture.

"The New England cotton spinner is as vitally interested in the production of cotton in the South as the cotton grower himself. The laborer in the cotton mill has a personal interest. He must be an ample supply of cotton if the mill is to operate on full time. Already cotton oil mills in the South are closing down because of the reduced amount of seed available, and in some instances the mills are installing peanut oil pressing machinery. Where oil mills must stop, the cotton mill itself becomes idled in its operations, and the acute problem over the world supply of cotton has brought publicity to the attention of this country the matter of moving cotton mills from the North to the South, both on account of labor and the goods being at hand. Cotton mills must have cotton in order to operate, and to-day the South is the only place in the world contributing the bulk of the raw product.

How It Affects Gold.

"The South's production of cotton has been the main factor in preserving a trade balance in favor of the United States with Europe. More than 60 per cent. of the gold balance coming to this country prior to the World War was due to the export of cotton.

"The boll weevil entered the United States from Mexico thirty years ago and has now spread over the entire cotton belt, with the exception of small areas in Northern Mississippi and Tennessee. It is estimated that the boll weevil has destroyed each year from 1915 to 1919, inclusive, two and one-half to three million bales of cotton. These figures make it possible to estimate conservatively that $1,000,000,000 has been lost during the last six or seven years by producers of cotton because of the ravages of the boll weevil.

"The officials of the Department of Agriculture and the United States Geological Survey extend that there are no large stocks of arsenic held by speculators, and that all of the 6,000,000 pounds in sources nearly this year have been purchased. The officials say that the estimates in the United States have a capacity of 8,000 tons of white arsenic a year, but the fact remains that there is an acute shortage with no prospect of relief now or in the immediate future.

"The million pounds to needed in Georgia alone this year. This estimated consumption is impossible because of the extremely high prices and imports from Germany possibly where they are willing to pay the retail prices asked for calcium arsenate, around 22 cents a pound. Georgia would use 1,000 tons if the price was around 12½ cents a pound.

"And the situation in Georgia is a typical picture of the situation in practically every State in the cotton belt. It is a great calamity to the South, the boll weevil [illegible]

ABRAHAM & STRAUS INC.

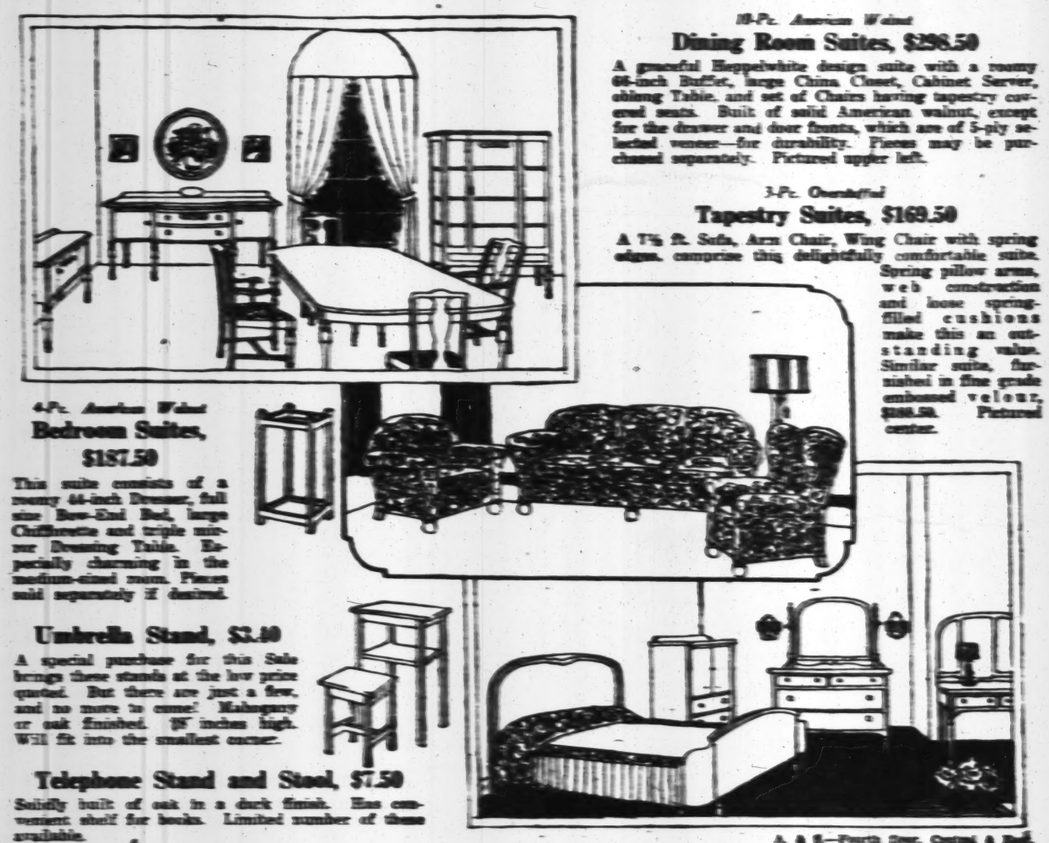
BROOKLYN

Telephone: Main 6100

The A. & S. Half-Yearly FURNITURE SALE

Offers These and Hundreds of Other Striking Values—NOW

Now is the time to get furniture, and this active department is the place! New furniture bought at special low prices, furniture that was in stock now reduced, an Aisle of Opportunity where scores of items are one-third, or even 75%, less than regular—these advantages should appeal to you! Come tomorrow!



18-Pc. American Walnut

Dining Room Suites, $298.50

A graceful Hepplewhite design suite with a roomy 66-inch Buffet, large China Closet, Cabinet Server, oblong Table, and set of Chairs having tapestry covered seats. Built of solid American walnut, except for the drawer and door fronts, which are of 5-ply selected veneer—for durability. Pieces may be purchased separately. Pictured upper left.

3-Pc. Overstuffed

Tapestry Suites, $169.50

A 7½ ft. Sofa, Arm Chair, Wing Chair with spring edges, comprise this delightfully comfortable suite. Spring pillow arms, web construction and loose spring-filled cushions make this an outstanding value. Similar suite, furnished in fine grade embossed velour, $198.50. Pictured center.

4-Pc. American Walnut

Bedroom Suites, $187.50

This suite consists of a roomy 44-inch Dresser, full size Bow-End Bed, large Chiffonette and triple mirror Dressing Table. Especially charming in the medium-sized room. Pieces sold separately if desired.

Umbrella Stand, $3.40

A special purchase for this Sale brings these stands at the low price quoted. But there are just a few, and no more to come! Mahogany or oak finished. 28 inches high. Will fit into the smallest corner.

Telephone Stand and Stool, $7.50

Solidly built of oak in a dark finish. Has convenient shelf for books. Limited number of these available.

A. & S.—Fourth Floor, Central & Hall.

Real Laces at Half

Real Brussels laces: Real Duchess and Point, Real Point Applique, Real Binche, and Real Val. For bridal gowns, trousseaux and graduation dresses. 45c to $22.48 yd. ¾ in. to 20 in. wide.

Real Irish and Filet laces for blouses, underwear and linens:

Real Irish laces, 1¼ in. to 1½ in. wide	50c yd.
Real Irish lace insertions, 1½ in. wide	65c yd.
Real Irish lace edges, clover leaf	35c yd.
Real Irish lace picot edges	12c yd.
Real Filet lace edges, 2½ in. wide	35c yd.
Real Filet lace edges and insert., 1½ in. wide	35c yd.
Real Filet lace picot edges	10c yd. and 12c yd.

A. & S.—Street Floor, Central.

Radium Silk Costume Slips, $2.89

Practical pretty costume. Good radium silk, gathered at the hips, and finished with tailored bandeau top. In navy, brown, black, peacock and copenhagen.

Sateen Costume Slips, $2.48

Of fine English sateen, especially durable as they are made with deep shadow hem. Full cut with bandeau top and gathers at hip. Navy, black and brown.

A. & S.—Second Floor, East.

Lily of France CORSETS

Prominent among Extraordinary Anniversary Values at

$3.95 $4.95 $5.95

Made to sell for $8.50 to $16.50.

These corsets are known from coast to coast and justly famed for their high-grade standards of workmanship, beautiful materials and correct fashion lines. Many models are included in this exceptional offering of beautiful brocaded corsets, elastic corsets or wrap-around models, and these suited to all types of figures.

Lily of France Corsets, Made to sell for $4 and $5 **$1.95**

These astonishing values are for attractive models made of pink coutil.

A. & S.—Second Floor, East.

Women's Fur Sports Coats

Now Less Than Half Price at

Caracul Jackets **$75** Leopard Cat Coats

These smart fur coats are youthful types and feature jaunty thirty to thirty-six inch lengths. The civet cat coats have Hudson seal, dyed muskrat, collar and cuffs, while the Leopard cat coats are trimmed with either nutria, taupe squirrel or raccoon. All are beautifully silk lined throughout. Also in this same group are attractive tan caracul coats, thirty inches long and with self collar and cuffs.

A. & S.—Second Floor, Central.

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

$39.95

Formerly in regular stock $59.50

Bloused coats, smart wrappy models of straight-line coats developed in the season's lovely deep pile wool fabrics. These are in black, navy blue or brown, and have the new loose sleeves with turn-back cuffs or more fitted mannish sleeves; some are finished with silk stitchery and others are tacked or button trimmed. All have large fur collars of either wolf, skunk or fox. Sizes 36 to 44.

A. & S.—Second Floor, Central.

Men's Suits, $24.75

Yes, a good-looking, smartly tailored, pure wool or pure worsted suit—for $24.75! But this is for tomorrow only—an A. & S. Anniversary Sale special value. You'll be well pleased with the group of suits in this offering. Good colorings and patterns—grays, browns, tans, blue, plain tones, mixtures, stripes, herringbones, checks. Regular, short, stout, and long sizes.

A. & S.—Street Floor, Hoyt Street.

Men's White Shirts

$1.65

These are well-made shirts of "Alpha" mercerized white cheviot. This fabric will keep its lustre until it wears out. White shirts are always good taste. Here is a chance to get them at an unusually low price. Neckband styles; sizes 14 to 17. Only 1,200 of them—come early.

A. & S.—Street Floor, East.

Marvelous Silk Blouses

$5.48

Some of the most stunning blouses of the entire season—every one of the 500 is less than its regular wholesale cost at this figure! They are of heavy crepe de chine, hip blouses and overblouses, styled in a wide variety of smart ways, and handsomely trimmed with braid, beads or embroidery. In navy, gray, fallow, sunburst, black and many effective combinations. All new, fresh, smart. Sizes 34 to 46 in the lot.

A. & S.—Second Floor, East.

Sterling Silver Lockets

$1.95

Octagon shape lockets, full size, with engine-turned finish. Designed to hold two good size photographs. A hinged bow permits of attaching a chain.

A. & S.—Street Floor, Central.

Stamped Glass Towels

19c each

Full size, and red bordered. A splendid quality cotton material is stamped with various new Spring patterns. The finished models are on display in the department.

A. & S.—Third Floor, Central.

Women's Silk Stockings

$1.49

Full fashioned, medium weight, with the slenderizing heels. In black only—irregulars.

Women's Sport Stockings, 79c

Wool and cotton mixtures, in brown heather shades *with clocks in contrasting colors.*

A. & S.—Street Floor, Central.

Women's Combinations

49c

Of medium cotton, with band top, bodice or regulation style and wide or tight knee, in both regular and extra sizes.

Women's Cotton Vests, 39c

Bodice and regulation style, both regular and extra sizes, with fancy tape straps.

A. & S.—Second Floor, East.

Linen Huck Towels

Regular stock price 59c

39c

This splendid towel is all linen, hemstitched, and is one of A. & S. direct importations. Size 18x34 inches.

A. & S.—Street Floor, East.

Sheets and Pillowcases

1800 Sheets **$1.32** 5000 Pillow Cases **25c**

Size 81 x 90 in.; bleached, hemmed. Every one is perfect, closely woven, free from dressing.

The hemmed pillowcases are size 45 x 36 inches, bleached and made from 45 inch wide pillowcase muslin. The regular price was 32c each.

A. & S.—Street Floor, East.

Wool Plaid Blankets

$7.64 pair

Formerly in regular stock $9.50

Strictly all wool, size 66x80 inches, with a soisette binding.

A. & S.—Third Floor, Central.

EXTRA

For Monday Only!

Big values told in small space because there are so many of them! Many quantities limited. Come early in the day!

WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS, 98c; regularly priced, $3.98—Made of velvet and combinations of velvet and metal; all beautifully trimmed. Mezzanine, East.

WOMEN'S 2-CLASP CHAMOIS-LISLE GLOVES, 46c; reduced from 50c—In pongee, mastic, mode, russet. Street, Central.

PONGEE SILK BLOUSES, $2.48; regular price, $2.98—Tailored and fancy models with tuxedo and V necks. Sizes 34 to 46. Second, East.

WOMEN'S FLANNELETTE SACQUES, 88c; regular price, $1.50—Made of heavy quality flannelette with flower pattern; cut very full. In color combinations of blue, lavender or gray. Sizes 36 to 44. Mezzanine, Central.

WOMEN'S BRASSIERES, 39c—Made of white muslin with deep yoke of lace. Designed for the stout figure. Sizes 42 to 48. Second, East.

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS, 39c—In two styles, trimmed with embroidery in back and front. All sizes. Second, East.

LINGETTE AND SATEEN BLOOMERS, 94c; regular price, $1.48—Made with single cuff and cut full through hips. In black, navy, brown, taupe. Second, East.

36-in. EIDERDOWN, 39c yd.; regular price, 79c yd.—Very fine quality, in khaki, red and gray. Street, West.

54-in. ALL-WOOL HOMESPUN SUITINGS, 98c yd.; regular price, $1.29 yd. Very fine quality. In heather, navy, cocoa and peach. Street, Central.

OUTING FLANNELS, 9c yd.—In ten to twenty yard lengths cut to suit purchaser. Pink or blue stripes. Street, West.

VANITY BOXES, $2.59; regular price, $2.98—Made of genuine pin seal and beaver calf. Moire lined. Containing three vanity fittings, small change purse and generous slip mirror. In black and desired colors. Street, Central.

IMPORTED BEAD NECKLACES, 89c—60 inches long with knot between. All the prevailing shades are included in the assortment. Street, Central.

LINEN FINISH WRITING PAPER, STAMPED, 79c for 72 sheets—Lovely quality white paper, stamped with one or two initials in any color. Envelopes to match, 19c package of 25. Street, East.

WOMEN'S WORSTED SPENCERS, 94c; regular price, $1.69—Surplice model. In black, navy, brown, peacock. Sizes 36 to 46. Second, East.

GIRLS' FLEECE-LINED COTTON COMBINATIONS, 59c—Made with high neck, long sleeves and ankle drawers. Sizes 2 to 16 years. Street, Central.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, $1.98; regular price, $4.50—Made with gun metal, patent leather, and dull kid tops in blucher lace style. One style in white buckskin. Sizes 5 to 7½. Second, West.

40-in. BEST QUALITY SPORTS SATIN, $1.98 yd.; regular price, $2.48 yd.—Made from silk and mercerized silk with lustrous finish. In white, pink, orchid, red rose, coral, beige, banana, gray, sapphire, green and black. Street, West.

40-in. ALL-SILK DUVETYN, $1.49 yd.; regular price, $3.98 yd.—Excellent quality. In orange, old rose, jade and Delft. Street, West.

36-in. BLOOMER SATEEN, 29c yd.—An excellent quality with lustrous finish, suitable for petticoats and children's bloomers. White only. Street, Central.

27-in. EIDERDOWN, 29c yd.; reduced from 44c yd.—In a good assortment of colors. Street, West.

COLONIAL RAG RUGS, 89c; regular price, $1.34—All have tan centres with hand borders at ends in blue, rose, green, brown, etc. Size 27x54 in. Third, East.

COCOANUT MACAROONS, 34c lb.; regular price, 39c lb.; or 3 lbs., 98c; regular price, $1.15. Subway, Livingston St.

FULL CREAM CARAMELS, 39c lb.; regular price, 50c lb.—The caramels are wrapped and can be had with the plain cream, vanilla nut or chocolate nut. Street, Central.

WHITE SATIN FINISH BED SPREADS, $5.74; regular price, $7.50—With scalloped edges and cut corners. For single and double beds. Third Central.

IRISH DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, $2.74—Made of all linen. Size 70 by 70 inches. Street, East.

BLEACHED HEMMED SHEETS, 98c each; regular price, $1.29—Have soft finish and are free from starch or filling. Size, before hemmed, 81 by 96 inches. Street, East.

JET BLACK TEAPOTS, 39c each—High grade earthenware. 4 cup size. Subway, Central.

BLACK GLASS FRUIT OR FLOWER BOWLS, $1.39—Black glass stand included. In a variety of graceful shapes. Subway, Central.

ILLUSTRATED VOLUMES OF SHAKESPEARE, 39c each; regular price, $1.50—In library size and cloth binding, with unusually clear and large type. Mezzanine, East.

ILLUSTRATED VOLUMES OF DUMAS, 79c each; regular price, $2.50—Attractively bound in three-quarters leather, with large and readable type. Mezzanine, East.

No. 2 BROWNIE CAMERA, $1.94—Box style with rotary shutter and meniscus lens. Size of picture, 2¼ by 2¼. Street, Central.

ENAMEL DUCK SUIT CASE, $3.95; reduced from $5.45—A strong, serviceable week-end case made of fine quality enamel duck over steel frame. Attractively lined in cretonne with pocket in lid. Equipped with tray and two short leather straps. Sizes 18, 20 and 22 in. Third, Central.

RADIUM DIAL ALARM CLOCKS, $1.59; reg., $1.75—Nickel case with one-day movement. Lever attachment. Subway, Central.

PANTRY SETS, $1.75; reduced from $2.25—Consisting of square bread box and four assorted size cutlery. White enameled with gold stenciling. Subway, East.

WALL DRYER, $1.25; reduced from $1.49—To be fastened to wall. Has two 22-in. arms. Subway, East.

TUCKAWAY FOLDING LADDERS, $4.75; reduced from $6.95—Rigid and absolutely safe when open. So compact when closed it can be hung in closet or back of door. Subway, East.

CORN BROOM, 57c—Made of good quality green corn, 4 sewn, with smooth, polished handle. Subway, East.

CRETONNE RUBBERIZED HOUSEHOLD APRONS, 37c; regular price, 49c—With pocket. Edged with rick-rack braid. In variety of designs and colorings. Street, Central.

STAINLESS STEEL 3-pc. CARVING SET, $3.98 set—Guaranteed not to stain or rust. Stag handles. Knife has eight-inch blade. Street, Central.

MEN'S CAPS, 98c; reduced from $1.95—In band caps to cover the ears. In good variety of colors. Street, Hoyt.

VIATAR WOOL CAPS, 98c; reduced reduced from $1.95—In a good variety of colors. Street, Hoyt.

FOR MEN

MEN'S HEMSTITCHED AND INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS, $1.29 for box of 6; regular price, $1.63—Made of all linen with one-inch initial. Street, Central.

MEN'S SILK SOCKS, 29c—Made of thread silk with mercerized tops and soles. Irregulars. Street, East.

The Wise Shopper Watches A. & S. Ads Daily.

NEWARK MUSEUM TO SET NEW GOAL.

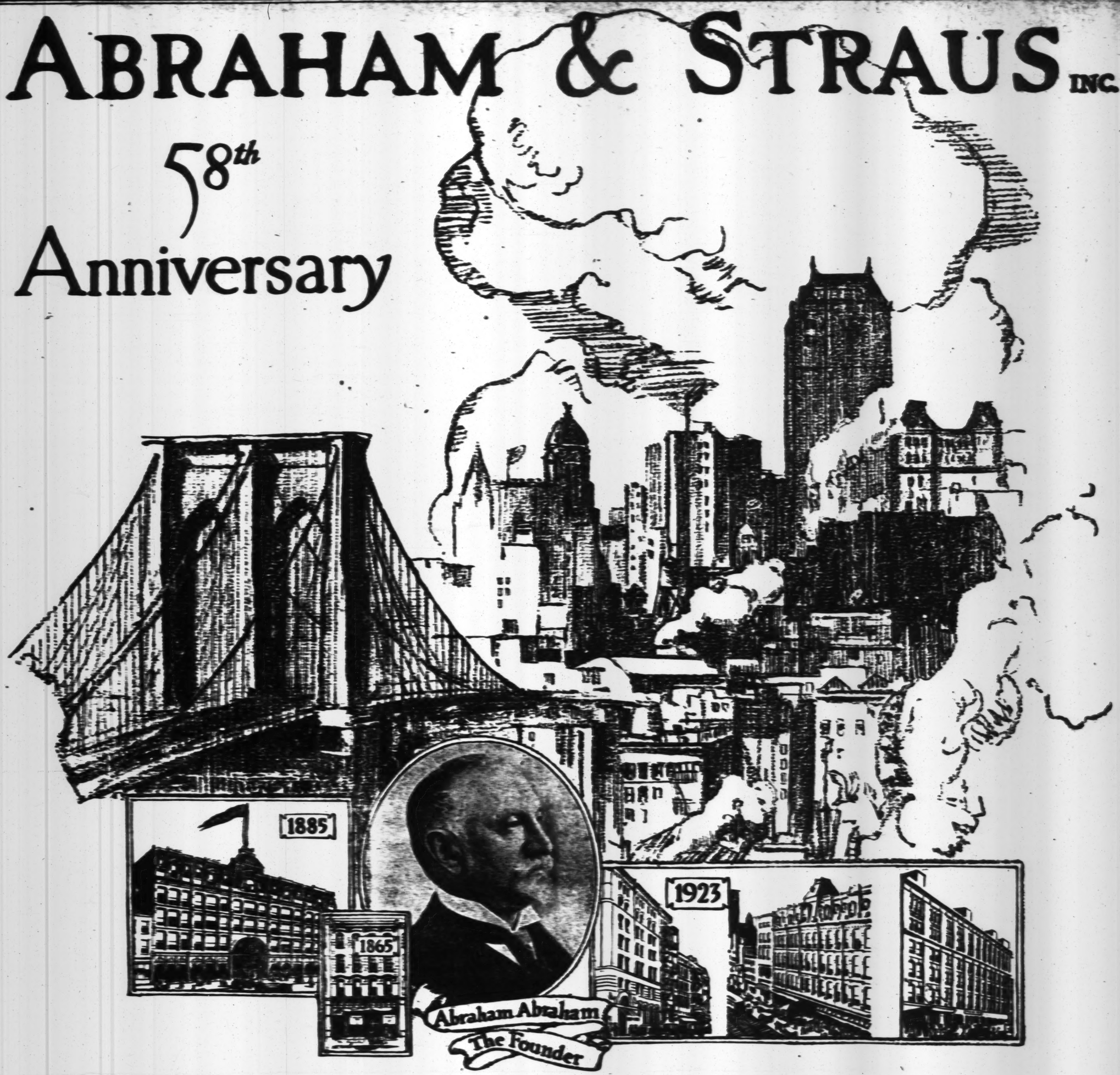
Utility Rather Than the Mere Collection of Art Objects Its Keynote.

BUILDING SOON TO RISE

Bamberger Gift of $500,000 Will Make Possible Plans Long in Abeyance.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS INC.

58th Anniversary



The Growth of Brooklyn Is Followed Step by Step by Its Greatest Store

Away back in 1865, when Abraham Abraham opened that little store far down Fulton Street, there were only about 300,000 people in Brooklyn. Think of it! Six other cities of equal size have grown up here besides the old Brooklyn since that time to form this Borough, while A HUNDRED STORES of equal sales volume would be required to produce the vast turnover of the ABRAHAM & STRAUS Store of today.

This business has seen the Brooklyn Bridge throw its first wire over the river, and the Founder of this business, Abraham Abraham, was a strong advocate of that stupendous step of progress.

This business has seen the birth of Greater New York and its Founder was one of the leading spirits in that great movement.

The business jumped from that little store of 1865 to the bigger one of 1885; then it made continuous progress by adding one building after another on this famous site—the East Building, the West Building, the Livingston Street extension—until we now have here one of Greater New York's greatest stores—famous in every city of America and in every market of the world.

The Spirit of Growth and Progress was never more aggressive than right now. The plans are now made to beautify and modernize these comfortable buildings and work will soon be under way. With 1922 registered as the greatest of all years in A. & S. history, we now start with our Anniversary Month to make 1923 still greater. Plans have been in the making for months—merchandise of extraordinary character and value has been purchased in every market.

The BIG EVENT opens tomorrow morning, and will continue with amazing series of merchandise presentations every day for the entire Anniversary Period—to demonstrate again the merchandising and value-giving supremacy of the ABRAHAM & STRAUS Store.

Tomorrow's news is published on the preceding page.

The New York Times.

SPECIAL FEATURES: AUTOMOBILES, STEAMSHIPS AND TOURS — Section 8

JUDGE GARY URGES UNITED STATES TO CALL WORLD ECONOMIC MEETING

INVITE LEADING NATIONS

First Step Necessary Is to Obtain Their Consent

NOT FOR PROFIT, BUT HELP

Situation in Germany Shows No Time Should Be Lost in Seeking Peace Basis.

LAST Fall at a meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Elbert H. Gary, President, suggested that an international business conference, similar to the earlier disarmament conference, be called at Washington for the purpose of the friendly discussion of the economic problems of the world, with a view to their solution. Several months later Senator Borah came forth with a similar idea. It is not stretching the point to say that had such a conference been called in time the catastrophe now facing Europe might have been averted.

That the situation is not yet hopeless, however, is the opinion of Judge Gary. Conference, open speaking, co-operation, are, according to him, the paths which lead to peace and understanding. Given the same or proportionate amount of trust, of confidence, of free mental interchange, world problems can be solved in the same manner as are solved the problems of a nation, a corporation, a community, a business. In size, the affairs of the world are Gargantuan compared to those of organizations dealing in only thousands, or even hundreds of thousands, of men. In kind, however, they are the same.

In an interview held with Judge Gary the other day he told the writer why he believed in an international conference and what might be gained by the calling of one.

Time to Waste.

"It should go without saying," he said, "that if the United States can properly do anything to bring adjustment of the world's economic problems, which are fundamental to the establishment of peace and prosperity to all nations, it should be done at the earliest practical moment. It is equally true that all past due indebtedness of one nation to another should be paid and secured whenever and to whatever any payment can be made. So far as sums owing to the United States are concerned, it is probable that an extension of credits, if asked, would be made, upon terms and conditions, including rates of interest, which would be satisfactory to the debtor nations if they are believed to be reasonable and fair. Presumably the same may be said of Great Britain, but that is not our affair.

"At the present moment the most difficult and distressing international economic controversy pertains to France and Germany. The question of the merits or demerits of that controversy is not the point under discussion here. If, however, there could be brought about a conference, preferably in Washington, between the leading nations, including and perhaps confined to Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Great Britain, Belgium and the United States, represented by men of acknowledged ability and probity, carefully selected for the consideration and final adjustment of international problems now distressing the equanimity of the peoples of these countries, or any one of them, it would be one of the greatest international peace movements which can be imagined at this time. In fact, I believe such a conference in the near future is essential to the world's welfare; certainly it is most desirable in behalf of civilization itself.

"Manifestly, the United States could not inaugurate a plan for the purpose named without previously having been requested to do so by all the nations involved in the questions to be considered. In justice to itself, to maintaining a dignified and imperial attitude, it could not undertake to bring about a conference between two other nations upon the request of only one of them.

"Anything that can be properly done or said by the Administration at Washington or by any citizen of the country or by any of the great newspapers to impress upon the minds of the two antagonistic nations that there is danger of pursuing their present active hostility in Germany to the point of armed conflict, resulting possibly in the absolute destruction of one, and that prompt and vigorous efforts should be made toward peaceable and orderly conference and settlement, ought to be welcomed by every living person throughout the world.

"We do not know whether we are drifting. The times are critical, though they are not desperate. An international conference such as has been suggested would probably result in the early establishment of international peace. The United States, from an economic standpoint and otherwise, entertains a friendly feeling toward other nations without any exception, and would like to be of service at this particular time. It is not necessary to become entangled with any other country in any way, or to waive any of our rights or privileges, or to assume any responsibilities. I think the attitude of this country is to extend a helping hand without any intention of securing national profit, but with the sole and very noble motive of assisting to bring about a world condition which shall be beneficial to all nations and harmful to none.

"Now let us go further into this matter of calling an international business conference. It is not a new idea. It is not an outgrowth of the war. It is a natural step in the evolution of world business. It is a mark of progress and of civilization. If practically applied, an organization will call its managers together to discuss and lay the plans for the future program of the business, a group of organizations will call the heads of subsidiary parts for similar discussion, a number of groups heads will get together for the discussion of programs built on a national scale. What are directors' meetings, chambers of commerce, national meetings and conferences but efforts of all men engaged in managing industry to come together for a better understanding of their mutual and individual problems. After the national conference comes the international conference. That comes as naturally as night follows day.

"Back in 1911, when the business was unmarked by signs of the terrible war which followed three years later, I called an international conference of the leading iron and steel manufacturers of Europe and America. At the meetings held in Brussels there were represented Spain, Russia, Hungary, Germany, France, Canada, England, Belgium, Austria, and America. There were a group of people engaged in the same industry, competitors, yet willing and anxious to gather around a table and discuss methods of closer co-operation and better business. Some idea of what we were aiming at may be gained from the talk which I, as Chairman, gave to that group of international steel men. These proceedings were printed. The following excerpts hold as true today as they did twelve years ago:

"'Many of you know by long and intimate acquaintance with others that all that has been suggested in regard to the desirability of reaching a satisfactory basis of business friendship is entitled to our most careful consideration. True it is that sometimes and too often deceit is practiced and advantage taken by those who have been given the confidence of others; but this fact should fade into to one. Take for example any two men who are engaged in competitive business but who are sufficiently acquainted to have entire confidence in each other.

"'Is there any doubt that in the daily conduct of their affairs neither will be disposed to do anything unsightly or unreasonable towards the other? Or that the acquaintance will bring to both better results than could be realized if they were unfriendly or engaged in bitter and destructive competition? If they are in frequent discussion of the questions in which they are interested, freely interchanging opinions, frankly disclosing the conditions concerning their business, will not the individual conclusion reached by each naturally be of a higher order and more satisfactory in every particular? And the argument, if sound, applies with greater force whenever a large number are in the habit of meeting one another, with the same spirit of friendship which exists with reference to the smaller number.

Conditions and Co-Operation.

"'It is preliminary to refer to conditions in America, for the reason that I am familiar with them. I should like to say there has during the last few years been a wonderful demonstration of the possibility of applying in matters of business the principles of what have been termed conciliation and co-operation. No doubt all present are acquainted with the facts. It is sufficient to say that as a result, legend question, the iron and steel industry there, taken as a whole, is on a higher and better plane than ever before, that the methods generally pursued are far preferable to those of the days long since past. The interests of those connected with it, as well as others closely or remotely affected, have been promoted. Frequent interviews and intimate knowledge have brought about respect and confidence. Knowledge by each of the business and methods of others has enabled every one to improve his practice, to lower his cost of production and administration, and has influenced to a marked degree each one to have a higher regard and greater consideration for those with whom he comes in contact, including those for whom we have to be in a large degree responsible. There has been success in the movement upon the only basis that any similar action can succeed, namely, results which are beneficial to all concerned and injurious to none.

"'We cannot prosper on other lines, and none of us would expect the contrary. What has been said of the steel industry in America no doubt can be said with greater force in respect to some of the other industries, at least. In many you are far in advance of manufacturers in America in important particulars. In the make of war progress you occupy places which entitle you to the respect and admiration of all who are familiar with your achievements. Americans are pleased to recognize your ability, your skill and wonderful success.

"'It should go without saying that Americans are anxious to get and keep your European friends. We can and we wish to learn from you much that would be of profit to ourselves. We are not so blind as to pretend that close and abiding friendship with you is not of great advantage to us. We are, however, bold enough to claim to be the manufacturers of Europe with the same confidence we would approach each other in our own country, because in the past you have in many ways and at all times and under all circumstances furnished evidence of your unqualified esteem. * * * It has been the ambition and expressed wish of many who are present that there might be formed an international iron and steel association, or an organization of some kind which would be calculated to correct the existing industrial relations and which might afford opportunity for the interchange of opinions and information between the iron and steel producers of the world concerning all the questions relating to the industry.

"'One of the speakers for the English industrialists, was Sir John Hamilton. He dealt with concrete facts. Here are some of the things which an international interchange of thought and opinion meant to him:

"'There will always be competition in the world—our interests are diverse—but so far as we can come together there is no danger of meeting to consider and discuss the commercial and mercantile side of our industry, we should continue to gather together for the common good. I may illustrate possibly by saying that when I was in the United States I saw many and various improvements in manufacture as what I was familiar with in my own concern. I could not adopt all those suggestions of improvement, but Judge Gary allowed me to go into the office of his company, and there I was shown and had explained to me how those who are more or less competitors come together. I was shown how, once a month, the various managers of the different blast furnaces, for instance, belonging to the United States Steel Corporation, were gathered together in New York and had laid before them cost sheets, particulars of all that appertain to the manufacture of pig iron.

"'There was a full and free and ample discussion between those who were particularly interested in the blast-furnace management—nobody else—but that particular section met together and discussed with great advantage to all concerned. When I got home the managers asked me if I had any improvements that I could bring before them, and I told them that I thought they would usually require a very large amount of capital, which was not at our command, but I said perhaps one of the most advantageous things I could bring over was to tell them exactly how to deal with different questions referring to blast-furnace management. I introduced this system and brought all the departmental managers together, who meet monthly now to compare notes and help the more backward to attain the standard of the best. * * *

Another Illustration.

"'Let me give another illustration. It is very largely not only a question of economy of manufacture; it is largely a question of the disposal of our product in the most economic manner possible. It is quite possible, for instance, it might cost—a ton of any commodity you like, pig iron, rails or plates, or any other material—in the United States or England exactly the same amount of money to produce your article. There might be a market to which it would cost to get our material—4 shillings a ton, we will say. It might cost Judge Gary 10 shillings a ton to get to that market. Surely it would be common sense—if I were managing Judge Gary in an assembly of the description he wishes to establish—it would be a very reasonable thing for me to say: "Judge, it costs me 4 shillings to get to the market; it costs you 10. Why should you seek to come into my market? There is another market over there where you can get for 4 shillings your goods carried where it costs me 10 shillings. You go and sell your commodity in that market and let me sell my commodity in this market."

"There were other similar addresses.

"I have purposefully delved into past history to make my point. I want to show the spirit in which industrial leaders meet each other. That is the way of growth and progress. An international conference called to solve the world problems of today will achieve but little if the representatives appointed to it are not prepared to meet each other half way.

"In spite of some opinion to the contrary, this is an industrial age. The problems facing Europe and America are, above all, industrial. Europe is sick because she cannot make her debit and credit sheets tally; because there is no profit at the bottom of the page. Every one concerned knows that until the world commercially around there will be no peace and happiness. Yet, what is done to insure the usefulness of a country's wealth?

"Let us for a moment get away from world problems and come down to more comprehensible ones. Let us take, for example, the steel mills and companies which later were organized into the United States Steel Corporation. For the broad purpose of comparison, we may say that each of them was a little country engaged in the problem of production. Each was working individually and independently. Each had alleged against it a large number of competitors; each was worried lest its neighbor would turn a trick that would bring disaster in its wake. In time, however, it dawned upon some men in the various companies that, to insure the welfare of all, closer co-operation and less blind and destructive competition was necessary. When the men representing the organizations were brought together, what did they talk about? About petty jealousies and quarrels between two organizations; about former deals which had proved unsatisfactory; about unsatisfactory leadership; about internal dissensions? Hardly. They were interested in the broad economic principles of costs and production and profit. They wanted to know how the production of one would increase the profits of the other; how they could co-ordinate production so there would be no overlapping and waste. They were interested in the principles of economics that would make their respective industries sound. Less important details were forgotten; petty quarrels were shelved. Out of those conferences, out of those programs, grew strength and prosperity.

Nations Can Do It, Too.

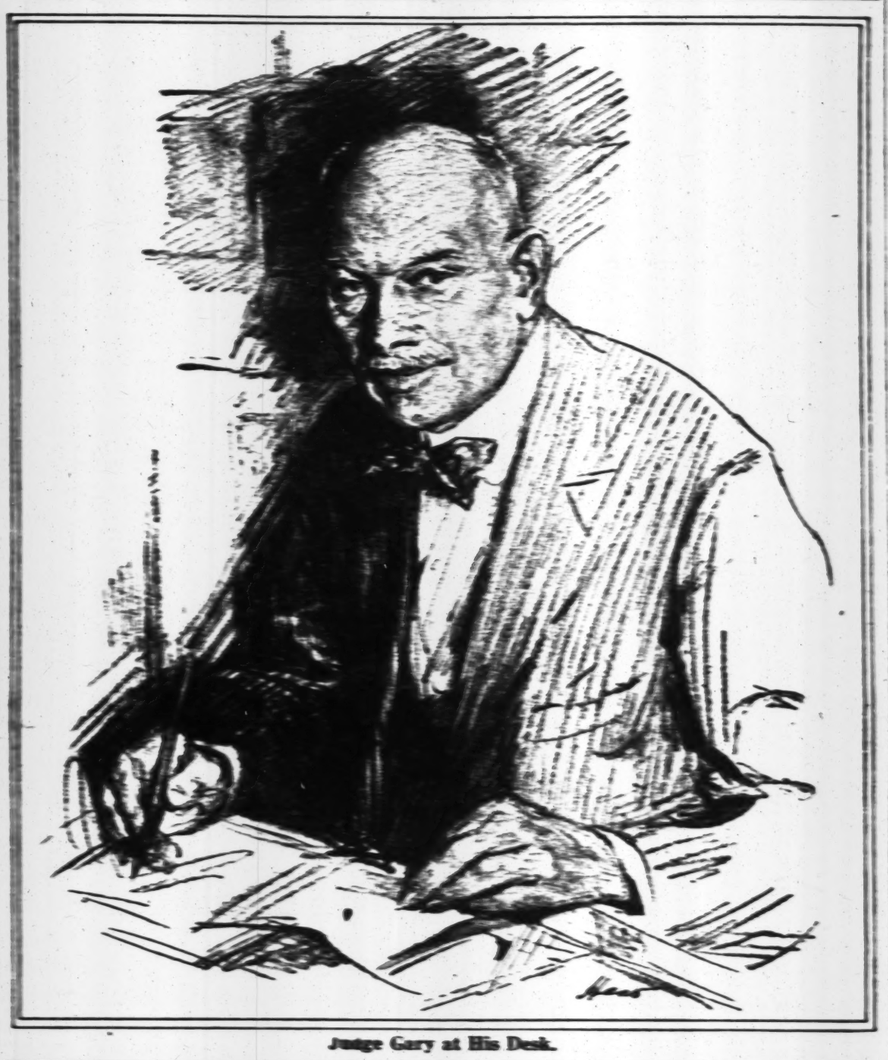
"There is no reason why the same thing cannot be done with nations. They are bigger, yes, their problems are more involved. True. But it is one thing only to which the peoples of each are striving. Strength. Or you may call it health. Or prosperity. Or peace. It all amounts to the same thing. There is no reason why the representatives of the nations who are to meet cannot gather together in friendly and helpful conference and say, 'Come, let us forget political squabbles, boundaries, past efforts, past leaderships. Today this is what we have. This is what we can do. Let us fairly and patiently consider the rights and interests of each other.' Let them, like men of wisdom, like serious experts, go into the questions of imports and exports, of costs and production, of industry, and find out where the few weak spots that are making rotten the whole structure of world peace. Let them do the same sort of thing that every progressive and successful business does.

"It can't be done, in the welfare of men of the world. It is said nations are not inclined to be honest. They will not expose their weaknesses and their strength. I do not believe that. I believe it can be done, provided it is left to the leaders of their people that the people want it. Political leadership is based on popularity. A man will do that which he thinks will bring him applause. Just as long as the mind of the populace teaches about on the future, not knowing whether it wants to live in a life which means destruction or wants to come out speedily for the treatment of its ills, the leaders will not come to a decision. I do not know whether the fault lies with him or with the people.

"A conference of the kind I have in mind should not be made up of mere officials. It must be made up of statesmen and industrial leaders who know the needs of their respective countries and are willing to discuss them freely. There is a vast difference between a politician and a statesman. The first is interested primarily in self-aggrandisement; the second in the wealth of his State. Nations have not always been fortunate in the choice of the people they send to represent them. It is not personal glory that should be the aim of a world meeting upon which depends the happiness of thousands. It is national and international health. It is not the diplomatic word which should receive applause; it is the construction. If, instead of sending a man who would make the most brilliant speech at a conference, a nation would send the man who best can gauge the beat of the pulse of the nation's welfare, who knows how to interpret it and how to bring it up or down to a normal basis, the world would stand a much better chance of achieving an early peace.

"It is a matter of education. Past history has not glorified the figures who talked of crops and ghosts and imports and exports. To some all that is sordid. Past history has glorified the men who have asked their competitors to remember leaders in war and revolution. Times are changing. World opinion will have to change with it. Just as the time has come when national competitors and international competitors in one community can sit down at one table to discuss the problems peculiar to all, even as the time will have to come—and that soon—when nations will sit down together to discuss the business that will bring prosperity to a world.

"It is not beyond the point to compare the world to a large corporation. To insure the success of the large body, each subsidiary body must be sound. The time has come for a meeting of company managers, the men who know what it is that clogs the wheels that ought to go round, but which today are standing idle. Until all wheels are turning merrily, no company—by which I mean no nation—will be living in the state of prosperity possible for it. People may say I am contemplating a Utopia when I speak of co-operation on this basis. They may say it can't be done. They are wrong. If people will be honest and intelligent and face the facts of the situation, they will agree that it needs to be done, and what needs to be done can be done."



Judge Gary at His Desk.

LABOR'S CONCERTED MOVE TO DO ITS OWN BANKING

ONE INSTITUTION HERE

Bank of the Engineers in Cleveland Has Been a Success.

OTHERS FOR MANY CITIES

Plan to Compete With Capital on Its Own Ground New Phase of Unionism.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has just bought a share in the Empire Trust Company, through which it will become an active factor in New York banking.

By EVANS CLARK
of The Labor Bureau, Inc.

"IF you will use the power you hold in your hands, in ten years you can control the financial policy of the United States."

This sentence was not the climax of a capitalist's plea to a group of bankers in the inner sanctum of a Directors' room. It was the high spot of a speech by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, before the annual convention of locomotive firemen in Houston, Texas, last June.

Like most convention speeches, that of Mr. Stone probably was high pitched, but the appearance in less than three years of ten banks owned by labor shows that his remarks were something more than academic. Mr. Stone certainly is no academician, but the President of the largest and most successful of these ten labor banks—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Co-operative National of Cleveland.

Labor is now definitely reaching for financial power through the control of credit. Labor has not reached very far as yet. Ten banks in a country with many thousands of banks is not much; but it is a beginning, and the reach is not yet three years long.

"You know," says Mr. Stone, "like every one else we had been led to believe that there was something mysterious about the banking business. But really it is not as complicated as running a grocery store. It is just about as complicated as running a peanut stand on the corner."

Again Mr. Stone is speaking figuratively, but labor has been impressed by the discovery that banking is not a sacred preserve, and that even if every workingman cannot run a bank himself, he and the others in his union can direct their officers to run it for them. So quickly is this discovery spreading that besides the ten labor banks already operating there are eleven more authorized and duly voted by labor organizations. The Brotherhood Bank has on hand no less than sixty-eight applications from labor groups in thirty-two States for advice and assistance in planning and establishing other banks.

Credit is at the heart of the movement. Most labor leaders have had at least one experience with the quiet, deadly power that lies in credit control. They have seen liberal employers whipped into the anti-labor line by a mere crack of the credit lash—a hint of loans called or of borrowing privileges withheld. The idea that labor can crack the same whip is seductive.

Mr. Stone had been active in promoting co-operative stores. He helped to organize almost 4,000 in three years. But he found that it was easier for a commercial concern to borrow money from a commercial bank than it was for a co-operative. So he started a bank. Since then the bank in Cleveland, with Mr. Stone as President, has been in a position not only to lend money to these co-operatives, but also to the stock raisers of the West and the wheat growers of the Northwest. As Mr. Stone puts it, "We have gone out and tried to be helpful. We have said 'No' a hundred times to requests from commercial interests where we have said 'Yes' once."

No 16 Per Cent. Business.

He tells the story of a real estate man who came to borrow $110,000 on a first mortgage on an apartment house. The apartment house was worth $250,000. The owner said: "You can see it pays 12 per cent. As soon as I get the loan it will pay 16 per cent."

"You can't get a cent out of this bank while I am President," said Mr. Stone.

As the real estate man left he said: "I will give you six months to fail."

"You come around at the end of six months," replied Mr. Stone; "we will be the healthiest corpse you ever saw."

Mr. Stone was right. The bank opened its doors in November, 1920. There was $1,000,000 of capital stock subscribed for at the time and $651,000 paid in. The bank grew for a while at the rate of $1,000,000 a month. Now its report shows assets of no less than $13,367,000. Last April the Brotherhood Bank bought out the Nottingham Savings and Banking Company with assets of $200,000, operating in a section of Cleveland where a great many workers live. The brotherhood recently bought the sixteen-story Union Commerce National Bank Building and it was reported that this building would become the permanent home of the Co-operative Bank. Now it appears that this is merely to house one of several of its important offices. Late in September the brotherhood announced the completion of plans for a twenty-one-story building to house the main offices of the bank. The most modern and efficient banking equipment will be installed and it will rank with the finest banks in the city. A new building also has been planned for the Nottingham district branch.

The bank is a 100 per cent. labor institution. It was organized not for the private interest of a few security holders, but to serve an organization of 75,000 men and the labor movement as a whole. A majority of the stock is held by the brotherhood as an organization and the balance by members as individuals. Its officers are the officers of the brotherhood. There is no possible way in which the bank could be anything but a service organization for the union. How much service it renders may be judged from the fact that it was the first bank in the country to pay all of its savings depositors not only their regular interest rates but a share in the profits as well. Savings depositors get 4 per cent. interest on deposits and 1 per cent. more as their share of the profits. Instead of requiring deposits to lie three months before accumulating interest, the brotherhood bank writes up the interest at the end of each month. Repeated Federal inspections have shown no shortcomings of any kind in the administration of the bank and no losses. At the end of the first year of operation a 6 per cent. dividend was paid on the stock, a 1 per cent. savings dividend was issued and there was a $40,000 surplus. There is a provision in the charter, by the way, that no dividends in excess of 10 per cent. shall be paid. Earnings beyond that will be used for the depositors' benefit exclusively.

William H. Johnston and the International Association of Machinists will rank with Mr. Stone as pioneers in labor's reach for credit. Even before the Cleveland bank had opened its doors the machinists had established a bank of their own in Washington. But the machinists' was not, like the engineers', strictly a labor bank. It was slightly diluted with outsiders. The dilution was not sufficient, however, to change its essential characteristics. It is a labor bank to all purposes.

President Johnston and other officials of the machinists' union had long seen the possibilities of banking for labor. They had, in fact, long before 1920, obtained an interest through stock purchases for the union in the Commercial National Bank. Ultimately they bought a sufficient block of shares to hold the balance of power. Both the personnel and the management of the Commercial is now dictated by the union. This experience made Mr. Johnston and his colleagues want more; but it did not convince them that labor should play a lone hand. So they organized a bank of their own, which outsiders were to help manage and direct—the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of Washington.

How the Bank Is Run.

The Mount Vernon was opened for business in May, 1920. It began with a paid in capital of $200,000. Today its resources are $2,700,000. A majority of the stock is held by the grand lodge in its own name. The balance was not, however, sold exclusively to members of the machinists' organization. A considerable amount is so held, but outsiders share in the minority ownership. The stock control of the grand lodge assures control for the union, but President Johnston and his brother officials have seen to it that a number of outside business men have a hand in its affairs. The present Board of Directors, for instance, numbers twenty-one. Of these only four are members of the union. Two more are officials of other labor organizations. Three more are officials of the Mount Vernon itself and one other of the Commercial National. The remaining eleven have no official connection with union interests. One is a druggist, another an insurance man, a third a shoe dealer, another a shipping man and so on. It is safe to assume, however, that although none of these men carries a union card, they are not unfriendly to labor in general nor this union in particular.

The Mount Vernon Bank has not made a specialty of labor financing and no special inducement in profit distributions are offered. But the machinists consider it "their bank," and are convinced that it stands ready to assist them, directly or indirectly, with all the power at its command.

Banks organized by labor unions since 1920 have followed the Cleveland rather than the Washington example. Labor seems to be definitely committed to the 100 per cent. rather than the 51 per cent. variety. Take the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for example. This union voted at its 1920 convention to undertake co-operative institutions, including banks, and authorized its Executive Board to proceed with arrangements. Having both the machinists' and the engineers' examples to go by, they decided to follow the Engineers'. In July, 1922, they opened their bank in Chicago, the Amalgamated Trust and Savings. All the stock, it is provided, must be held by members of the Amalgamated Union. No stockholder may own more than three shares, except the organization as such, which owns a large block. Dividends, as in the Cleveland bank, are limited to 10 per cent., and excess earnings will be used to expand the facilities of the institution in the interests of the depositors. The Board of Directors is composed of eleven men, all but three of whom are chosen from the Amalgamated's General Executive Board and the joint board of local unions of the Amalgamated in Chicago.

In the first three months of its existence the Amalgamated Bank received deposits just short of a million dollars, $981,411, to be exact. There are more than 1,000 savings depositors alone with deposits of about $200,000. Eight out of every ten dollars in the bank are those of small savings depositors.

The Mount Vernon, the Engineers and the Amalgamated are the three big labor banks now in existence. During the last year or so, inspired by the success of the big three, there has sprung up over night a crop of smaller labor banks. There is the Producers and Consumers Bank in Philadelphia, the joint product of a Philadelphia capitalist, Wharton Barker, and the local Central Labor Union. There are labor banks in Birmingham, Ala., and San Bernardino, Cal., organized by local railroad workers with the assistance and advice of the brotherhood bank in Cleveland. Labor banks also have been established during the year in Tucson, Ariz., and Three Forks, Mont.

Judged from present indications, this growth is going ahead rapidly. No less than eleven new banks have been authorized by labor groups in nine different cities and will open their doors during the coming year. The million-dollar Federation Trust and Savings Bank has been organized in New York by the joint efforts of the local Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has announced that it also will open a bank in New York during the next few months. The Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks and the Order of Railway Telegraphers at their last convention authorized the establishment of banks in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The railroad workers in Harrisburg, Pa.; Spokane, Wash., and Minneapolis, Minn., have voted for labor banks. In Port Huron, Mich.; Buffalo and Los Angeles banks are soon to be established.

The supporters of these labor banks say that they are run more in the interest of a large body of people, including the depositors, than in the interest of a small group of stockholders, usually professional investors. This impression is widespread and is, of course, a business asset of the most gilt-edged variety. In a free fight the labor bank would be formidable. It is plain, in all events, that private bankers are awake to this possibility.

Fifty years ago working men began to organize in an effort to control wages and working conditions. They have not wholly succeeded, but in some phases labor has as much control as capital in setting wage scales and fixing hours of labor. The movement of the workers to control credit is but two years old. In those two years they have made more progress than the movement for unionization made in its first ten years. It is interesting to speculate upon what this means for the future. It is of particular interest to conservative bankers, but hardly less to the public at large.

MAH JONGG TAKING PLACE OF BRIDGE

PUNK," said a court beauty in the days of Confucius.

"Pung," says the dilettante of today. For up-to-date folk are now playing the game of "mah jongg" said to have been originated by that court beauty thousands of years ago who languished within the China wall in hard seclusion. To save herself from utter ennui she worked out this Oriental game with its domino-shaped pieces of ivory and bamboo, its wall formed of 36 domino tiles per person, which she played with her maids of honor. The lowest score is 32 points, the highest 384,768, and those who have lost at bridge say the new game has infinite possibilities even at a fraction of a cent a point.

Mah Jongg—pronounced Ma-Jong—has reached New York via the parts of the Pacific Coast—in fact, is well known at all the California resorts, where for the past two years its red, green and purple marked tiles have slowly but surely usurped the affection of bridge devotees. Palm Beach and Washington have succumbed, and the sales during the past five months at New York department stores would indicate a rapidly growing proficiency for this game which up to the last ten years was played exclusively by the Chinese. The Germans living in China, it is said, were the first foreigners to take it up. They have been playing it for eight or nine years. The French have been playing it for five, Americans for two.

That the game has a fascination equaled by no other game is readily believed when it is remembered that for years, according to history, it was against the law in China for the common people to play it. If a Chinaman defied the law and played at mah jongg his head came off. But about 300 A. D. the ban was lifted, and now every clerk and nickelodeon man in China may play the game if he chooses. The story is still being told of the merchant who discharged all of his clerks because they had become so absorbed in their game of mah jongg that they absentmindedly sent customers from the shop telling them to call the next day.

Probably it was not only the game of royalty for many years because of the amount of time it took from the work of the person charmed with its mysterious combinations of moves, but also because of its expense. A set of mah jongg with ebony and ivory tiles enclosed in a casket of oak or teakwood costs several hundred dollars. In the old days it was said not to be unusual for the tiles to be set with precious stones of various kinds. Today the cheapest set in New York City retails at $8.75. These sets are made in China and imported to this country. There is a set made in America which retails at $18. The tiles in this set are made of white bone and an imitation onyx of a greenish shade. Most players, however, seem to prefer the sets made in China whose hand-made tiles are of bamboo, topped with a layer of white bone. The 144 tiles which constitute the set are kept in a small cabinet that looks like a doll's chest of drawers. These cabinets are of oak or cheaper woods, with brass or nickel trimmings. Each cabinet has four drawers in which the tiles are kept. Some of them look like small jewel cases, with their tiers of shallow trap-like drawers.

"Pung" means that the player may play out of turn and that he is able to fill a combination of tiles behind his wall from the centre of the table, which holds the discards of the four players. This is supposed to be an advantage. The throw of the dice determines who shall open the game. If seven comes up, then the thrower counts seven, beginning with the person at his left. When a player says "chow" it means he can fill a sequence from the discard; the other three dots, bamboos or characters, as the case may be, are behind his wall. There is no scoring value to a sequence.

In one of the New York stores there is a young woman who devotes all her time to teaching beginners this game. Some days she has from ten to twenty pupils, and the interest in this new amusement has, she says, been steadily increasing since last November. Her evenings are given over to private lessons, and she has more engagements than she can fill. There seems to be a growing demand for teachers of mah jongg.

"There is a scientific reason for every move," said this teacher. "Most people consider it more scientific than chess. While they follow the rules in the book which comes with each game, there are various combinations which old and experienced players use that are only brought out with expert play."

There are eight pieces or tiles commonly called the "seasons" or "flowers." These correspond to the jokers in packs of cards. And while the game generally played in this country eliminates these eight pieces, they carry the highest score when the regular Chinese game is played. The honor tiles are called "Dragons" and "Winds." There are four tiles each of the red, white and green dragons, the mark being a Chinese hieroglyphic, meaning dragon. The north, west, east, south winds are marked with the initials N. W. E. and S. with the hieroglyphic meaning the wind. There are four of each of these. The other three types of tiles are bamboo, circles and characters, each type numbering 1 to 9; and there are four ones, four twos, four threes, &c.

Whether the game will be as popular as bridge in some sections of the country is doubtful. But the rapidity with which it is gaining favor in America has been commented upon, particularly as the sets are not inexpensive, and the playing of mah jongg successfully requires skill and considerable intelligence.

BABIES' GOOD PATRON HAPPY AT 75 MARK

HELPED SAVE GENERATION

Nathan Straus Found Joy of Giving by Chance Thirty Years Ago

STARTED PURE MILK FIGHT

Plans to Assure Every Youngster a Chance of Life Ridiculed in the Early Days.

NATHAN STRAUS, retired merchant and philanthropist, who has saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of children by his milk pasteurization and health campaigns, will be 75 years old on Wednesday. Organizations of all kinds and citizens of every degree are likely to inundate him with messages of thanks and of praise as one of the foremost humanitarians of the generation.

But this man who made a fortune and then gave most of it away is looked upon as more than humanitarian, philanthropist, merchant. He is, beyond all this, a philosopher who deals with the philosophies of life. The basis of his philosophy is that fortune, success and good health carry a tacit obligation for every man to be generous and helpful to those in distress. In the course of a two-hour interview in Atlantic City, an interview which touched every phase of his long and interesting life, he came to this one point—that satisfaction is a virtue.

"I am 75 years old," he said, "but I feel ten years younger than I did ten years ago because I have given so much of my money to those who needed it worse than myself and I intend to keep giving it away until I die."

"That makes you about 85 years old, then, doesn't it?"

"I feel even less than that," answered Mr. Straus, "and I think that is because happiness comes out of doing things for other people. I live in much the same way as I always did, perhaps a little simpler. And I want to say that if all rich people knew the pleasure of giving, of helping others, they would do so. It is the best medicine I have ever taken, and I know it is just what a lot of other people need.

"If I had any one of those seventy-five years to live again, I would do just the same—I would give, and keep on giving, because I have had more pleasure out of that than out of anything I ever did. Fun? That isn't the word. That doesn't half express it. You will have to invent a new word. And when I die I will leave only a little for my children.

"I have never figured up how much I have given away in the last thirty years, because I get more benefit from what I give away than from what I have. I have collected compound interest on everything I have given away, not in dividends but in happiness.

"If I had kept books on my charities, that would have made it a business and I would have had to hire clerks and bookkeepers, so that the overhead would have been increased. But I did not do it as a business. I did it as a pleasure, and I have succeeded. I cannot say how much I have left to give away. I know it is too much for me to hold and most of it will go."

In talking of his work Mr. Straus remarked that he believed in carrying on his charities personally, and for that reason his efforts had not always had the complete approval of those who believed in dispensing their money through organizations which investigate all cases.

"I get the fun out of giving by handling the work myself," said Mr. Straus, "and then there was no overhead. It may be that I have been victimized to the extent of 5 per cent. of the total gifts, but when you make three hundred children you are not likely to miss any of the deserving cases that come before you.

"Just suppose you, or I had some hard luck and needed charitable aid. Would either of us be likely to go to an organization where we had to answer a long list of questions? I don't think we would. A man's pride might hold him back.

Baby Carriage Distribution.

"During one of the recent coal shortages, when I was selling and giving away bags of coal, I was criticised on the ground that I was begging some of the poor people by giving them coal when they needed it badly. But we did not stop to investigate. When a poor woman came down to take away twenty-five pounds of coal in her baby carriage she needed no investigating or questioning. That woman was pretty well investigated when we saw her coming to haul away coal in her baby carriage. She needed the coal, certainly, or she would never have come for it in that way. But suppose you did make mistakes? Perhaps they would amount to about 5 per cent. Do not the organized charities make mistakes, too, with all their questioning? I have never been successful in those charities. It was better that some undeserving people receive and they did not need them than those who needed help should be overlooked."

Speaking of wealthy men who have disclaimed the obligations put upon them by their wealth, Mr. Straus said that he thought the list should be topped by the name of John D. Rockefeller.

"Mr. Rockefeller is doing more good than anybody else in the world," he said, "by his wise bestowal of millions when the health of the world may be improved. Through the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Health Board and other agencies he is doing a great good not only in this country, but in South America, China and other places. Of course, he is doing much more than any of the rest of us could ever hope to do, and I think that he is living up to his opportunities. How happy he must be in the giving."

Mr. Straus spoke of the initiation of his name at one time in a list of the very rich men of this country, and told again of his intention to the poor and needy. He asserted that he did not believe in any list of the rich men of the country and that his thoughts on wealth were the same as they had been when he denied the report he was one of the richest men.

"During my whole life I have understood that wealth, whether moderate or great," said Mr. Straus, "creates an obligation upon the holder to use it for the benefit of mankind, and I have lived up to this obligation myself, even beyond what might have been just to myself and family. I have tried to do all the good I could possibly do myself and by my example to inspire others of greater means to use their wealth and influence as freely as I have mine, for humanity rather than for themselves.

"I expect that my fortune is moderate, because large wealth would enable me to give more. Others measure my fortune by what I give. I give what I can and not merely in proportion to what others, who could do more, are giving. I would be ashamed to adopt such a standard. I would be ashamed to give what I now give if I had any considerable part of the wealth which is accredited to me."

He pointed out that he had never drawn any lines of creed or religion in his charities, and remarked that about nine-tenths of his gifts had gone to Christians and only about one-tenth to his fellow-Jews.

"In suffering, Jew and Christian are alike," he said, "and I gave regardless of faith. Of course, I have given to the Jews in this country and in Palestine, as well as other countries, but most of the money has gone to others.

"After a man has made more money than he needs for his own family it begins to pile up and accumulate, and then begins his obligation to others. What good is money, anyway? You can't eat it, you can't drink it and you can't take it with you when you die. But it will relieve the sick, the hungry, the distressed. There is no satisfaction in money alone. Food, home, work and play are for the rich and poor alike, but there is a great satisfaction in doing what you can for the world.

"Giving Is Health Is Gold."

"And I always remember that old Hebrew proverb: 'What you give in health is gold; what you give after death is iron.' So I am giving mine while I am in health, and I would like to see others do the same. The rich man has an obligation which he must discharge before death."

Then the talk turned to the establishment of milk stations in this city and many other cities in America and abroad, and to the campaign led by Mr. Straus for the pasteurization of milk, which, according to health experts, has saved hundreds of thousands of lives in this city alone and almost eradicated certain diseases.

"Where did I get the idea for the pasteurizing of milk?" repeated Mr. Straus. "Here," he said, pointing to his head, and "here," pointing to his heart.

"I knew in 1892 that the milk the children of this city had been getting for years was bad, infect with disease, thin and bluish, and totally unfitted for their use. Many of the cows had tuberculosis, which could be transmitted to the children using the milk. I got the idea that the milk should be treated in some way so that the germs would be killed and the supply kept sweet and pure until it could reach the babies of the city.

"As most of us know, there was great opposition to this idea at first on many grounds, but we persisted, until now virtually the entire supply of this and most other large cities is pasteurized. The results may be read in the vital statistics of all cities, which show that the treatment of the milk saves many lives.

"In 1893, the year I started my first station, the death rate among children under 5 years was 94.5 a thousand. In 1910 this had decreased to 81.8 and to 34 last year. If the children had died in 1910 at the rate of 1893, 12,887 babies under 5 would have been lost, and thousands of others in other years would have died. I think these lives and years repay a thousandfold for the time and money and energy spent in the work.

"This work of educating the public toward pasteurization is not a new story. I have told it over many, many times, and so have others. But I do remember the opposition that later turned in part to support of the idea. Once I was arrested on a charge of watering the milk, because at some of our baby-feeding stations we modified the milk so that mothers could feed it directly to their children without any additional preparation. I was convicted before three Judges in Special Sessions. Sentence in that case was suspended," added Mr. Straus with a chuckle, "and I guess I won't be sent to jail now.

"I want to tell you about the results of pasteurizing the milk at Nassauck, where I built a small plant. Before that plant was in operation the death rate among children there under 5 was 85 a thousand, but it was cut to 17 a thousand, one-fifth of what it had been. Four out of 5 children were saved, and out of those 17 not one died of intestinal troubles caused by bad milk."

Pasteurizing spread to most of the large cities, and in many of them Mr. Straus built plants. Then the milk companies adopted the method, so that now virtually all the milk entering a large city is pasteurized. In Germany, Palestine, Cuba, the Philippines and other odd corners of the world Mr. Straus built his pasteurization plants until the idea was accepted, and now virtually every civilized country in the world regards pasteurization as one of the necessary medical steps in the treatment of the milk supply for the elimination of whatever colonies of disease germs may be lurking there.

Much of the credit for the health work carried on by Mr. Straus is given by him to the late Dr. Abraham Jacobi, for so many years regarded as one of the dean of the American medical profession, and one of the first authorities on child care.

Praise for Dr. Jacobi.

"I never did anything without consulting Dr. Jacobi," said Mr. Straus. "He was a wonderful friend, a wonderful man, a wonderful doctor. And here is another person to whom I owe the greatest debt," added Mr. Straus, as his eyes turned to Mrs. Straus.

"Don't say anything about me," said Mrs. Straus. "I gave but little help."

She has compiled all the books published hereafter by Mr. Straus in the cause of health and pasteurization, and now it is one of her jobs to read the letters asking for funds. All the worthy letters she passes on to Mr. Straus.

"But we try to give to the worthy causes before the letters come in," added Mr. Straus. "We try to anticipate needs, to get ahead of the letters. And reading those letters is a hard job. Some of them are so pitiful. One day I said to my secretary, who was reading the letters in Mrs. Straus's absence: 'What makes you so glum today?' And she replied: 'You'd would be glum, too, if you had to read all these appeals.'"

Modest and retiring as Mrs. Straus is, those who know both of them agree that a large share of the credit for the health work done by the Straus family should go to her, as Mr. Straus says it should. They were married on April 20, 1870, in the Palatinate of Bavaria, and Mrs. Straus smilingly remarks that in just two years they will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. Then she turns to a description of the work in Palestine, and she has the details at her finger tips. A soup kitchen was established there in 1912, where 1,500 persons are receiving daily meals now. A health department was established in 1913, with a nurses' settlement; a Pasteur Institute for the treatment of persons bitten by dogs and other animals; and serums of all kinds are furnished for the fighting of diseases. Once a corps of physicians was rushed to Tiberias, on Lake Galilee, to put down a cholera epidemic.

The work of Mr. Straus for better health throughout the world has been so great that mere tabulation of it fills almost half a page of his record in "Who's Who in America." In the Winter of 1920-1 he maintained a system of depots for the distribution of coal, bread and groceries to the poor of this city. In the next or "panic year" he established lodging houses for the care of the unemployed. In 1916-18 he turned to the alleviation of distress among the unemployed on a large scale, and 1,326,-721 penny meals were served at his milk stations in this city.

He and Mrs. Straus plunged into the welfare work of the war. Mrs. Straus said many of her friends and gave the proceeds for the relief of war sufferers. Mr. Straus disposed of his yacht, his horses and other things which he termed luxuries. He turned over his home in Lakewood, N. J., for the use of sick soldiers, and he put his town house and his mansion at Nassauck up for sale, but the sale were so low that he decided to place a value upon them and give the money instead.

"My first big charity?" he said. "I believe it was a gift of a building for the Trudeau sanatorium in the Adirondacks, before 1900. I lived near by, and I saw the need of the building and gave it. That was only a start, and we have been giving ever since. About three years ago I decided to give my milk station to the city, or rather to lease it to the city for $1 a year, and, by the way, I haven't received the dollar yet for this year. What am I going to do with it when I get it? Why, give it away, of course."

Was His Own Surgeon.

Mr. Straus also has a record of success as a merchant, and that success enabled him to carry on his later work of philanthropy. He was Park Commissioner here from 1889 to 1893, and President of the Board of Health in 1898. In 1904 he was nominated by the Democratic Party for Mayor, but declined to run.

Mr. Straus was born in Rhenish Bavaria on Jan. 31, 1848, and came to this country with his parents in 1854. They settled in Georgia, where Nathan and his brothers, Isidor and Oscar S., attended the public schools. Then came the Civil War and the father, Lazarus Straus, was impoverished. At the age of 15 he came to New York, with many debts hanging over him, to start life anew.

In 1866 the firm of L. Straus & Sons was established to import crockery and glassware, and the business is still being carried on in this city under the same firm name. During these stringent times in the South, according to Edward Hungerford's book on "The Romance of a Great Store," Isidor Straus sent to England to sell Confederate bonds and cotton. He also managed to save $25,000 out of his business, which he put in the new enterprise in this city with his father and brothers.

The firm prospered. Mr. Straus chuckled during his interview as he recalled how L. Straus & Sons became acquainted with the store of R. H. Macy & Co., which he and his brothers later came to own. He was the salesman for the crockery firm and on St. Patrick's Day, 1874, took his samples to show to Macy. That merchant saw the value of the samples, and one of the results was that L. Straus & Sons took a small place in the basement for the establishment of a crockery department there. Later they carried the business into several other stores. But in Macy's the transaction through the years eventually brought the brothers into ownership of the store, and immediately they began to expand the institution in conformity with their merchandising experience.

After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus on the Titanic, Nathan Straus decided to withdraw from the company, which he did about 1913, and thereafter devoted all of his energies to his charity and health work. His son, Hugh Grant Straus, remains with Abraham & Straus in Brooklyn, and Nathan Straus Jr. is a member of the State Senate. Mrs. Irving Lehman, wife of Supreme Court Justice Lehman, is a daughter.

"I do feel better since retiring from business," added Mr. Straus; "so I said, much younger, because I have had time to help others more."

CALLED BENEFACTOR OF RACE

By DR. ROYAL S. COPELAND,
Health Commissioner of the City and United States Senator-elect.

NATHAN Straus has led the way in writing the fairest page in the history of medicine by his efforts toward the conservation of child life. Millions of an ever-growing army of human beings are alive today because, over a period of thirty years he sturdily and strongly insisted that one of the first needs was a pure milk supply for babies, for invalids, and for persons of all ages.

He revolutionized child care in this city, and then his ideas spread to many other cities, until now they have virtually encompassed the globe. In the early '90s he had been talking for a long time about the need for conservation of child life, but had not been able to make much progress. Then he conceived the idea of establishing special stations where mothers could be instructed in the care and feeding of their babies, and I think it may be said that he was the father of this branch of our system of child care. It was his idea that at a central station where physicians and good nurses should be ready to instruct all mothers who came with children. He started this first station in 1893.

Now let me say a word about conditions among babies in this city in 1893. Out of every thousand babies born 241 died before they were one year old. Just think of that. Nearly a fourth of the babies died before they had reached their first birthdays. Every Summer the ravages of cholera infantum and diarrheal diseases snuffed out the lives of thousands of infants, and the prospect of an infant living to the age of one year was small.

In 1892 Mr. Straus started his fight for better conditions. He saw that the greatest factor in the production of disease and death was impure milk, and speedily he came to the idea that all the milk supply of the city should be pasteurized. He started to preach the idea, and at first he met violent opposition, as all of us know.

Then, in 1893, he started the pasteurizing of milk himself, and gradually some of the commercial milk companies took up the idea. He built his own laboratory with his own money, treated the milk, modified it for infants and put it into feeding bottles so that the mother who was too poor or incapable of fixing the milk got the right kind of food for her baby. The results immediately impressed the public—the death rate among infants started to decrease. All of this time he was preaching his doctrine, and he went on with his work, until now all of our milk supply is pasteurized, except a few thousand quarts of Grade A certified milk.

The volume of milk required for the use of this city's millions in one day is most impressive. It is 2,000,000 quarts. If that milk flowed out of a single bucket three months would pass before the last drop had fallen—a milk Niagara. If the quart bottles containing this daily supply of milk were placed side by side they would extend for 167 miles.

70,000 Herds Supply Us.

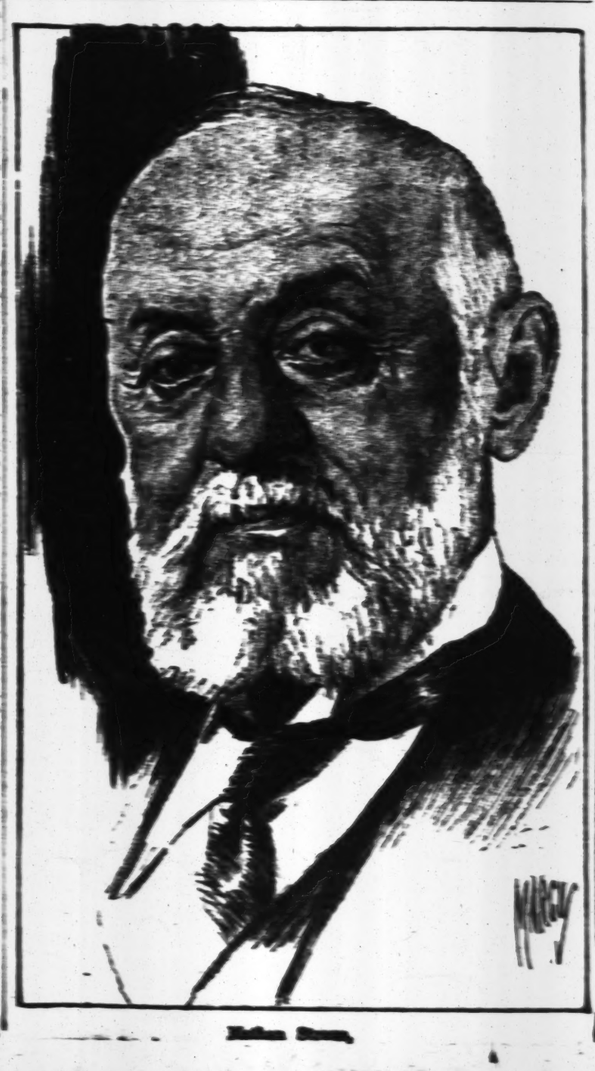
We have few dairies near the city. The closest is about thirty miles away, and part of our daily milk supply travels 300 miles on the railroad before it reaches our glasses or the feeding bottles of our babies. The supply comes from five States and from Canada, and it can readily be seen that, but for pasteurization, we could have no milk that was not sour. Sweet milk would be almost impossible. Today we get no milk here which was milked the same morning. Some was milked yesterday, and some the day before that, yet sterilization keeps the milk sweet and clean. In the process all the disease-producing or pathogenic germs are destroyed.

Our milk comes from 70,000 farms. Unfortunately, the cow is subject to tuberculosis, and numbered among those 70,000 herds of dairy cattle undoubtedly are many tuberculous cows. While there is some dispute about bovine tuberculosis of the pulmonary type being transmissible, there is no doubt that bone tuberculosis is transmissible. Before the milk pasteurizing process was adopted, tuberculosis of the bone and joint type was all too common. Pasteurization destroys these germs, and the universal use of the method has wiped out the tuberculosis of that type. So, it can be seen, pasteurization has done two things—it has made possible the distribution of large quantities of milk while it remains sweet, and it has destroyed the germs of typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria and diarrheal diseases.

Speaking of typhoid, that disease is almost negligible, and two things have caused its elimination in this city—pure water and pure milk. Both are vital factors in the elimination of disease and in the maintenance of the health and happiness of a big city.

The figures show in a practical way what has happened in this city since Mr. Straus started his work in 1893. In that year the death rate among infants under one year was the stupendous figure of 241 out of 1,000 babies born, and last year it was only seventy-five. Where the death rate among children under five

Continued on Page 2.



Nathan Straus.

SLIPPING THE LARIAT OVER

By WILL ROGERS

WELL, this last week has been quite a week, oratorically, around New York. The Ohio Society of New York had their annual Bouquet-throwing at the Waldorf. This is the biggest State Society in this city, which is certainly a compliment to New York.

That born New Yorker who lives in Ohio has been trying to get up a Society of New Yorkers out there, but you can't incorporate with only one Member. I myself belong to the Oklahoma Society in New York. We meet every year in a member's single room at the Mills Hotel, all four of us. Now judge for yourself which is the best State.

Besides, the pollyie from my State don't have to come to N. Y. to have a big feed. We have a Governor down there that feeds everybody on his inauguration and will do so as long as he is inaugurated. He fed Three Hundred Thousand at a big three-day Barbecue, where they killed hundreds of beef.

Of course, I know you read where lots of them ate too much and got sick. But you must remember that here was a bunch of people who had been living, or rather existing, under a Republican Administration for two years, in a Democratic State. So you can forgive any undue haste in storing away their first real meal.

The Slogan of the Feast was "FEED THE CHILDREN AND THE DEMOCRATS FIRST." For the Children of today are the Voters of tomorrow.

Of course, I will admit that this generosity on the part of our Governor was not as liberal as it might look on paper. He cunningly waited until after the Republicans had been in for two years and Cattle were hardly worth killing, so the outlay for foodstuffs was practically Nil, as the Farmers couldn't sell it anyway.

Of course, everybody brought their own, as they always do in States where they vote dry. But an Oklahoman can only carry enough to last him for one day, so they had to erect emergency Stills right on the grounds to take care of extra Prohibitionists.

It was the biggest success ever pulled off in any State, both Beveragally and Gastronomically.

Now, as I said, I was asked to speak at this Ohio Inferno burning, they figuring, on account of me not knowing anything about the State, I might accidentally say something good about it.

But in reality I was doubling for President Harding, whom they expected to have, but he couldn't come, so I was chosen to take his place. I said about what I figured he would have said if he had been there. They sent me a Book of the Society, and it had the Speeches of the last two years in it, including one Mr. Harding made there two years ago. So I told them in case they were disappointed in me substituting for him I would read this previous speech of his. Well, nobody said read it, so I guess they were pleased. It don't take much after all to please an Ohioan.

The Galleries were packed with Beautifully Gowned Ladies, and what jokes the men missed the Ladies got. I met, by the way, Mrs. Pomerene and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who were very gracious and could make even a Cowboy feel at ease.

Mr. Pomerene, Mr. Gillett, Speaker of the House, Admiral Plunkett and I were the annoyers of the occasion. Mr. Pomerene spoke on Ship Subsidy, which of course we should have. If you don't think so, just go around the Docks here and see how few American Flags you see on all the Ships that are here. But, of course, Mr. Harding has not been able to put it through. It's too sensible to ever get by.

Mr. Gillett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke. I thought Upshaw was Speaker of the House. Upshaw wants Congress to dry up. And Congress wants him to dry up.

I told the Ohioans that I was a little disappointed at Mr. Gillett's speech. I thought he would have something funny to tell, after sitting there day after day listening to Congress. I know I only go there one day a year and sit in the Balcony, but I get enough stuff to last me a year.

Now I heard a Mr. Snyder, who is keeper of the Big New York Zoo, make a very funny Speech relating little Anecdotes of the various Animals that he raised over. So I knew, if he would do it, Gillett is the only man in the World that could improve on Snyder's speech. Unless it might be Mr. Coolidge (of course that's a separate and Distinct thing—that Senate—it's not fair to compare anything with that).

Just today, as I am writing this, (as I have to get it away early, as they make up those Sunday Sections, some of them, abroad) the sad death of a fellow Movie Actor is reported. Now I want to say my little of good, for you will no doubt hear people say things who can only see the bad in anything.

Four years ago, when I was going to the Coast to make my first Pictures, I was booked to stop off for one Night in Kansas City and speak at the opening of a New Beautiful Theatre. Now there that night was Wallace Reid, who had come from the Coast to appear also. I met him for the first time. He was one of the most likable Chaps I ever met. He took an unusual interest in me on the way back to California. I am sure I meant nothing to him. Still he knew I was new in the Business, and he wanted to be of any help to me he could.

Now, mind you, while he was paying me every attention he was the Admiration of everybody. You can't imagine his popularity. He was a King to a lot of them. On account of being able to do an Act on the Stage, I was asked to appear at a great many Benefits in Los Angeles and Adjoining Towns. Now, out of all the Movie people out there, Wallace Reid was the one I met at all of them.

He was a very good Musician. He could play any Instrument in an Orchestra. He had a very pleasing Stage Personality and could tell Stories well. Now, mind you, lots of these affairs were away at little Towns where it took up your whole evening, so he couldn't have been so wild for Parties always.

Now he falls into bad Company, through being a good fellow. He sinned. He has paid the highest penalty you can pay. He gave his life. He has left a Mother, Wife and Children—one of them an adopted child. Now a Bad fellow don't adopt Children. He don't even want Children.

Now don't you let a living Soul say an unkind word about Wallie Reid. He was just a big overgrown Kid, who never knowingly harmed a living soul. So let God Judge him, not us. I'll bet he will be Judged to be away above the average.

(Copyright, 1923, by The McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

HUNT FOR COLD LIGHT SCIENCE'S NEW GOAL

SOME INSECTS HAVE IT

Crabs, Fish, Fireflies Turn Own Illumination On or Off

SECRET ELUDES SEARCHERS

Painted Ceilings of the Future May Supply Light, Doing Away With Power.

SOME day, perhaps, the time will come when cold light will make the Summer night a joy. Maybe this is not exactly the season of the year to speak of such anticipations. Perhaps the comfort of light unaccompanied by heat is cold indeed. At any rate, the prospect of early artificial illumination by light which emits no heat rays seems small. Nature still has the best of us and is guarding her secret.

While scientists are growing gray trying to fathom the wherefor of the glow in a firefly, Nature is doubtless laughing up her sleeve and retreating to some sand-strewn cavern, the roof of which gives off the precious cold, vari-colored rays that light her many tasks. Last year a report was published that Professor E. Newton Harvey of Princeton University had made rapid strides in discovering how to produce cold light. He said then that the announcement of early success had been made much too soon. A few days ago the writer visited him at his laboratory to learn first-hand what progress had been made. There was little Professor Harvey would say about what the future might bring forth but much about what the past had revealed. And he produced a bit of cold light out of Nature's materials. It illuminated the darkness of the pitch-black room.

"If we can succeed in artificially manufacturing the material I have in this mortar which Nature has manufactured, then we will be on the right road," he said.

Professor Harvey is a youngish man. His studies have not yet made him gray, but they have given him the intent air of the student. He was found in his laboratory surrounded by all the paraphernalia that one associates with a scientist—test tubes, retorts, animals and insects in alcohol, solutions of many sorts, chemicals and machinery. It was there he told the story of his quest for heatless illumination.

While doing undergraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania and graduate work at Columbia, he became interested in the broad subject of oxidation. While experimenting with that he was switched off to the fascinating branch of how light could be produced at a low temperature. He is still interested in the broader aspects of oxidation but for eight or nine years he has devoted himself to the subject of cold light.

At first his experiments were carried on with luminous bacteria. He prepared endless cultures on which grew the little organisms able to throw off globules or rays of light. For a long time he devoted himself to the task of growing colonies of glowing bugs, hopeful of getting enough material so as to segregate the light from the rest of the bug. But he found that the amount of light did not warrant the effort. One firefly gave off more light than millions of his bugs.

Small Bugs Aid to Science.

Professor Harvey decided to shift his allegiance from bacteria to fireflies. Princeton was a good place to work. The firefly season there is a very satisfactory one. To get his material Professor Harvey let it be circulated among the small boys of the town that he would pay a good price for every batch of fifty fireflies. For a while he did a brisk trade with the younger male generation of Princeton, but soon their interest waned and he was confronted with the problem of chasing fireflies for himself or giving up the line of experiment.

It seemed that the second course was the wiser. The firefly season at best was not long enough to supply him with material for the year round. And the glow did not last long enough. Methods of preservation had to be evolved. This problem was solved by drying the flies. Upon moistening the glow returned. But the firefly, although possessing more cold light than the bacteria, still was not satisfactory for experiment.

While working with bacteria and fireflies Professor Harvey had kept in touch with literature on the subject. He learned that in Japan there was luminous squid with a black spot at the end of its feelers which gave off a blue light. At night the sea was full of them and fishermen could spot the squids by the hundreds as they waved their lantern-tipped antennae in the water. These squids, it seems, are used both as fertilizer and for food by the very poor. They are about two and a half to three inches long. The same nets used for catching sardines in the daytime are used for catching squids at night.

In 1916 Professor Harvey went to Japan. He bought the squids by the hundreds. They were cheap and plentiful. He cut off the light-giving tips to discover what it was that gave them the glow. Again he was faced by the same problem. When the tips were cut and prepared for experiment they gave off light, it is true, but not of sufficient quantity to cast any ray of kindliness on the subject.

Nevertheless, Japan was a good hunting ground. In Princeton Professor Harvey had been handicapped by lack of fireflies. There he could buy them in any quantity he desired. They sold for fifty cents the thousand. The Japanese have other means of poetic expression besides the well-known cherry blossom festival. School children collect the glowing flies by the score and in the evening on certain days of the year release the thousands of insects. These rise in the air and cast a flitting glow. Near Kioto, Professor Harvey said, the natives have firefly festivals at which the whole population comes out on the lakes in boats and punts. At a signal of a lantern the fireflies with which each person has supplied himself are liberated and fly like dots of light over the shining water.

Crab Its Lighthouse.

Most important, however, of all finds in Japan was the discovery of a small crab-like form called cypridina. This little sea creature is only about one-eighth of an inch long. It is oval in form with a bivalve shell like the clam. When it is in the water and desires to get into motion the bottom of the shell opens and the [illegible] protrude, which motivate the boat.

Study and observation of this luminous creature showed that near its mouth it had a [illegible] gland which produced the light [illegible]. Spurts of this blue lumination were shot through the water without loss of power. The gland, it seems, is a generating station for the manufacture of cold light, something like the digestive juices in the organisms of higher animals and humans, Professor Harvey explained, continually in use and continually in process of formation. The cypridina has proved a source of great help to him.

Before Professor Harvey would tell of what he had done with it, and what he was trying to accomplish, he spoke of the luminous fish he had found in the East Indies. In 1920, still engaged in the quest for luminous spots in large areas, he heard of a fish which carried with it a large oval of light under its eyes. He went to the East Indies and collected numbers of the fish. It is about three inches in length. Beneath its eyes it has a layer of yellow substance, connected with the body only by a tip. The whole layer, which is about one-quarter of a square inch in area, glows in dark waters.

There are two types of this fish. One shuts off its light by covering the luminous area with an eyelid or screen; the other has a revolving organism which permits the luminous substance to turn its bright side inward. According to the fishermen of the East Indies, the fish uses this light to see. Professor Harvey discounts that belief.

Besides the fish found in the East Indies, there was a luminous centipede. After two months Professor Harvey returned and took up his work with the little shell-like forms, the cypridina. That, he found, was the most helpful, owing to the fact that the gland is the factory which produces the cold blue light.

What Professor Harvey is trying to accomplish is to get some of the pure luminous substance and analyze it for its composition and structure. The problem as understood by the writer is this. Here is a given material, something that will throw off light when oxidized. Mixed with that material as it is found in its physical form are other substances essential to the life of the living creature, but not essential to the make-up of cold light. The problem, then, is to separate the impure substances from the pure, or the life-contributing material from the light. Once you succeed in doing that, an analysis can be made of the elements which go into the making of cold light. When the scientist knows what chemicals succeed in giving off a glow when mixed in proper proportion, the rest is easy. He can artificially make the chemical mixture that nature has made in the animal.

All Depends on Oxidation.

To make the point clearer, Professor Harvey spoke of the new discovery for diabetic patients. Injections are made of pancreatic juices of cows or sheep. These injections help the patient digest the sugar which otherwise his body cannot dispose of. To make the discovery of value to the world, one thing is necessary, provided of course that it has been proved efficient. That is to chemically analyze the animal injections for the purpose of manufacturing the substance artificially.

Sugar is found in sugar cane and beets. It can be made in a laboratory without sugar cane or beets because scientists know its chemical composition. That is what is needed in the cold light problem—to know how to do the same job in a laboratory that a little animal does in a gland. It is all a matter of oxidization, said Professor Harvey.

In order to give the writer an idea of what the cypridina could do, Professor Harvey made the dead creature perform. He took a small white pestle and mortar and crushed hundreds of the dried bodies into a fine powder. Then he turned off all the lights in the laboratory until the room was pitch black. In the dark he poured a little water into the mortar and continued stirring with the pestle.

Immediately a blue light made the mortar and its contents shine out of the dark. The inside of the bowl was illuminated and bits of concentrated blue light floated through the water. The concentrated bits, it was explained, were the glands or parts of the glands not completely crushed. The rest of the radiance was made by the powder. No heat of any kind was felt. In an experiment made to measure the imperceptible amount of heat it was found that the rise of temperature was less than one-thousandth of a degree.

Much interest has been aroused by this experimentation. Professor Harvey said that he was not the only one engaged in trying cold light to its chemical lair. Other scientists are trying other methods. The principal argument in favor of cold light is its efficiency. Today the consumer pays not only for the light he switches on but the heat that is wasted by that light. Electric current or a gas flame carries not only heat energy but light energy.

In answer to the question whether cold light could be carried by currents, the reply was in the negative. In all probability, it was stated, cold light, when manufactured at a price below that of warm light, will be used in a sort of paint form. Ceilings might be painted with the cold light composition and when dark fall the light would begin to glow. Stronger light would require greater painted areas; weaker light, smaller areas. To regulate it, some system of screens or coverings would have to be arranged.

It is a fascinating subject. Different bugs, animals and fish give off different lights. The firefly light is yellow; the cypridina light is blue. Some lights are green. What a wealth of material this will give to psychologists and novelists who endeavor to explain situations by shades of lights on the heads of mankind!

AMERICANS NOW IN LEAD IN UNRAVELING THE PAST

EXPLORING MANY FIELDS

Hope for Other Finds Equal to Those in Pharaoh's Tomb

WORLD INTEREST AT HEIGHT

Never Have Such Well-Organized Efforts Been Made to Lift the Veil.

ALONG the banks of the mystic Nile where a King's daughter once bill an infant in the rustling reeds, a remarkable treasure has been unearthed. Meager report of that made known just that. Details, authentic and otherwise, have added to the first report. It now remains for the stenographic investigations of Egyptologists to make clear how rich is that treasure unwrapped through the interest and funds of an Englishman. This Englishman, Lord Carnarvon, has been sixteen years digging in the shifting sand along the River Nile without a lucky strike. He has spent his money, as have many other archaeologists, if not without hope of gain, at least with the vision and courage of a pioneer. And that vision at last has been rewarded with a glimpse of ebony and gold, delicate carvings and inspired skills.

King Tutankhamen's funeral pomp has been hurled to the curious gaze of the twentieth century. The outer chambers of a royal tomb of about the year 1350 B. C. have been opened up and the world started gossiping about the underclothes of a King found in a sealed cabinet, as fresh as the day an Egyptian handmaiden placed them there, and about the present fragrance of perfume sealed in a crystal bottle 3,000 years ago.

The world now awaits as never before the latest news of archaeological expeditions from all parts of the globe. America has approximately twenty-five of these expeditions in various parts of the Old World, not to mention others in the new.

It is hard for the average person to visualize events in 1,000 B. C., even though deadeningly detailed by scholars of antiquity. The layman does not care much about those hoop-sings anyway, unless something strikes home future, such as that unique procession of Prince Ankhewers now in the Metropolitan Museum.

With America sending out more expeditions than all other countries put together, there would seem to be some excuse for the statement that we are in the lead archaeologically. For many years Great Britain, Germany and France gave more to the world in this field than other nations. But the war and attendant financial stress have made it difficult for them to compete in this expensive game.

Many of the American units spend $20,000 a season. A season may be anywhere from three to six months. In some cases these units work all the year round, going from one district to another as climatic conditions permit. It is so with the expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, which, under the direction of Dr. Clarence S. Fisher, have added valuable data both to Egyptology and Babylonian history. Dr. Fisher, with his party, spends the year between the four places in Egypt and Palestine where the university is now carrying on its biggest work—Memphis, Thebes, Beisan and Ur. An average seasonal expenditure of all the American units would carry the total well into the hundreds of thousands.

Skill and Chance.

"It is more or less of a collective game," said Dr. Winsor of the American Museum of Natural History, who is Chairman of the National Committee of Archaeologists. "It is following a clue which may lead from Egypt up through Palestine (the old Babylonia) and on into the Caspian Sea district. After spending years following the clue and piecing it together bit by bit, until you are somewhere near a perfect whole, a lucky strike, such as the Tutankhamen tomb, or the unearthing of the Stone Age relics in the spot in Spain, will in a stroke complete the picture you have been trying so long to perfect. This museum had the same experience in the West. We found in one place perfect relics of the many evolutionary changes of the Stone Age, after we had been building up little by little all over the country our chronological scale.

"But it is said that even archaeologists believe in the psychological moment. And it may be by reason of the hard preliminary and painstaking work that when a big find is made its value is not considerably increased by the knowledge which has been gathered in the tedious and sometimes monotonous piecing together of small details, the piling of stone on stone, the deciphering of obscure legends scratched on buried rock."

All eyes naturally have turned toward the land of the Pharaohs since the opening up of those two chambers holding the wealth of curiousness and taste found, but other university expeditions are doing work in many remote parts of the world. Yale University has a party at work among the islands of the Pacific and on the island of Guam there have been found huge statues of granite and stone carved with a skilled and unique craftsmanship. These gods and idols are not unlike those found on Easter Island off the coast of South America, where another party of archaeologists have been doing interesting work. Students who have followed the work say that it is valuable in the Polynesians of about the date 1 A. D. and that there is a similarity of form and composition in all the relics discovered on islands from the East Indies westward. This is considered a new link in the chain of evidence which these scientific detectives are slowly forging and which may in time link up this civilization of ours with the past.

Throughout the United States there is a growing interest in the dramatic part of prehistoric man. More than half the states now have active archaeological societies. In Ohio, where that serpent of earth work coils its sinuous body over the plains and hills, new light is being thrown on the lives of those long mound builders who deliberately fashioned their roof tree in the settlement of a long-vanished minister and peacefully dwelt, thereunder. In the ground, Lower California, Arizona and New Mexico have traced the Pueblo back to the cliff-dweller, the cliff dweller to the basket-maker. And the Mexican Government has done recent conspicuous work in unearthing records and relics of an ancient people which established the picturesque Aztecs who changed their golden ornaments over molded flames. A young Mexican trained in an American college heads this work.

Tracking Forgotten Ways.

Further afield have gone other groups of researchers. The Field Museum of Chicago is working in Ecuador and Peru, the Carnegie Institute is somewhere near the Caspian Sea; a Harvard unit is in the Upper Nile district; the Metropolitan Museum near Thebes. The University of Pennsylvania is now in the Holy Land. At Beisan, or Beth Shan as it was called in the Bible, and as it still appears on some of the maps, have been found many relics of early civilizations.

"The valleys of the Nile and the Euphrates are, so far as we know, the places where civilization started," said Dr. George Gordon, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum. "It is our hope to get into closer contact with that civilization and try to connect the historical period with earlier periods in the world's history."

It was soon after the expedition that Dr. Gordon, with others, selected the present site in Palestine as a place of probable rich historical data. But it was not until 1920 that final arrangements were made and excavations started. Beisan is south of the Sea of Galilee, midway between Jerusalem and Damascus.

"It was," continued Dr. Gordon, "a sort of gateway between Egypt and Babylonia in the old days. The hill where we are now excavating is between two mountains about midway between Jerusalem and Damascus. Dr. Fisher has been working there for two seasons. There was the site of an old Roman town on top of the hill where the excavating was started and below that has been uncovered a Byzantine and also a Saracen strata. Below this in all probability we will find evidences of the Babylonian period. This district forms a narrow pass which was the scene of many battles in the early days. Although history would seem to indicate that the land was half waste there undoubtedly was a brisk trade going on in times of peace between Egypt and Babylonia. The cities along this busy route should contribute valuable data. But, of course, there is no way of prognosticating what we will find."

Dr. Gordon, with the usual reticence of archaeologists, would say little of finds in this zone, but a report in a recent journal said that "the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania at Beisan in the plain of Esdraelon are giving us history of a city that was heavy when the Pharaoh of 1900 B. C. received tribute from it." And a letter written by C. Leonard Woolley, who is excavating at Ur, southwest of the Beisan field, had this to say about a month ago:

"Close to the modern surface we have found brick tombs, supposedly of the Parthian period, and burials in clay bathtubs; the latter have as a rule been assumed to be of a late, probably of Sassanian, period, on the analogy of Carchemish. I was already disposed to put them back to the time of Sargon, and the discovery of an untouched grave has confirmed this guess. The grave contained a necklace of gold, carnelian and lapis beads, two engraved lapis cylinder seals, a gold ring, a gold mouth-stopper, silver bracelets, bronze tips, axe and spear. This forms an unusually good group. Another part of the trench has produced, scattered loose in the soil, a remarkable set of beads in carnelian, lapis and gold, of the same date as the grave. The gold beads and pendants, which to date number seventy-three, included leaf-shaped pendants, a beaked axe, a fluted openwork disk, a lapis fly set in gold, &c. Another group, probably a votive deposit, include two alabaster bowls, a bronze axe-head and a shell knife. Among other small objects are a large and interesting but fragmentary case of the first dynasty which should give useful information regarding the buildings and lands dedicated to the gods, and a small cone brought in from some miles away contains an account of the making of a canal by Ur-Engur of the Third Dynasty. A great deal of pottery has been found, including many complete examples."

How Contracts Were Made.

The University Museum recently received some interesting papyri from Egypt dated 218 B. C., which, according to the translator, contain records of the sales of houses, marriage contracts and divorce papers similar to the modern kind, as many as sixteen witnesses affixed their signatures to one of these documents.

"They did not trust much—the people in those days," said the man who apparently reads every language, from earliest Egyptian, Coptic and Sanskrit to modern hieroglyphics.

In addition to the writing of the notary public, who set out in full the sale of a house, four of the witnesses of one of these 218 B. C. documents copied the exact words of the notary and attached his name, making in all five writings of one transaction, all of the witnesses signed on the back of the sheet of papyrus. Another document contained in detail the dowry of an early Egyptian bride, also what that bride would have returned to her should she decided to divorce her husband.

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Reich, "divorces were quite usual in Egypt."

That other relics will come out of the archives of the past, be dragged from the sumptuous funeral chambers of royal mummies, is not improbable. It is said by some chroniclers that King Tutankhamen's father-in-law, Akhenaton or Amenhotep IV., an archaeologist with his down, was responsible for much that was new in Egyptian art. No doubt if old Akhenaton had lived today he would have been called a Bolshevik, for he was a fighter against established forms and had no end of a quarrel with the orthodoxy of his time. He was said to have scorned the old gods whom his ancestors had worshipped for centuries, to have set up new ones and, according to the conservatives of the day, behaved scandalously. He scandalously. In fact, that these scorned gods frowned upon him and his family and wrought vengeance. His reign, toward the end of it at any rate, was not prosperous.

Nevertheless, Akhenaton's rebellion against ritualistic forms gave a new impulse to Egyptian art, and it is not impossible, as scholars say, that some of this art may yet be unearthed. The wife Tutankhamen, who married the third daughter of Akhenaton, and eventually came to the throne, did not dare further outrage the gods who had so wrathfully depleted the family exchequer. He returned to the old capital, Thebes, which his father-in-law had deserted, set up the old altars, renewed the sacrifices and paid ardent homage to the angry gods. With what success is to be seen in the manifold riches which are now pouring out of his many-chambered funeral vault.

That this tomb so long escaped the zealous eye of archaeologists may have been because it was just below the vault of Ramses VI. And it was because of Howard Carter's perseverance in excavating down to bedrock that the thirty-century-old secrets of King Tutankhamen are now the secrets of twentieth-century diggers. Nine steps in rows of three, with a jackal crouched above them, were found falsely outlined in the cement. This Carter recognized as the seal of the Royal Necropolis. He cabled Lord Carnarvon, who at once came out from England, and together they opened the tomb.

What May Be Found.

And out of that tomb are now being taken the treasures of a King who "made emblems of gold from the tribute of foreign countries and built temples anew to last for all time." Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Carter are be g assisted by some of the leading g ptian experts on the antiquities of Egypt.

For all these centuries the treasures have lain in a series of chambers, carved from the heart of the cliff and approached by a staircase of sixteen steps. This leads to a passage about nine yards long, blocked at the end by a wall. Behind that is a chamber, which Lord Carnarvon estimates to be from 25 to 30 feet long by 15 to 18 feet broad and from 10 to 12 feet high. At the south end of the west wall is the entrance to a second chamber, which runs parallel to the first, but somewhat smaller, and in the centre of the north wall of the first is the sealed-up entrance to another room, or perhaps a series of rooms and passages.

At either end of this north wall, in the northwest and northeast corners of the first chamber, stand two seven-foot statues of Tutankhamen. They are bitumenized and hold in one hand a gold stick and in the other a mace. The costume is a tunic of the period and the handsome features with eyes of glass are covered with an elaborate headdress studded with gems. In all probability they are portrait statues of the King himself, and their position suggests that they are guarding the entrance to the royal burial place.

This probability has aroused the keenest interest among Egyptologists. At last it is hoped a royal mummy has been found which has never been disturbed, and a dozen problems concerning the funerary arts of the period will be solved by a careful scientific examination, with all the aids that X-rays and photography can provide to the explorer of the chamber, the sarcophagus and the mummy itself. It is not, however, exactly as the royal mourners left it. There are signs about the door that in the long distant past some marauder made his way in and may perhaps have succeeded in getting away with the more easily portable of the gold and silver vessels placed by the bier. The aperture was sealed up again by the Handsome officials, and it is believed that the plunderers cannot have had sufficient time to do much harm.

So King Tutankhamen may be found there, laid first in a coffin of this wood richly gilt, then in another coffin lined with finely graved silver and finally in an alabaster sarcophagus. The mummy itself should be covered with sheet gold and should bear on its arms and ankles and its neck ornaments of gold, and its finger and toe nails should be gilt. Near by should be a costly case containing the heart and other organs, which the embalmers removed.

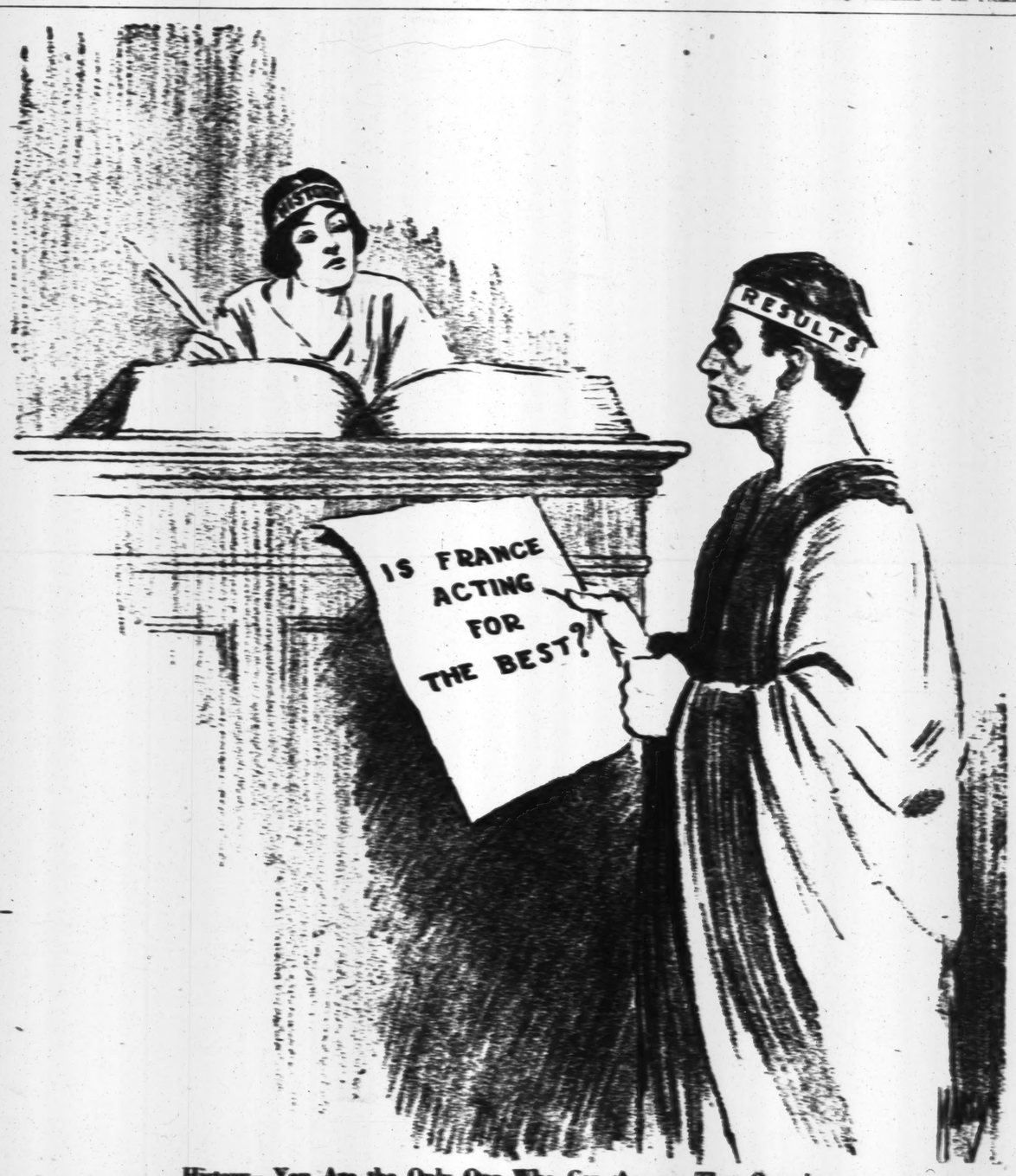
Greatest Find of Dynasty.

Whether all this will be realized cannot be ascertained until the two outer chambers have been cleared of their treasures. These Lord Carnarvon estimates to quadruple all the relics of the Eighteenth Dynasty now in the Cairo Museum.

It is too early to know whether any portion of the new find in Egypt will come to the Metropolitan Museum, through exchange work, or in fact how much of it will be given to any foreign country, but there is tense interest in archaeology circles about the contents of the still unopened chamber. A recent letter from Dr. Fisher of the University of Pennsylvania, who was present at the luncheon Lord Carnarvon gave to celebrate his "find," said, after enumerating some of the details which have already appeared in the daily press, "under another bed was the throne. This was of ebony carved and inlaid in colored faience and gold, the greatest piece certainly ever found anywhere." Should the unopened chamber be found to contain the mummy of King Tutankhamen, it will be the first time in history that a royal mummy has been found in the original tomb. Whether, as has been said, royal mummies and royal treasures have been taken from their original chambers and hidden by the priests when savage hordes invaded Egypt through its early years of war, it is certain that most of them have been moved, even where the tombs have not been robbed.

We are again to be given the opportunity of learning how an old King of Egypt behaved himself; what were his habits, sports and weaknesses. There is a human quality in this intimate new find which attracts even the casual scholar. The models of slaughter houses and bakeries of 2000 B. C., which came out of the tomb of Prince Mehenkwetre on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum have pleased alike the six and sixty year old. The event of one man's life as shown in miniature perhaps gives as good an idea of those B. C. days in Egypt as any other one discovery so far made. His yacht, his slaves, the taxes he collected from his tenants, have been a matter of common gossip among us. Another room has just been given over to relics found during the last two years. But nothing in the new collection—that is, for the layman—approaches in human interest the Mehenkwetre exhibit. With the completion of the new wing at the University of Pennsylvania Museum treasures excavated by that university which have been kept in Egypt for a few years will be brought to America and exhibited, adding another valuable chapter to Egyptology, in which American scholars and archaeologists are doing notable work.

Wooden Head of a Woman of the XII. Dynasty—Considered a Perfect Type of the Egyptian Beauty of That Day—Found in the Mouth of the Tomb of Senebtisi at Lisht by a Member of the Metropolitan Museum Staff and Reserved by the Egyptian Authorities for the Cairo Museum.



History—You Are the Only One Who Can Answer That Question.

UNIQUE ENDURANCE STRUGGLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

FACTORS IN OPPOSITION

Military Pressure on One Side, Non-Co-operation on the Other.

LATE FIGURES ON COAL

Efforts to Conciliate Miners by Industrial Generosity One Hope of French.

WHETHER the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by French and Belgian troops be justified or not is a question on which opinions have differed. But, however this may be, there are certain economic consequences of the crisis which deserve examination. Will the measures taken yield to the Allies, and especially to France, the reparations which are due under the Treaty of Versailles? On the one hand, there is military pressure. On the other hand, there is what the disciples of Gandhi in India call non-co-operation. Which will win? It is a test of endurance and victory will lie with those who can last the longest.

The whole world is watching the struggle and—directly or indirectly—is helping one side or the other. France has the army. But she is acting alone. She has against her certain imponderables. What Europe as a whole wants is not reparations but peace. Any disturbance injures and alienates the neutrals. The bailiff collecting a debt is never popular, however legal, however equitable may be his presence in the impoverished home. With the miners in the Ruhr Valley there is an inevitable sympathy, especially in Russia, which has an economic importance.

Throughout the rest of Germany money is subscribed for their relief. Gifts are arriving from sympathizers in the United States. British labor is now a force in the House of Commons. It is solid against the French occupation. It demands the withdrawal of the British Army from the Rhine. It calls on the country to refrain from sharing in any cash payments, coal or deliveries in kind which may be exacted from Germany under present circumstances. It suggests a reference to the League of Nations and would support a proposal by the United States to submit the dispute to some impartial body. Labor is guided by the other, and where the freedom of the miner is concerned he becomes an internationalist.

British labor is merely voicing the Liberal, the religious, the banking and, in the main, the Conservative view in that country. And beyond doubt this view is shared by the nations which gathered at the Genoa Conference.

The strong contention of the French is that the law is on their side. By arresting Fritz Thyssen and the other mine owners the authorities have, however, challenged the fundamental question in international law, namely, whether a private property may be seized by a foreign power in settlement of a public debt.

The technical reason for the occupation was a failure by Germany last year to deliver her allotted consignments of coal and wood. Taking coal, the demand was for 13,000,000 tons. As to the shortage actually disclosed there is a dispute, but let us call it three or four million tons. With the German output equaling 115,000,000 tons, the figures show at once that the default, however reckoned, was trivial compared with the resources available. It is a fact which tells both ways.

On the one hand, it is clear that so trivial a shortage might have been easily avoided—so much so that it almost looks as if Germany wanted to lead France into a difficult position. On the other hand, it is equally clear that the shortage might have been met by a remedy far less drastic than military occupation, namely, by increased deliveries in the current year. The real and inevitable default was not upon coal and wood but upon reparations as a whole. The various moratoria and abatements granted during 1922 expired with the conclusion of that year. On Jan. 1, 1923, Germany became diplomatically liable for the full payments in goods and in gold laid down originally in May, 1921. Those payments amount to $125,000,000 a quarter, with the addition of 26 per cent. of the value of German exports, a sum variously estimated at anything up to a further $75,000,000. The date for making these remittances has been just postponed from Jan. 15 to Feb. 1, but by general agreement there is no money in sight. That knowledge, and not the shortage of coal, would seem to have been the fact that has provoked the present crisis. A word as to reparations is thus necessary.

Payments on Reparations.

On Sept. 30, 1922, the deliveries of goods and payments credited to Germany on behalf of reparations amounted to $1,824,500,000. That date was four years after the armistice. Against the above credits for reparations must be charged certain items of expenditure, namely:

The coal advances	$80,500,000
Costs of military occupation (about)	500,000,000
Total	$580,500,000

Up to date, then, it is safe to say that half the payments made by Germany or credited to her have gone to direct or indirect costs of collection. The whole liability of Germany for reparations is $32,000,000,000. The interest and sinking fund on this obligation, if fully met, amounts to 6 per cent., or, in a normal year, $1,920,000,000, paid by France in four years half a century ago.

Suppose that Germany did raise, as France suggests, a loan of 3,000,000,000 gold marks and pay into reparations a sum of 2,500,000,000 gold marks—$625,000,000—it would be, compared with her total liability, a mere drop in the bucket—in fact, no more than one year's instalments. The further proposal to seize one-quarter of Germany's assets is also calculated to consolidate capital with labor in that country.

Over the German output of coal there has been not a little inaccuracy of statement. When it is said that this output exceeds 200,000,000 tons a year a figure is used which includes lignite, a brown fuel, half coal and half turf. For the purpose of deliveries to the Allies, lignite, made into briquettes, counts as 75 per cent. coal. But it is not for lignite briquettes that the Allies have been asking. Their demand is for pit coal of the best quality. In the year March 1921-22 the deliveries of pit coal on account of reparations amounted to 17,270,225 tons, and of briquettes (at 75 per cent.) 320,471 tons. Lignite thus enters into the problem little if at all, and what has to be considered is Germany's supply of bituminous coal, amounting to less than one-half the figure, 200,000,000 tons, which is so often quoted.

German Coal Production.

The exact statistics of coal production in Germany have been:

Year.	Tons.
1913	190,169,000
1914	161,285,000
1915	146,989,000
1916	159,170,000
1917	167,247,000
1918	156,254,000
1919	116,496,000
1920	131,347,000
1921	138,270,000
1922 (estimated)	115,000,000

It will be seen that in the year 1922 the output of bituminous coal, as estimated, fell below the figure for 1921, which incidentally accounts for an increased consumption of lignite in German homes. Apart from lignite, the output of coal in 1922 was little over half what it was in 1913, the last year of peace in the undiminished German Empire.

In war time as well as in peace, Germany has imported and exported coal. But the exports have exceeded the imports, so that what coal she herself consumes has never been as much as the coal she produces. The figures for German consumption of coal are as follows:

	Tons.
1913	156,522,000
1914	134,283,000
1915	128,798,000
1916	139,457,000
1917	149,374,000
1918	144,347,000
1919	109,104,000
1920	108,170,000
1921	111,009,000
1922 (estimate)	104,000,000

While, then, Germany has lost one-eighth of her population, her coal consumption has fallen by two-fifths. It is not a small reduction. Per head of the people, Germany uses under two tons of coal per annum, while the United States uses nearly five tons, much of which is of a special value, being anthracite. It appears to be obvious that on such a shortage of fuel no country could make large payments abroad by means of manufactured exports.

The German output of coal has been derived from the following, among other areas:

	1913.	1921.
Ruhr	114,497,000 tons	94,115,000
Upper Silesia	42,451,000 tons	29,628,000
Sarre	12,229,000 tons	9,375,000

The Sarre mines, the mines in Alsace-Lorraine and in Upper Silesia are more or less alienated from Germany, which country must therefore make good her home supply from those mines which are left. The Ruhr has always represented at least one-half of the German output, and today it means more than two-thirds. The coal produced in Quitzow alone was about 8,500,000 tons and was increasing in amount. Overtime was worked and much miners were displaced.

A blow to production in the Ruhr Valley will thus affect the coal supply of the whole of Europe. Whatever be the later results of the occupation, it has for the moment rendered coal not easier but more difficult to obtain. Indeed, we have the curious spectacle of France joining with Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and other countries in placing orders for coal with Great Britain, which orders are there very welcome because they give employment and sustain sterling exchange. If it be the intention of France to isolate the Ruhr by means of a ring fence, there might well arise an international question of serious moment. Italy, Holland and Belgium are only some of the countries which import coal and would undoubtedly consider themselves interested parties.

It is plain that France does not expect her measures on the Ruhr to relieve her finances. If she proceeds further into Germany she must call additional troops to the colors, and this will cost money. Even as matters stand, the occupation cannot have saved expense. Hence, doubtless the announcement by M. de Lasteyrie, the Finance Minister, that the French budget must be balanced by French taxes. Whatever else is expected, Germany is no longer relied upon for payment of the French deficit. This means that an increase of 20 per cent. is to be levied in France on all taxes except the income tax on salaries, which additions will meet a deficit estimated for the current year at 3,000,000,000 francs. With Germany withdrawing her Ambassadors from Belgium and France and evidently desirous of regarding the Treaty of Versailles as no longer operative, France aims rather at control of territory than at immediate cash. With the mark at 20,000 to the dollar and the franc fallen to 4.33 cents, the advance into the Ruhr has no great attractions as a financial proposition.

What Germany Has Supplied.

The actual fuel supplied by Germany as reparations was:

	Lignite Pit Coal.	Briquettes.	Total.
Sept., 1919, to March, 1920	4,038,940	265,110	4,302,000
1920-21	17,441,615	1,150,000	18,591,615
1921-22*	17,270,225	320	17,320,000

*March.

To date the total would be thus somewhere about 30,000,000 tons. For that coal—as it is important to realize—France has paid nothing. The bill was put down to reparations, now as it a small one. The coal supplied by Germany up to May 1, 1922, was valued thus:

To France	$81,700,000
To Italy	13,047,000
To Belgium	10,949,000
	$105,695,000

Comparing this figure with the tonnage supplied up to that date, we find that German coal was only charged to the Allies in question at about $2.60 a ton—not half the British price—which may indicate one reason why the French metal interests, especially in Lorraine, have been anxious for so helpful a supply of cheap fuel to continue.

But the fact that the Allies received their coal without payment and were able to sell it cheap to their big industrialists did not mean that the coal was produced without cost. What happened was that the German Government bought the coal from the operators, paying them the marks, and then dispatched the coal to the Allies. This has been one reason why the mark has depreciated, and why a miner's wage has risen, in paper, to 4,000 marks a day. But, with the French in the Ruhr, the German Government declines responsibility for supplying further coal as reparations, the coal syndicate, led by the Thyssens, also refuses to act, and France has to deal with the individual operators, to whom she is asked to make payment, at any rate for wages, which amount to 80 per cent. of the price paid for the fuel. It is not difficult to arrest Thyssen and his associates and try them by court-martial at Mayence. But this discipline, however richly deserved, yields no cash—quite the reverse. The news is rather of sporadic strikes.

Of all operatives, the miner is the most formidable, when antagonized. In Britain, the miners were the first to form themselves into trade unions on a large scale and today they have made of South Scotland and South Wales an area of advanced Socialist ideas. In South Africa, the miners recently drove even so strong a Liberal as Smuts to call out and employ his army. The United States has had to deal with West Virginia and further perplexities are threatened this year. Along the Ruhr, the antagonisms of the miners have been directed hitherto against their immediate employers, the coal barons and their associates, Krupp and Stinnes. But the feud between capital and labor has been obliterated, even in the case of Polish miners on the Ruhr, by the more passionate resentments against the bayonet and especially the French bayonet. In the conflict between communism and nationalism, nationalism has won.

The coal barons are regarded as martyrs; the French as the villains of the piece. And, naturally, capital, while wishing doubtless to prevent the mines and coke ovens from lapsing into ruin, has withdrawn that pressure without which a healthy output is impossible. In an actual strike hunger has to be faced. The strike is thus a weapon the point of which wounds the miner's own flesh and blood. But if the strike be of brief duration there would still remain a far deadlier strategy.

Importance of Human Factor.

There is no industry in the world in which the human factor counts for more than in mining. The men work underground, in small isolated groups, over which supervision in the usual sense is impossible. Only this month the explosion of a gas engine, as reported, killed forty-five miners in Upper Silesia. In Great Britain the output from the mines has been found to depend mainly on moral suasion. Even in wartime, with patriotism at white heat, the miners would not submit to "conscription of labor"—except, of course, for the army. The French are compelled to apply such "conscription of labor" with the white heat of patriotism against them. It is not an easy task, especially with the miners and railway men working together as passive resisters.

One explanation of the French strategy

Continued on Page 5.

CONFESSIONS OF A PROHIBITIONIST WHO WAS FORMERLY ON "WET" SIDE

Describes Three Jolts Which Changed Him Into a "Dry"—Results Accumulating in Support of Principle of Total Abstinence—More a Social Than an Individual Issue.

MEN are not always born prohibitionists. Some of them are made. At least, it is so with one man, who answer a prohibition-and-prohibition evidence with all the abundant instruments for the life of pamphleteers. This man, about forty, finishes of the alarmingly appalling of "temperance," with the alarming statement: "I was arrested from my comfortable reading place by a series of violent jolts caused by colliding with many very stubborn facts." The jolts were three in number and apparently were sufficiently shattering to turn the mind of a scholar, who had belonged for many years to the "let alone school," toward the world of teetotalism.

When a student of economics and social policy, Henry W. Farnam, Professor of Economics at Yale University, who today backs up his "Confessions" with indisputable arguments, took on the color and tone of his teacher's maxim, "Mind your own business." This teacher, William Graham Sumner, the well-known economist, applied it to the liquor problem as to other problems. He said that Nature had terrible ways of dealing with the wanton, and that the drunkard in the gutter was where he ought to be; also that some people having resolved for various reasons to become teetotalers wanted to pass a law which would compel everybody else to become a teetotaler. So far as he was concerned the matter took care of itself. Mr. Farnam pays this teacher-teacher the compliment of being a real teacher, and of being data notable work in exposing the evils of the prohibition tariff and inflation. But he disagreed radically with him in his laissez faire doctrine.

If, as Sumner held, the drunkard was always to be found in the gutter, well and good, says Mr. Farnam, who began his studies of the evils of liquor traffic in 1888, but so he is most times found at the wheel of an automobile, as a worker in a factory, or as a father of a family, the hazard is too great to permit of experiments in the easy policy of the let alone school. This is, of course, a comfortable doctrine as well as a dangerous doctrine, but the author of "Confessions of a Prohibitionist," at that time did not see why he, himself, who only drank moderately, should be restricted in his liberty. The three jolts have convinced him that he should.

The First Jolt.

"My first jolt came when, as a member of the Committee of Fifty, I began to learn something of the social aspects of the liquor problem. This committee carried on its work for about ten years, from 1893 to 1903. It was a rather remarkable group. It had among university Presidents such men as President Eliot of Harvard, President Low of Columbia and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins. It had among its physiologists such men as Professor Welch of Johns Hopkins, Professor Chittenden of Yale, Professor Bowditch of Harvard and Dr. John S. Billings. It numbered among its economists and statisticians such men as President Francis A. Walker of the Institute of Technology and Carroll D. Wright of the Department of Labor in Washington. The committee was divided into a number of sub-committees, one on physiological aspects, one on legal aspects and one on economic aspects. I was the Secretary of the latter committee, and our work consisted mainly in making a detailed study of the effect of liquor upon pauperism and crime. This was carried on through a close study of some 10,000 individuals, and it extended over a period of more than a year.

"I must say that it was a revelation to me, and I think to the others, to find in our study that pauperism was directly attributable to the liquor habit in the case of 25 per cent. of those who came under the observation of our charity organizations, crime, of 37 per cent. of the paupers in almshouses, and of 46 per cent. of the neglected children who became public charges. In the study of crime we pursued a careful course, realizing how difficult it is to assign a criminal action to a single cause. We therefore asked whether the liquor habit contributed toward a crime as a first, second or third cause, and we found that it appeared as a primary cause in 21 per cent. of the cases recorded and as one of the causes in 38 per cent. When we began our investigations I think that we were all under the belief that the statements made by many of the agitators for prohibition were grossly exaggerated. Our statistics showed that some of these statements were exaggerated, but they also showed that the facts ascertained by the most careful and conservative methods were so bad that they needed no exaggeration. The facts themselves forced us to sit up and take notice."

The report of this sub-committee showed conclusively, not only the degenerative effect of alcohol upon thrift and vitality, but also exposed some of the fallacies regarding the beneficial effects of alcohol. One of the conclusions reached was that "alcoholic drinks of all kinds are worse than useless to prevent fatigue or the effects of cold." Total abstinence was not advocated, but the committee did hold that if taken habitually liquor should be taken only at meals, preferably at the last meal of the day. Mr. Farnam in his pamphlet points out that medical science has now gone much further and that the American Medical Association has formally put itself on record as saying that it "opposes the use of alcohol as a beverage," and that "the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

It is of interest to note, as pointed out by Mr. Farnam, that there were no prohibitionists on that early committee and few teetotalers, and the majority appeared to feel that if drinking could be practiced in moderation extreme measures would be unnecessary. One of the members, Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York, was sufficiently courageous to open a saloon which was to uphold the standard of moderate drinking. This "Subway Tavern" did not pay and was sold to a man who was said not only to have understood the liquor traffic but also to have had a keen sense of humor. He plastered his walls with the slogan: "They sang the Doxology when they opened the place, we'll sing 'How's to good old wine'"; "For cash only; credit gives temperance the go"; "Founded a saloon by selling people of a poorly stocked of them to the saloon to please lady patron because the underbidder made the image." An editorial in commending upon the failure of the temperance saloon, stated that it proved that "the enhancement profit was drawn largely from illegal sales, adulterated sales and drinking to excess."

His Second Jolt.

Still unconvinced even after his committee's reports showed the increased liquor consumption per capita, Mr. Farnam received his second jolt during the World War. According to the "Confessions":

"More than 2,000,000 bushels of grain were used in 1917 in the production of liquor. Professor Alonzo Taylor estimated that after making every allowance for the by-products of brewing and distilling used as animal food, we wasted enough grain to give a one-pound loaf of bread every day to every soldier in an army of 2,000,000 men.

"We also found that our liquor bill was appalling. The conservative estimate of The American Grocer showed that in 1915-16 we spent $1,000,000,000 on alcoholic drinks. Other estimates went as high as $2,000,000,000. Taking the more moderate figures only, our liquor bill was just about equal to the value of all the metals, including gold and silver, produced in the United States in one year. It was nearly double the value of coal, anthracite and bituminous. It was more than double our Government disbursements in 1915-16, and it was two and a half times the passenger receipts of the railroads.

"The injurious effect of liquor on production was felt on account of the importance of spending up the manufacture of munitions of war. As Chairman of the Community Labor Board I came across a very practical illustration. A key man in one of our industries, who made one small part of one of the implements of war, was in the habit of going on an occasional spree. Whenever he went on a spree, work on all of the other parts of this product was held up because of the lack of the one part which he made.

"I also realized to my dismay that the optimism which I had expressed in 1888 was not justified. It was no longer true that light drinks were displacing heavy drinks. When we began our investigation in 1893 the country was consuming yearly on an average 1.37 gallons of distilled spirits and 21.39 gallons of malt liquors per capita. In 1913, the year before the World War broke out, we were consuming 1.32 gallons of distilled liquors and 20.72 gallons of malt liquors. In other words, while malt liquors had increased about 30 per cent., distilled liquors had increased about 30 per cent."

Mr. Farnam still he did not become an advocate of national prohibition at first because he realized the corruption of public officials which had been associated with State prohibition. However, as conceded by this author, State prohibition in 1917 was a very different thing from State prohibition in 1887. But like many other serious-thinking citizens, he was averse to extending the power of the Federal Government and above all to putting into the Constitution a piece of social legislation. Says Mr. Farnam: "I was still letting my old horse 'laissez-faire' lead me on, though I was beginning to suspect that he did not know where he was coming out."

The third jolt was when national prohibition became an issue. Mr. Farnam did not feel that, with his first-hand knowledge of the liquor traffic, he could longer stand on the sidelines. The arguments of those opposed to prohibition were carefully studied by this authority. And it was found that those writers who wielded the most influence heartily condoned the violation of personal liberty. Yet, as pointed out by the present Chief Justice of the United States, it is perfectly in accordance with our laws to invade personal liberty if there is sufficient public reason for that invasion. Mr. Farnam speaks of these emphasizers of personal liberty as starting at the "top of a logical toboggan slide which will soon land them in anarchy." He says it is no more of a violation to close saloons entirely than it is to close them on Sunday or at a certain hour of the day. Mr. Farnam claims to see philosophical anarchy at the bottom of the toboggan slide down which opponents of the Eighteenth Amendment are moving, and rather than join this group he has come out strongly as a supporter of the amendment in spite of difficulties and evils in connection with it.

Preaching the Innocuous.

Pointing on to another argument, that people cannot be made temperate by law, Mr. Farnam claims that liquor laws are not intended to make people temperate, as temperance is a quality of mind which can only be cultivated by moral methods. But that we can prevent the innocent against the drinker himself by checking the traffic which follows upon his weakness.

"Another argument," continues the prohibitionist, "is that prohibition creates a contempt for law. I deny the statement. It does not create lawlessness. It merely reveals it. Let me illustrate my meaning by an example. I once had a friend who seemed to be the picture of health. He was really athletic and apparently able to do anything. But one day as he was walking up a moderately steep hill he suddenly fell delirious. He was obliged to go home, and his physician diagnosed a disease of the heart from which he died in a few years. The hill did not create heart disease, but it revealed it. It showed that even the moderate exertion involved was too much for a heart that was impaired. The Volstead act has, I regret to say, revealed a lawless spirit in quarters where it was not suspected.

"This is, however, but one illustration of the humiliating fact that we are as a nation laggard in comparison with other civilized countries. If we now find people violating the Eighteenth Amendment who have been hitherto law-abiding citizens, we must conclude that they have never found a temptation so strong as that which the amendment presents. That does not prove that the law is wrong in itself. We find our marriage laws disregarded by vicious people who had double lives. This does not prove that monogamy is wrong. It simply proves that there are individuals who are ready for their own gratification to violate the marriage law. The crucial question, then, with regard to prohibition is, not whether all decent people approve of it, but whether it has produced the moral effects that were intended. We ask, in other words, whether it has diminished in any degree the evils of pauperism, crime, disease and waste which were found to result from the consumption of liquor.

Effects of Prohibition.

"The criminal statistics of the United States are not available in any complete form, but such figures as have been published from various cities and States agree so remarkably in their tendency that we can state the effects of prohibition with a good deal of confidence.

"A. The arrests for drunkenness have fallen astonishingly. The figures are particularly striking where they are given by months. In New Haven, e. g., there was a marked drop in June, 1916, when our prohibition went into effect, and another one in January, 1919, when the Volstead act went into effect, the arrests in the latter month having been less than one-seventh what they had been a year before.

"B. Deaths from alcoholism have shown a very marked decrease as ascertained by the vital statistics both of cities and of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

"C. Misdemeanors, lawlessness and neglect of children likewise underwent a profound fall with prohibition.

"D. On the other hand, there is every evidence of increased saving and thrift with the cutting down of the liquor bill. This has shown itself statistically in the savings bank deposits and it is also reflected in the experience of charitable organizations, which found that the recent period of unemployment did not bring as great demand upon them as had been the case in other times of financial depression, and the only possible explanation was that the laboring classes had saved their money.

In concluding his address, which was delivered before the Rotary Club of New Haven and is to be widely distributed as a pamphlet, Mr. Farnam asks two questions, one practical, the other ideal—"What is the best way to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic?" and "What is our duty as citizens?" The most serious charge brought against the Eighteenth Amendment by its critics is that it fails to prohibit. Therefore, its evils may be diminished by a better administration of the law. Another question is whether men have a right to defy the law of the land. What disregard of the law really means is well expressed by the Chairman of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association:

"When for the gratification of their appetites or the promotion of their interests lawyers, bankers, great merchants and manufacturers and social leaders, both men and women, disobey and scoff at the law, or any other law, they are aiding the cause of anarchy and promoting mob violence, robbery and homicide; they are sowing dragon's teeth, and they need not be surprised when they find that no judicial or police authority can save our country or humanity from reaping the harvest."

TO RELIEVE HOUSING CONGESTION

A FURTHER suggestion for the relief of congested housing conditions in New York City as part of the general transit plan now being worked out by the Transit Commission has been laid before Governor Smith and the President of the New York Central Railroad Company, A. H. Smith, by a resident of Haworth, N. J. This writer in a letter to Governor Smith says:

"William G. McAdoo earned the gratitude of our people when he had the vision and the courage to plan and complete the Hudson and Manhattan tubes. But, as developed, that enterprise did not accomplish 50 per cent. of the good for the metropolitan district that it would have done had it been continued along the Jersey shore to Weehawken, before crossing the river, and then continuing east to the Grand Central Station before turning south to its present terminus at Broadway and Thirty-third Street, and instead of making that the terminus, continuing south to the Cortlandt-Fulton terminus, thus completing a belt line which would have made it a simpler operating proposition."

According to the writer, Edwin Kanouffler, the Hudson and Manhattan tubes, interests might have very materially increased their business if they had tapped the section of available home sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y. The crossing up of this district west of the North River would provide a large number of building lots at reasonable values and help lessen the possibility of acute housing problems. It is pointed out that Hudson, Bergen and Rockland Counties, for the benefit they would derive, could well afford to bond themselves for the construction of the necessary addition to the tubes from Hoboken to Weehawken, and then across the river to the foot of West Forty-second Street—that is, if the Manhattan tube company is not willing to undertake the construction—the company to operate it under a rental covering the interest on the bonds and a sinking fund charge to provide for the principal at maturity.

That Governor Smith thought favorably of the plan was evidenced by his stating that he would have Mr. Kanouffler's letter before him when propagating his message. And the President of the New York Central Lines in his reply said that he was interested in the suggestion that the Jersey counties to be benefited might finance the construction of necessary rapid transit lines, and that he was not sure that that plan would not bring quicker results than any other in relieving the difficulties which the present method of handling commutation business is subject to. President Smith further suggested that the matter be laid before the New York Transit Commission, which is making a study of the transportation relief.

Est. 1863

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Daily

MASON'S

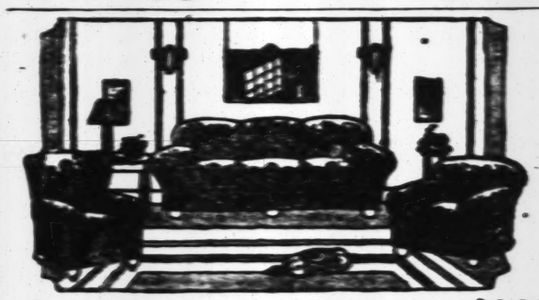
Myrtle Ave. and Bridge St., Brooklyn

Open a Charge Account on your purchase and pay on our Monthly Payment Plan.

FEBRUARY SALE

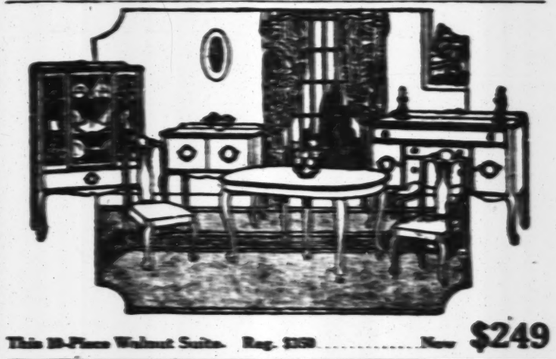
The Greatest Money-Saving Event To Be Offered This Year!

20% to 30% off Bed Room, Dining Room & Living Room Suites



This 3-Piece Suite in Tapestry. Reg. $230 ..... Now $169

Golden Oak or Mahogany finish Phone Tables. Special $4.95

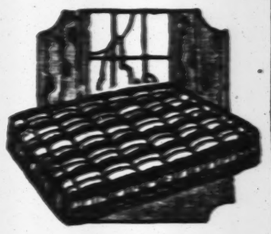


This 10-Piece Walnut Suite. Reg. $350 ..... Now $249

42 in. long

This Mahogany Library Table, sold regularly at $69 ..... Now $49.50

This 4-Piece Walnut Suite. Reg. $350 ..... Now $239



This 45-lb. Felt Mattress, high grade ticking, with roll edge. Reg. $22 ..... Now $14.95

Brooklyn's Oldest and Most Reliable Furniture House

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

10¢

CASCARETS

The nicest cathartic-laxative in the world for grown-ups or children is candy-like "Cascarets." Ten, twenty-five, fifty-cent boxes at any drug store.

Foot Troubles

X-Ray Diagnosis

GOOD foot means good health and efficiency. You owe it to yourself to procure for them the best professional attention.

No Charge for Examination.

Dr. JOHN LONG

Podiatrist—Foot Specialist

127 FULTON ST. (Near Dern Hall)

BROOKLYN

OFFICE HOURS:

9 to 5 Daily. Thurs. & Fri. Evgs., 7-9

Absolutely Painless on request.

NATHAN FOX

850 Flatbush Avenue

Near Church Avenue, Brooklyn

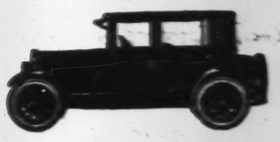
"Mountain Haze"

The New Color for Spring

featured at the National Garment Retailers Fashion Display—is presented in our

Advance Spring Showing of

Dresses · Suits · Wraps



When You Choose That New Car Why Not Buy

Known Mileage

Aren't miles of satisfying service the one big thing you demand in your next car? Wouldn't you like to buy a car that is sold on this definite basis?

Oakland's new "Mileage Basis" Plan does this very thing. It tells you in terms of smooth, untroubled miles the sort of service an Oakland Six really gives. It presents facts and figures to prove, what owners everywhere are now saying, that it is "the finest light six" that precise, correct manufacture can produce.

Here are minimum mileage figures which careful investigation has shown you can rightfully expect from the essential parts of the 6-44, free from repairs or replacements. Make this Plan and these figures the basis for choosing your new car.

The "Mileage Basis" Plan

Main Bearings—40,000 miles or more without attention.

Valves—15,000 miles or more without need of grinding.

Connecting Rods—40,000 miles or more without attention.

Cylinders, Pistons, Rings—Guaranteed in writing 15,000 miles against "oil pumping."

Gasoline Mileage—20 to 25 miles per gallon.

Tires—15,000 to 25,000 miles per set.

Transmission, axles, and major parts—Life of the car.

Oakland Motor Car Co., Pontiac, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

The 1923 Oaklands

Roadster	$ 875	Sport Touring	[illegible]
Touring Car	895	Coupe for Two	[illegible]
Sport Roadster	945	Coupe for Five	[illegible]
		Sedan	[illegible]

Prices F. O. B. Factory

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY

1760 Broadway, at 56th St.

New York.

Telephone Circle 4300

Oakland "6"

SPECIAL REAL ESTATE ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Home is something more than four walls and a few partitions. In its truest sense it is a Garden Apartment, among congenial neighbors, at

Jackson Heights

New Elevator Garden Apartments 5 to 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths

Terms—Ownership Plan—Liberal Terms Social and Business References Required

Children's Playgrounds, Golf, Tennis, etc. 22 Minutes from 42d St. Subway Station

Subway to Grand Central, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St. (Jackson Heights) Station. Office cor. 25th St. and Polk Ave. By Motor—25th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.

Descriptive Folders with illustrations, floor plan, etc. on request.

The Queensboro Corporation

Murray Hill 7057 50 East 42nd St.

Cars at Bargain Prices

Slightly used automobiles by manufacturers of national reputation announced for sale in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times. All advertisements scrutinized.

STATE MOTOR LAW CHANGES MAY BRING GASOLINE TAX

Automobile Fuel Charge Discussed at Conference With Governor Smith—Law Now in Sixteen States and Favored by Many Others.

A GASOLINE tax for motor vehicles may be enacted during the present session of the Legislature. While nothing definite regarding such a step or other automobile legislation has been determined, the question of motor car taxation and registration was thoroughly discussed last week at a conference in Albany with Governor Smith, which was attended by many representatives of automobile clubs and associations. Those who were present came away from the meeting impressed with the fact that the Governor was not disposed to favor legislation directed against motor car owners simply for the purpose of raising additional revenue.

The conference led some of those who were present to believe that a radical modification of the existing registration method may be made. According to R. A. Haven, who represented the Automobile Merchants' Association of this city, it is likely to take the form of a flat registration fee involving a nominal sum plus a gasoline tax. The Governor, it was said, looks with favor upon the gasoline tax as the fairest method of taxing automobiles in direct proportion to their use of the highways. But, according to those at the conference, he does not favor the gasoline tax as an extra burden.

One of the strong arguments brought against the gasoline tax in most of the States having such a law, is that it was imposed by Legislatures without limiting any of the former registration costs. The total motor vehicle receipts last year exceeded $[illegible], or an increase of nearly $[illegible] over the preceding year. More than 1,[illegible] cars were registered in the State in 1922. Figuring a flat registration fee of $10 per car would provide $[illegible]. A gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon, might be produce, it is estimated, another $[illegible], averaging $[illegible] per car. This may be a high estimate, as Pennsylvania, which has a cent a gallon gasoline tax, raised last year the sum of $[illegible] with an automobile registry of about [illegible] cars.

There is another factor which is destined to exert a strong influence upon the enactment of a gasoline tax in this State. That is the existence of such a tax in the adjoining States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut and the possibility that a gasoline tax may soon be enacted by others. Governor Cox of Massachusetts has recommended a 2-cent a gallon gasoline tax, and it is being very seriously considered in Vermont. With the gasoline tax in many States affecting New York cars registered here touring in those States pay the gasoline tax there according to the amount of fuel used. At present the owners of cars touring here from States having the gasoline tax pay nothing unless they remain over the reciprocal length of time. Thousands of visiting motor cars pass through New York State every year and the revenue from these visitors would reach a considerable sum. This viewpoint, therefore, is an important one in the consideration of a gasoline tax in New York State.

Whether a gasoline tax, if embodied in a bill, would contain new legislation affecting the registry fee of motor trucks, is, at present, an unknown quantity. The motor truck fee was increased last year from $5 to $9 a ton. With Governor Smith's personal knowledge of motor truck conditions, it is not believed that he would favor additional burdens upon the automobile truck. Commercial motor vehicles, employed in regular highway transportation, are large users of gasoline and a good share of a gasoline tax would fall upon them. The next two weeks may produce something tangible regarding the automobile legislative program.

The gasoline tax is now a law in sixteen States. They are Arkansas, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota and Washington. In all cases the rate is 1 cent a gallon except in Oregon, Maryland and South Carolina, where the rate is 2 cents. Statistics obtained recently by the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce as part of its road problem studies, indicate that a tax of 2 to 3 cents is favored in Arkansas, Arkansas and South Dakota. The Highway Commission of South Dakota is quoted as favoring the introduction of a bill into the State Legislature this year, increasing the tax rate to 3 cents.

The replies received by the Vermont Chamber from the highway officials of States having the law show a very general approval by motor car owners. John H. Markell, chief engineer of the Maryland Roads Commission, says there has been enthusiastic approval of the gasoline tax and on Jan. 1 this year the former 1-cent rate was increased to 2 cents a gallon. The reply from Connecticut indicated that there had been some criticism, but in general the public has no complaint. The sum raised in that State from Sept. 1, 1921, to the same date, 1922, was about $[illegible]. The State of Washington raised by the tax last year $[illegible], and in Colorado the gasoline tax revenue was $[illegible].

In reply to a questionnaire to State officials where the gasoline tax is not now imposed, the highway officials of Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Utah and Wyoming express their favor of such a tax. In some of these States, suggestions are being made to their Legislatures that a gasoline tax be adopted, and before the close of the present year, the States having a gasoline tax will doubtless be considerably increased.

The method of collecting the tax has presented some difficulties. The most satisfactory way has been to collect it from the source, that is, from the large distributing companies or the filling stations and garages. This is the method in Connecticut, and it is said to have worked fairly satisfactorily. In Maryland the tax is collected from the importer or refiner before offered for sale in the State. Arkansas and Colorado collect the tax from the wholesalers. In Pennsylvania the tax has been collected from the retailer, but owing to the mass of detailed work necessary in keeping accounts a bill is to be introduced into the present Legislature providing for the collection from the wholesalers and the filing of reports not more frequently than semi-annually.

OVERLOAD WEARS TIRES.

IN discussing efficient motor truck service an officer of a large tire company says that more solid-tire trucks fail due to overloading or overspeeding than from any other cause. When the tire mileage is not up to expectations it may be assumed that the vehicle is being operated in a service in excess of the maximum capacity of the equipment. Some tires Some are usually three factors, the speed at which the vehicle is driven, the load transported and the type or condition of the road over which the vehicle operates. When determining tire sizes for original tire equipment as fitted to a vehicle is given careful consideration by the truck manufacturers and the correct tire size is carefully estimated. The original tires being used.

The service rendered by solid tires, it is pointed out, is largely dependent on average user's requirements and will give satisfactory service as long as the vehicle is operated and loaded to its normal rated capacity. If either the vehicle speed or its load exceeds this normal rate some change must be made in tire equipment, either a change in tire type or an increase in tire size to take care of the extra demands made on the tires.

General road conditions should come in for a fair amount of consideration, for if they are generally poor the impact forces generated by the load suddenly dropping into road depressions or operating over road obstructions will tend to lead to early tire failure unless the vehicle is amply tired in withstand such increased impact loads.

MOTOR PROGRESS DEPENDS UPON ACCESSORY MAKERS

By H. L. HERSHEY,
Colonel Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association.

AS an automobile year 1922 exceeded the remote hopes of 1921. The manufacturers of parts and equipment have also made a large contribution to the year's progress. The real improvements in motor transportation are made through adjustments and adaptations that may not be detected by the casual observer.

More and more the public is looking under the hood. There will always be an interest in the more fashionable and fastidious features of the motor car. It will be a sad day when the human equation is forgotten in automobile construction, but the fact remains that efficiency and endurance are the things that count, and these factors depend on the constituent units of the car more than on anything else.

This is the day of the specialized car. The phrase "assembled car" is no longer fair or accurate.

By use and attention the public has learned to make the distinction, and there is great significance in this for every branch of the industry, and for the motoring millions of America. The phrase "assembled car" connotes parts and accessories tacked together; the specialized car means sound engineering technique and concentration on the best quality materials, parts and accessories, fitted, adjusted and designed with unremitting vigilance and craftmanship.

It is a commonplace to say that the automotive industry is no longer merely making cars and trucks, but selling transportation. But we can carry this generalization a step further. The more advanced parts makers look beyond the narrow limits of their own particular specialty. They are not content with making axles, frames, spark plugs and wind shields; they are viewing their business in terms of efficiency and comfort for the motorist. They are selling swift transportation and the freedom of the open road.

Personally, I feel that the orthodox optimistic outlook at show time, with its pompous and effusive "record-breaking" figures, has been rather overdone.

I speak only of what I know from first-hand experience and official information. In the Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association there are 65 makers of parts and equipment. From visits at their factories, from talks with their executives and from letters and authentic business reports, I know that the overwhelming majority of these companies had a sound and successful year in 1922. I know that they expect 1923 to show a continuation of this tendency. I know that they expect 1923 to show a continuation of this tendency, but now business.

In the year just concluded the car and truck makers produced approximately 2,300,000 vehicles, and the total wholesale value of this output is conservatively estimated at more than a billion and a half dollars. A substantial part of this amazing production was made by unit and equipment manufacturers. In addition, to get a fair picture of our branch of the industry, there must be added the replacement business on parts and appurtenances, which will probably run to about $750,000,000.

The Motor and Accessory Manufacturers' Association is entering 1923 with a larger and more representative membership roster than ever before in its eighteen years' history. Credit conditions are strong, and marked by unshaken confidence in the continued expansion of the industry, not along sensational boom lines, but along the path of steadily increasing usefulness to the world, industrially and socially.

MOTOR TRADE DOINGS.

F. W. FENN, Secretary of the Motor Truck Committee, National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, recently made an address before the motor transport students in the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University on the diversified fields in which motor transport is playing an important part.

The Lexington car agency has been reorganized by the election of Frank B. Ansted as President of the Lexington Motors Company of New York and Major Ray Hibbleton, Vice President and General Manager. The offices and salesrooms remain in the Fisk building.

The Stratton-Bliss Company, Dodge Brothers dealers, have designed a distinctive four-passenger coupé, mounted on Dodge Brothers chassis. It is custom built throughout and is on exhibition at the Stratton-Bliss showrooms, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street.

The Motor Wheel Corporation of Lansing, Mich., manufacturer of wood wheels for motor cars, and builder of Truax steel wheels, has purchased from the Detroit Pressed Steel Corporation the trade-mark and good-will of Disteel wheels.

Jamey J. Hunt, local distributor of Rickenbacker cars, has received word from the factory that plans have been made to treble the 1922 output of 3,000 cars.

W. F. Robertson and John H. Stelling have organized the Robertson-Stelling Corporation with headquarters at 128 West Fifty-seventh Street, as the American home of the Voisin and De Dion Bouton automobiles for well-known French cars.

Associated Motor Industries, the merger of automotive plants in seven States, announced last Summer, has changed its name to National Motors Corporation. Chicago will be the headquarters of the corporation. The new National light six was exhibited for the first time at the New York show, and a production of 30,000 is contemplated for 1923.

Distribution of Bridge carburetors has been taken by the H. B. Shantz Company of 102 West Sixty-fourth Street, for Southern New York, Western Connecticut and Northern New Jersey.

J. H. Teague, export manager of the Stutz Motor Car Corporation, said more Bearcats were exported last year than in 1921, considerable gains being made in Australia, South Africa, Great Britain and Sweden.

The Diamond T Motor Car Company of Chicago announces the appointment of Thomas C. Hinsley, Jr., as manager of the factory branch in New York City.

Announcement has been made by H. H. Rice, President of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, of the election of Lynn McNaughton, general sales manager, as Vice President of the company and a member of the Board of Directors.

One of the new cars of the year and which was exhibited at the recent show is the Barley. It is built by the same company that has made the Reutner car for many years and contains all of the stanch, sturdy qualities of the latter car. It is named for Albert C. Barley, President of the Barley Motor Car Company.

JAPAN BIG MOTOR USER.

JAPAN, according to W. T. Irvine, United States Automobile Trade Commissioner, in speaking at the export managers' convention of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce recently, is the leading motor car market of the Far East.

"Japan leads not only in consumption of motor vehicles, but in potentialities," he said.

"The automobile has made good progress in Japan, and the majority of the wealthy have their own cars, while the less fortunate are riding in motor buses and taxicabs, as the motor vehicle is proving that not only is it swifter than the leg-drawn two-wheeled carriage, but also more economical in distances exceeding one mile.

"There are in Japan approximately 10,000 usable motor vehicles, not including motor cycles. Of this figure, about 25 per cent. are trucks. More than one-third of these were imported during 1920 and 1921.

"It is now thought that hard-surfaced highways will be completed within two years between the major cities of Japan, and if this is realized it will be of great value to the use of automotive vehicles.

"An idea of progress in ideas in China may be gained from the fact that serious consideration has been given to the proposition to build a motor road on top of the Great Wall, or out of the material of the wall. The late city wall of Canton, which looked not unlike a section of the Great Wall, now serves as a top surface for twenty-eight miles of highway over which motor buses and motor cars are running."

RUSSIAN INVENTED HELICOPTER

WORD from Dayton that the first successful helicopter in history had been built there and put through a satisfactory test at McCook Field on Dec. 18, has been followed by a second "flight" of four feet, carrying two persons. This new flying machine was invented and built under the supervision of Dr. George de Bothezat, Russian inventor, by the United States Air Service division at an estimated cost of $[illegible].

By a coincidence the flight of the helicopter which marked its entrance into flying circles was made nineteen years ago one day after the announcement that the Wright brothers had taken to the air in a plane. Aviation records show that the first successful flight was made on Dec. 17, 1903.

Major Thurman H. Bane, former commandant of McCook Field, now retired, piloted the helicopter during the first flight. Although the initial flight was of short duration, officials pointed to it as significant of the fact that the principle of the helicopter has been proved. Altitude and endurance records will be attempted soon, the inventor announced.

Construction of the helicopter began in July, 1921. After it had been assembled high canvas screens were drawn around the entrance of the large hangar where the work was carried on, and the machine brought outside, where final adjustments were made.

Fifty-three trial flights were made with the plane during the two months before the announcement of its success. The majority of these flights took place in the presence of a few officials at McCook's Field between darkness and midnight and early in the mornings. The record-making flight was witnessed by a large number of air service officers and aeronautical experts.

The helicopter was constructed from plans drawn by the inventor. The necessity of constructing a number of varied and intricate working models before beginning construction of the plane was eliminated by following Dr. de Bothezat's plans.

The weight of the helicopter, according to information made public by its inventor, is 1,600 pounds when in flying condition. The plane is propelled by a 120 horsepower motor. The total blade area of 900 square feet is used to lift the machine in flight. There are four propellers, each having six blades. The diameter of the propellers is twenty-five feet.

The plane is described as being capable of rising vertically in the air and hovering over one spot. The descent is made straight downward. It can travel horizontally as well as vertically, and will glide to earth without danger in case engine trouble is encountered during a flight. It has one-third the windage of an average airplane.

"The first flight of the de Bothezat helicopter was about two minutes and the highest altitude reached was ten feet," said the inventor. "The ascent was directly upward and every gentle and descent was made without the slightest outside assistance. The whole flight was steady and the landing very smooth. In the air it demonstrated the highest grade of inherent stability.

"In order to appreciate the full meaning of this performance it is well to remember that the first airplane flight made by the Wright brothers on Dec. 17, 1903, lasted only 59 seconds, and the airplane was launched on its flight by a special launching device invented by the Wright brothers. It also is interesting to note that the city of Dayton, birthplace of the first successful airplane, has now produced the first helicopter.

"The helicopter was built at McCook Field without any preliminary tests. Its behavior in the air demonstrated what important results can be had."

The inventor of the de Bothezat helicopter, who is an international figure in aeronautical and scientific circles, has been interested in aviation for fifteen years. He has published books on scientific subjects for forty years and is author of the first book on airplane mechanics, published in Paris, France, in 1911. Dr. de Bothezat has invented airplane and gyroscopic apparatus and designed mathematical and aeronautical instruments. Many of these are in use at McCook Field at the present time.

"The helicopter will not replace but will complete the airplane," Dr. de Bothezat concluded, in summing up the practical benefits of his contribution to the flying world.

Photographic Exhibition at Geneva.

GENEVA'S International Exposition of Photography is to be held at the Palais Electoral from May 11 to 21, and will comprise three sections—professional photographers, amateur photographers and former professional employers and employes and professional employes actually in service.

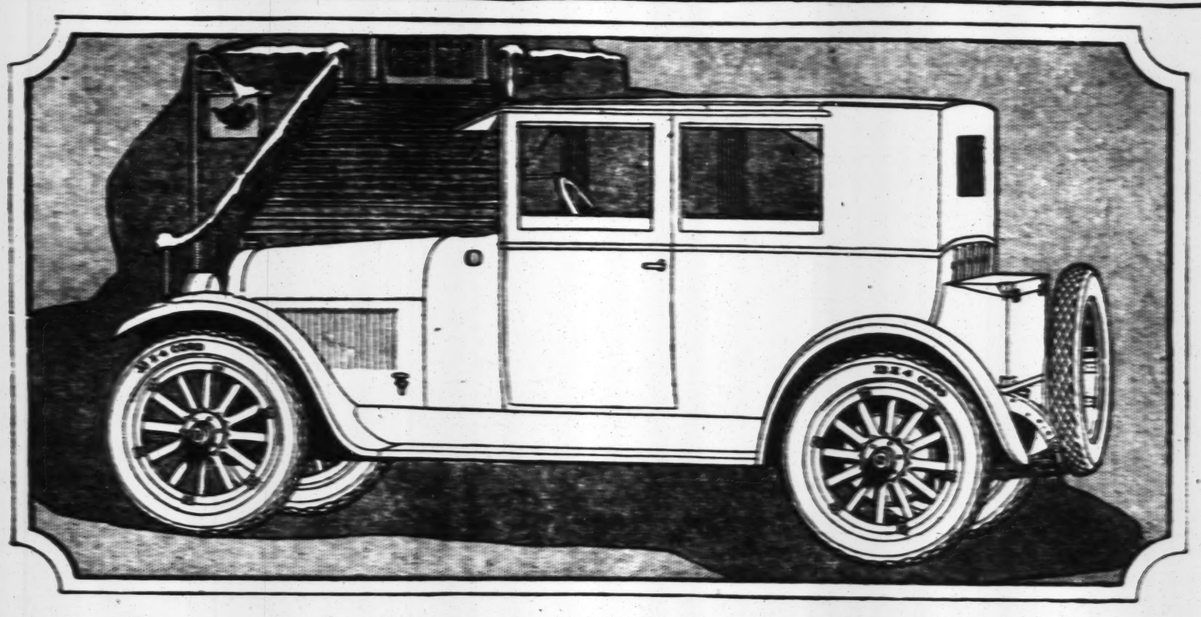
In addition to the three main sections, a historical exposition, dedicated to the memory of Daguerre, will be organized in the reception room of the Council of State, and a fourth, comprising all materials relating to scientific documentary and military photography, is contemplated.

Cheap Travel for Britons.

BRITISH traveling societies have been granted a reduction of 30 per cent. in the ordinary passenger fares by French, Italian and Belgian railways, while the Swiss railways offer 25 per cent. less than the regular rates. This was authorized at a recent conference in Genoa between railway administrations of the countries named above and the British Ministry of Transport.

NASH

Unusually Attractive Time-Payment Plan



$1275
f. o. b. factory

Four-Cylinder Carriole
Five Passengers

WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION
Distributors
Showroom:
Broadway, near 65th St.
New York City

SIX PRICES

Five-Passenger Touring	$1240
Seven-Passenger Touring	1390
Seven-Passenger Sedan	2250
Five-Passenger Sedan	2040
Coupe	1890
Roadster	1210
Sport Car	1645
Four-Door Coupe	2090

f. o. b. Kenosha

FOUR PRICES

Five-Passenger Touring	$ 935
Roadster	915
Sedan	1445
Coupelet	1275
Sport Car	1295

f. o. b. Milwaukee

A Special Display of the New Nash Carriole

Today we announce a special display, all this week, of the Nash Carriole.

This wonderful car was first disclosed to the New York public at the Motor Show.

It marks a far step beyond all previous standards of four-cylinder performance.

Here is a silky flexibility, a wealth of vigorous power, a smoothness, and a quietness that give the Carriole equal rank with high-priced cars of more than four cylinders.

We are well within the bounds of literal truth when we say that you will find the new Nash Carriole a real revelation.

Just take the car yourself and thirty minutes in traffic or on any road you choose will prove its downright superiority over any other four in the field.

Come in at once for our shipment is a limited one.

Nash Service *Keeps* a Nash *Owner* Sold

One vital reason for the abiding satisfaction of a local Nash owner is to be found in the outstanding type of service we render.

Resolved that the initial enthusiasm in a Nash shall be carried throughout its long life, we take exceptionally thorough measures to keep each Nash owner constantly pleased with his investment.

As a result, you will find that Nash owners in New York invariably buy another Nash when they need a new car.

And this, after all, is the strongest endorsement that can be given either the car or the organization that backs it.

These Dealers Sell NASH Products

METROPOLITAN
BOROUGHS
L. A. D. Motor Corp., 1651 Bedford Ave.
Kraus Motor Co., Inc., 1111 Flatbush Ave.
Excelsior Auto Sales, 40 Ave. A and 103 E.
Gaskin, Schmitt & Dwyer Co., Corona, L. I., 107 Forest Ave., Ridgewood
Highland Garage Motors Co., 1740-42 Bushwick Av.
WESTCHESTER
R. & F. Motors Corp., 2227 Jerome Ave.
BRONX
Nash Motor Corp., 2455 Grand Concourse
Commerce Service & Supply, Inc., 2006 Longwood Ave., Intervale Garage, Inc., 841 East 163d St.
JAMAICA
Nash Queens Motor Corp.
LONG ISLAND CITY
Jackson and Webster Aut. Corp.
STATEN ISLAND
Oliver Garage, Inc., 1387 Richmond Terrace
NEW YORK
ALBANY
Albrecht-Nash, Inc.
AMSTERDAM
The McCoy-Nash Motor Corp.
BATH-ON-HUDSON, L. I.
Bayside-Nash Motor Co., Inc.
BINGHAMTON
Chas. Sauter.
CANTON
Hansen & Bird
CATSKILL
Clover Garage, Ltd.
CORNING
John J. Cunningham.
COBLESKILL
Sullivan Motor Co.
DELMAR
Palmer & Dickman.
FLUSHING, L. I.
Jackson & Palmer Aut. Corp.
GLEN COVE
Landing Motor & Supply Co.
GLENS FALLS
Adirondack-Nash, Inc.
GLOVERSVILLE
Forest Street Garage.
HAGAMAN
Gravely Garage.
HAMILTON
G. de Primus.
HEMPSTEAD
Kline's Garage.
HUDSON
Union Garage, Ltd.
HUNTER
Walter T. Lansingh.
LITTLE FALLS
Adams-Nash Motor Sales.
MALONE
Central Motors Co.
MENDELA
Lake Mahopac Motor & Supply Co.
MONTICELLO
Hamilton Motor Co.
MT. VERNON
Nash Motor Sales.
MT. KISCO
Frank J. Hughes, Jr.
NEW ROCHELLE
George E. Garvin, Inc.
NIAGARA
Sullivan Motor Co.
PENN YAN
Taylor & Wilson.
PLATTSBURG
Lake Champlain Motors Co.
ROCHESTER
Walter-Nash Sales Co.
PORT CHESTER
Pilot's City Garage.
PORT HENRY
E. J. Petty.
PORT JEFFERSON
Nassau Auto.
POUGHKEEPSIE
The Quality Motor Co.
RED HOOK SPRINGS
Joseph C. Schmidt.
RIVERHEAD
Cardinal Motor Sales Co.
ROCKAWAY PARK
The Rockaway Auto Co.
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.
Nash Motor Sales of Rockville Centre.
ROME
Rome-Nash Motor Co.
ROSLYN, L. I.
Cross Roads Garage, Inc.
SCHENECTADY
Johnson-Teague Motor Corp.
SHERRILL
Sherrill Garage.
SHERRILL
Chaffee R. Carlisle.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Wm. S. Jones.
SUFFERN
R. H. Vanderbilt.
TROY
George F. Smith.
UTICA
Nash-Utica Motor Co.
WHITE PLAINS
Wm. A. Berk, Inc.
YONKERS
Nash Westchester Corp.
NEW JERSEY
BELMAR
Belmar Auto Co., Inc.
BOUND BROOK
Richards & Hunt.
ELIZABETH
Newton A. Barnett.
ENGLEWOOD
Bertram-Miller.
FREEHOLD
Belmar Auto Co.
HACKENSACK
Nash-Burgess Corp.
JERSEY CITY
Nash Sales Corp.
MONTCLAIR
John Brennan.
MORRISTOWN
Nash Motor Sales Co.
NEWARK
Nash Newark, Inc.
NEW BRUNSWICK
De Angelis Brothers.
ORANGE
Nash Orange Co.
PASSAIC
Atlas Motors Corp.
PATERSON
The Hickson-Nash Motors Corp.
PERTH AMBOY
Thompson Motors Co.
PLAINFIELD
Thompson Motors Co.
RIDGEWOOD
Nash-Burgess Corp.
SOMERVILLE
Chambers Auto & Cycle Co.
VINELAND
The Wheeler Motors Company, Inc.
WEST NEW YORK
E. Gherardi.
CONNECTICUT
BRIDGEPORT
John C. Hudson, Inc.
DANBURY
Thomas H. Cole.
NEW HELFORD
L. N. Dunning.
SHELTON
Shelton Garage.
SOUTH NORWALK
S. L. Bennett.
STAMFORD
Nash Sales Co.
TORRINGTON
Barber & Lawton.
WEST HAVEN
Edw. Cartwright.
WINSTED
A. D. Trotian.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS

Observations and Comments of Many Men of Many Minds Upon a Variety of Current Topics of General Interest.

The Agricultural South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 14 there appeared a letter from L. Hinkle Robbins, Prattville, Ala., on the "high cost of cotton farming," in which your correspondent was very much disturbed about the scarcity of negro labor on the farms in Alabama. I find the greater part of my life within fifteen miles of the plantation owned by your Alabama correspondent. I remember when every Black Belt plantation was filled with negroes, and the owner of the farm lived in town and rented practically all of the crop made on the plantation by the negro tenant; that was a system under which nothing was produced but cotton and the fertility was actually depleted by a one-crop system managed by a long-distance owner. The cotton planter made his fortune out of the negro and not out of cotton.

I live in a county that has 20,000 less negroes than it had ten years ago. Ten years ago there were few good roads, no good schools and no community spirit in this county, and agricultural wealth was confined to the few. Today this county enjoys the best system of public roads and the most complete system of rural schools to be found in the entire United States. With not more than one-third the acreage in cotton the agricultural wealth of the county is much greater than under the cotton peonage system. Farms are being watered by the natural fertility and dairy products alone now amount to more than the total cotton crop. * * * When the Black Belt has home-owning, hoeing, Liberty loving white families living in comfortable homes on the farms which were formerly given over to the cotton peonage, then Alabama and the South will become what nature intended—the greatest agricultural portion in all the world.

JESSE B. HEARON.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1923.

Views of Religion.

* * * The majority of men and women cannot be expected to feel drawn toward a religion which demands belief in miracles and superstitions, nor in clergymen who are too bigoted and narrow-minded to think for themselves. The great war taught the world the real worth of religion, and without any doubt the clergymen and chaplains who served over there with the deepest benefit to humanity were men who think for themselves and for humanity, and have the infinite courage of their convictions. Men of this sort are the ones who are able to reach the souls of the majority, who are able to reach down into the mire and redeem the fallen souls, and, moreover, they are the ones who are able, through their own convictions and their own reasonable, practical and human faith in a supreme God as a Father over all of us, to keep religion alive in those where they have helped. Why is religion as a whole propelled by more women than men? Because men as a whole will not accept on faith whatever is handed out to them to believe, and because men do not ever go to church to see and be seen in their Sunday best. If they go it is because the pastor of the parish is a man, and a human man, whose mind has been called upon in the expression of his profession, and who strives to make religion and his church and his faith answer the crying need of each individual human soul. We all want religion, faith and belief, even those who never enter a church have, I believe, deep down in their immortal hearts a desire for these things, but the trouble is that in the church there are so few, so very few clergymen who can stand up under the acid test of an ordinary man's good, hard common sense, reason or call it what you will. * * * The world needs religion today more than it has ever needed it before, but the day is past when superstitions and fanciful beliefs can carry any weight.

A. L. R.

Manhasset, L. I., Jan. 22, 1923.

Our Girls.

* * * Here is another mother who agrees with Mrs. Robert E. Speer. I even go further and say that day by day in every way our girls are getting better and better. My mother was away at the age of 15 years and 9 months, and was married and I (the first born of that union when my mother was less than 17 years) was married when I was 17 years and 9 months old. Now I have two daughters, 18 and 20 years old, and neither of them even thinking of marriage. Among my own friends I can see girls who are a great improvement on their mothers. I think the trouble lies with their mothers. Instead of never telling the young people how good they were, * * * Why not encourage the thousands of good girls instead of always blaming them all when one makes a mistake? Old Mike made a mistake, too.

E. G. M.

Astoria, L. I., Jan. 24, 1923.

How Germany Could Pay.

* * * Suppose payment is hard for Germany. Punishment is usually hard. * * * It is hard for her, yes, but for them impossible, and the hardship does not approach within a hundred degrees the privation the French are enduring and will be forced to. If their industries are further crippled by lack of the coal due them as a measure of reparation. The per capita tax in Germany is considerably less than that of France. This tells its own story. There are huge stores of private wealth in Germany as yet untapped. An income tax such as that to which we ourselves submit—a heavy tax on beer and wine—a curtailment in the national habit of over-eating—the disposal of nationally owned works of art from some of the galleries, may sufficient to pay for the libraries and historical buildings of Louvain—these are only a few of the resources which Germany could tap if she honestly wanted to live up to her contracts and make restitution. In the matter of works of art, the United States would furnish a market for the galleries of Dresden and Berlin and they would not be lost to the world as were the treasures ruthlessly destroyed by Germany. * * *

ARTHUR ROCKWOOD WALKER.

New York, Jan. 21, 1923.

The Lack of Christianity.

* * * I believe that our churches are not measuring up to their obligations and opportunities. I believe that many clergymen are afraid to preach as they should, because of the prominent men in their congregations. I believe that most church members entertain a very sub-standard estimate of what Christianity demands of us in the every-day matters of life. * * * It is not Christianity, but the lack of it, that is the cause of all the trouble in the world today. If each of us were loving God and our neighbor as we are commanded to do, we would find ourselves living in a much different and better world.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 22, 1923.

Justifiable Homicides.

* * * Homicides in these forty-eight States almost every year reach the appalling total of between eight and nine thousand. I believe that this record would be considerably reduced if it was left to the decision of juries to bring in a verdict of manslaughter when the evidence in their opinion is not sufficient to convict of murder. * * *

This would prevent those who confess killing in self-defense from getting free from all punishment. If this class of criminals were made to understand that a sentence of from ten to twenty years in prison for given cases is manslaughter, there would be fewer * * * "justifiable homicides."

J. B. REED.

New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

An Interpretation.

In your editorial column Sunday, Jan. 21, in "The New Religion," this sentence occurs: "The promise of Christianity is that we are all miserable sinners." This sounds like the Bluey, but I do not find it in the teachings of Jesus. The promise of Christianity, as I understand it, seems to be—one Master,—that we are all children of our Father who is in the heavens, and are called to uphold the dignity of the family by a generous and even prodigal interpretation of one's social obligations. He sets nothing less than the perfection of a father who deals with men after the nobility of his own nature, rather than their deserving, as the idea toward which men should strive. In the Judaic legislation sin was a disobedience of the law as Paul has written, in the idealism of sonship of the teaching of Jesus the emphasis is on the sentiment of a relationship. Duty is first psychic and is embodied in an open-hearted, teachable type rather than a correct and regulated behavior. It is time that this popular misconception of Christianity should give place to readjustment in accord with the recorded words and the personal type of Jesus himself.

F. D. BOGLESTON.

Park Ridge, N. J., Jan. 21, 1923.

Origin of Dance.

* * * I quote from an advertisement: Fancy pocket flasks came into popularity in this country early in the nineteenth century. Some have the American eagle; some were ornamented with the head of Washington and some with the head of Taylor. In 1840 log cabin designs in dark brown and green glass came into use. These were at the height of popularity during the "hard cider" campaign of 1840 and were made for a Philadelphia distiller named E. C. Boon. They became known as "boon" bottles, and the world was in concern until July, 1923, nearly eighty years, when it was supplanted by "bunch" and "white mule." * * * E. G. S.

Indianapolis, Jan. 24, 1923.

A London Flower Girl.

* * * The beautiful tribute London paid to Fanny Collins, the flower girl, made me ask, Would we, too, in our "busiest hour" here in America, pause for a brief moment to mourn for one who was a mere nonentity?

GRACE W. BOOKER COOLEY.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 19, 1923.

As to Miracles.

As one who has spent thirty-five years or more in the practice of general medicine, especially in the branches of neurology, psychiatry and abnormal psychology, I feel impelled to make some observations upon the discussion now going on among certain members of the clergy as to the credibility of the so-called miracles of the New Testament, which from the beginning of Christianity have profoundly influenced the lives of millions of men during the succeeding centuries down to the present day.

Some few of these men, such as the Rev. Percy Grant, seem to take it for granted that science has eliminated from serious thinking everything that does not conform to the world of matter and force, and human experience as the average man is aware of it. It does not seem to occur to these men how dogmatic and narrow some leaders in some branches of science have been, and are certain to be, because they are human, and because their field of research is very narrow. John Tyndall was once such man, and Thomas Huxley another. There are others today equally learned in their specialties and equally dogmatic. * * *

The same power that brought out of a blazing sphere of gas a human race, can bring to pass any of these minor events we call miracles. Among my patients I have met with cases of telepathy, of double personality, of distant psychic events which were to me astonishing to me as were similar cases to the Disciples. A man meeting along the ordinary paths of life may see nothing about him but matter and force, but, even so, if he reads his Hamlet, he will find there the expression of belief that even atoms have feeling and will. Science and invention and discovery have given much to man, but as a rule, to medicine at least, the solution of one problem opens up half a dozen others to be solved. In Christianity as taught by its founder, we have the solution of the chief woes that at present afflict the human race. The most serious at its founder, or to indulge in the Christian theory, most of ills in life. Does there, I ask, exist any other theory that does so?

FREDERICK T. HOYT, M. D.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 22, 1923.

PATRIOTISM AND THE JEWS

No Question as to Earlier Generations in America as With the Mass of Russian Jews Who Still Remain Foreigners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Frank L. Swash, citing many cases of conspicuously patriotic action on the part of American Jews during the early portion of our national history, is a most striking case of irrelevance to the charges it professes to offset. The "anti-Semitic" propagandists are not saying that the American Jews, or rather Americans of Jewish faith, in the early days of our nationhood, were lacking in patriotism. They are asserting very definitely that the present mass of Jewish Russians residing in America and a large portion of their American offspring, are so filled with illusions about "being a separate nation" and so full of loyalty to a theoretical "Hebrew national home" that they are perforce unable to be thoroughly loyal Americans.

The older American Jews—those whose members came over either in Colonial times, early national times, or even as late as the Civil War, never considered themselves and do not today consider themselves to any noticeable extent, as other than a separate, independent, religious sect, exactly as do the Quakers or the Mennonites. They have not held aloof from the national life; they have not cultivated a "Jewish culture" alien to our growing national civilization; they do not even restrict themselves to marriage within their own Church any more strictly than Presbyterians or Episcopalians. They are, in short, Americans of Jewish faith.

But the huge mass of Hebrew Russians collected in New York since 1880, and more lately in Boston and Chicago also, has remained a separate element, not merging into the national life of this country, as did the Irish, and Germans and Bohemians, and not contributing the general civilization of the country their own peculiar gifts as do these other groups, in the form of Hebrew they have perpetuated a species of what are rightly denounced in 1918, and 1920, as "hyphenism."

The Russian Jews, the American Jews of German descent, and the American Jews of Iberian descent, are three groups which have exactly as much in common as the Americans of Italian, Irish and Spanish descent. They have a common religious affiliation. They are not even members of the same race. The Jewish Encyclopedia is my authority for stating that there is evidence, as shown in the articles on "Intermarriage," "Conversion," and "Race Purity of," to show that the Jews are far from being a "pure Semitic race"; that the Jews of Germany are overwhelmingly Teutonic in race; that the Russian Jews are largely Slavic; that the whole idea of calling the Jews a race is neither more nor less than a superstition.

The "nationalistic" and Zionist attitude of the Russian Jews in this country has had the effect in the last twenty-five years of making the American people regard the Jews as essentially aliens and foreigners. That is the attitude which is back of the anti-Jewish trend in many of our colleges today. That is the attitude which has led to the charges of lack of patriotism among the Jews.

In increasing numbers the Americans of Jewish faith have found it necessary to choose as between the faith of their ancestors and the claims of their American nationality. They have faced the issue and decided, in increasing numbers, that their American nationality comes first, and that, if necessary, they will sacrifice the ancient faith, no longer a living spiritual reality to them, in order not to be de-Americanized. By intermarriage into other Churches, by transfer of religious allegiance to the more liberal Evangelical Churches, they are quietly losing themselves from the stream of American national life. The case of the family of a well-known Jewish minister in this city, who died some twenty years ago, is illustrative. His own son married a Christian; of the grandchildren by his two daughters who married Jews, three out of the four married Christians; both the stepchildren of another of his sons married Christians. The two sons of one of the Jewish ministers I knew before the first decade of this century, in this country have both married out of the Jewish Church. The cases might be multiplied indefinitely. I might even cite the case of a grandchild of a rabbi who was for some years engaged in foreign missionary work under the Congregationalists.

In these facts we, as loyal Americans, should see cause for rejoicing. They go to show that, after two or three generations in America, Jewish clannishness and exclusiveness breaks down, and the American of Jewish parentage turns his abilities from anti-American ends into the current of national life, to the gain of the nation. Now if we can have a surcease of the huge tide of immigration for a generation, the American name will be able to absorb into its national life the Jewish Russians already here, and their descendants, and will be the gainer by their contributions to the national life. The solution of the problems that worry the Jews lies in the restriction of immigration, in the acceptance of the fact that the Jews are not a "nation" or "race," and in their becoming so thoroughly a part of the American nation that their Church will have the same standing in the minds of the American people as any other sect of equal size, such as the Campbellites or Lutherans.

STEPHEN GOTTHEIL RICH.

New York, Jan. 24, 1923.

UNDESIRABLE FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is becoming increasingly evident to bank economists that the unrestricted immigration of undesirable foreigners will have important and far-reaching effects upon the economic situation in this country within a comparatively short period. Heretofore the ingress of aliens has been immaterial, but now that foreign population in effect exceeds 30 per cent. the influence of their economic system is being felt in many lines of business. American-born citizens of three or four generations back can not easily conform to the hard-shell economic methods that have been the heritage of foreigners for countless generations, and, as it is now a case of the survival of the fittest, it is up to Americans to protect themselves from the financial plans of foreign methods.

It is only too evident that the methods of foreigners are harsh and unscrupulous, acting not only toward Americans but to their own classes alike. These methods and their accumulating wealth are disturbing the American morals and in place of the American character we have an indefinable conglomerate that changes with each appreciable influx of immigrants. Foreigners seek but advantage, and waste no sentiment on Americans in any degree whatever. The class that comes to this land have been subjected to harsh treatment in their native lands and carry the influence with them.

The interest that bankers have in this subject obviously relates to changed relationships in economic procedure in dealing with this country. We can no longer shut our eyes to the vital importance of this issue regardless of the claim of employers of labor on a large scale. Look at the great enterprises that have passed to men of foreign birth, and at the fast disappearing influence of old-stock Americans and then wonder at some of the vacillating ideas concerning the true principles that have sustained the great American morale. America can not survive an alien esprit de corps.

SYDNEY G. SHERWOOD.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1923.

TO IMPROVE THE CALENDAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I try to save the time of your letter writers by recording the following result of the International Fixed Calendar League and other efforts to improve the calendar? Every international congress or international chamber of commerce held since 1908 has urged that "It is desirable to establish an international fixed calendar." At the October, 1922, meeting of the American section it was decided to urge upon the international chamber the convocation of an official international congress to consider the reform of the calendar, the Select Commission in Paris having reported as the result of its international investigations: "There can be no doubt that this international conference will arrive at a satisfactory result and will adopt a solution that can be accepted by all concerned."

The main purpose is to equalize the months in accordance with the universal seven-day week (now regulating affairs throughout all nations) by inserting a new month (Sol) between June and July, known as Leap Day. Leap Day is inserted between February and March in leap years. All months to be four weeks long. Those thirteen months to comprise fifty-two weeks of the year, with three hundred and sixty-fifth day added, as the twenty-ninth day of the shortened December, for which the name "Year Day" is suggested.

"Year Day" and "Leap Day" to be known by those exceptional names and to be international holidays without week-day name, but calendared and used as the twenty-ninth days of their months, whose last week would thus include that eighth day, which could be used as a Sunday, just as the early Christians observed the Jewish Sabbath and used the seventh day as Sunday.

Thus the four complete weeks in every month would gear permanent week-day names to their respective twenty-eight dates. The day of the week would indicate the day of the month. All times for meeting and spending would be equal.

The need for equal months quartered by the week regulating all affairs has been so increasingly felt with each advancing year that the men whom the League will select as its delegates to the international conference will surely meet that need when they make final recommendations to all Governments in their draft bill for ratification by their Legislatures, as was done when "standard time" was established through the Washington conference forty years ago.

MOSES B. COTSWORTH.

New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is nothing more urgently needed at this moment in connection with this most unwelcome but quite unavoidable problem of divorce, than some guidance which shall have in it moral and religious principle, and yet shall be more nearly adequate to the facts than is the rigid non possumus set forward by a section—for it is only a section—of the Christian Church.

What I wish to say is that it is deplorable, and will be disastrous, if, turning from the rigid ecclesiastical principle, the nation feels at liberty to recast the laws of marriage on no kind of principle at all, and for merely the sliding scale of what for the moment is desirable. It is the function of the Christian intelligence and conscience to offer guidance here, and to draw together in a common effort to investigate and determine how the principles of the Christian religion ought to find expression in the marriage laws of a Christian State.

The guiding principle seems to me this: Christianity (as well as Judaism and other religions) in building up the ideal of sacred permanence of marriage, is against everything which makes the frustration of this futile. It is against all devices for "putting asunder," even when a marriage may be impaired.

One other consideration is that this question is not primarily, or even mainly, of the unhappiness of two individuals, to be settled by the presentation of hard cases. It is social, and it concerns the stability of the family, even more than the felicity of a husband or wife. One should honestly be sorry for individuals who are unhappy, and some cases are bitterly hard; but marriage is a basis of society and the unit of society is the family, even more than the individual. I write readily to emphasize any suggestion that the Christian mind has a real responsibility in this grave matter, so that the nation may not be left with only the alternatives of, on the one hand, an inadequate ecclesiastical prohibition, and, on the other, a non-religious and non-principled relaxation of something which is at the very foundation both of personal morality and of social stability.

MALCOLM E. SALE,

Assistant Director of Philosophy, Dep.

Sub-Department of Education, War Dep.

New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

BLACK MAMMY'S APOTHEOSIS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am quite a little in being said in favor of a "suitable" monument for the Black Mammy of yesterday in the Southland; a "reward" (they are calling it) for her faithfulness to them in their helpless babyhood, and later, their trying childhood. Just what would the Black Mammy say?

"Father Time, push back the curtains of the Past! Daughters of the Confederacy, look therein! Peter, ring dem bells! Angel Gabriel, swing wide dem pearly gates and page Mammy Lou for Missy Nelle Lee of Georgia!"

"Mammy Lou, Mammy Lou, your Marcus from 'Georgia'" calls out Gabriel.

"Yes-suh, yes-suh! Yeah Ah is, Marse Gabriel."

"Mammy Lou, don't you know me?" softly speaks the Mistress of plantation days. Dear old Mammy Lou opens her aprons arms and clasps her Missy tightly crooning, "Ma li'l Missy, all growed up to a woman, ma li'l Missy." Everything rumpled from the rocking of the nightingale in the lilac close by; the fat-assay bay of a hound on the trail of one of her own blood; the shrill last call of a daybird as he wings his pathways home; holding his mate fellow; the sere the twilight shadows casting grotesque forms upon the walls of Missy's bedchamber. Little head drooping upon her faithful bosom, soft, happy and at rest from the tiresome play; busy little feet and tiny little hands tired out. Memories brought into being—all passes rapidly in Mammy Lou's mind, while she croons lovingly to Missy Nelle.

Gabriel turns away; let us, too, leave them alone with their blessed, sacred moments as a whole.

"Mammy Lou, I've come all the way up here to tell you a wonderful thing," says Missy Nelle.

"Law, now, Honey, what's dat, huh?"

"We Daughters of the American Revolution are going to erect a beautiful and costly monument to your memory because you were faithful, good and true."

"Is dat a fact?" Well, now, Missy, is dat dat thing, what you'all and mahs'lf?"

"Yes, Mammy Lou."

"Chile, doan you'll go 'n spoil all dat money 'cause we was good 'n faithful 'n true. Dat wa'nt nuthin'. Jesus jes' touched us to be lak dat, dat's all, honey. But Missy, if you'all want de pinion of yo' Mammy 'bout yo'all showin' 'preciation, tell all dem Missys back dah to jes' treat dem we lef' behin' fa'r, quit bu'nin' 'em, quit bu'thin' dah feelin's; gin 'em a squar' deal, honey, dey's folks lak you'alls; spell ma race's name lak yo' do eberybody's.

"We was patient wid you'all, can't yo' be a li'l patient wid ma folks?" I wu'ked for yo' daddy by day 'n yo' good beer o' yo'all, dabe it? Dey talk 'bout 'n sol 'n 'n sol 'n 'n sol. I cried in de lonely hou 'n de night, honey, but I was good to yo' wa'n't I?

"Ma party li'l Jane, yo'all 'member huh? Party as a picker, wa'n't she? Ma of hen't broke wo' Mas' ma' huh, honey? Ma's why I'se heah home, suh. 'S happy wid ma sweet Jesus. Yo'all go back, honey, gin 'em ma love, 'n jes' tell 'em what I done tol' yo'all, honey.

"Ma loving lov, sweet Charlot," the liquid tones poured out of Mammy Lou's throat, and God's mighty Host caught up the echo, and our very hearts were torn asunder by the beauty and majesty of that heavenly choir; the gorgeous splendor of that band of angels dazzled our eyes; and away our souls, as they parted right and left, and Mammy Lou swept up the avenue of gold, back to the throne of God.

The Pearly Gates swung silently together and Missy Nelle Jones, as "We've come back to Jesus," and in Miss Nelle's memory is stamped the "indelible truth," that the Black Mammy of the South served, loved and died for them, in faith that her kith and kin would be regarded by a "square deal" and a "happy life," unspoiled by little n's and prejudices.

MAUDE NOOKS HOWARD.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1923.

AUTHORITY AND THE CREED

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The public statements of Bishop Manning and of Dr. Grant seem to approach a definite issue to be joined as to the status of the Apostles' Creed, so called, in the polity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To be sure the issue may be first clouded and then avoided. Such courses are not strange to controversies of this kind, but there are doubtless many among the clergy and laity who would rejoice to see this question clearly met.

There is much loose talk about creeds or lack of creeds. Though one does not doubt that Bishop Manning's position as to the Apostles' Creed is both definite and unwavering, he I 0 self has not contributed to clarity in an open letter to Dr. Grant, for he has so connected the Apostles' Creed with the ordination commitments of Dr. Grant as to imply that the latter had directly undertaken, at ordination, to make and to keep that document as his rule of faith so long as he remained a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Protestant thought early defined, by implications which are clearly present both in the Thirty-nine Articles and the ordination ceremony, the authority of the Apostles' Creed, or any creed. For Protestant thought a creed might be considered as a rule of faith in so far as it was found to have valid scriptural authority. Article VIII. is clearly based upon this theory. All of the definite ordination commitments clearly proceed themselves upon this premise. No creed is anywhere constituted in the service, though either the Apostles' or Nicene Creed is directed to be said as a usual part of the communion office.

Modern biblical criticism seriously affects this Protestant position. If all of the books of the New Testament, and all of the contents of the individual books, are to be considered as equally valid interpretations of the personality, career and intentions of Jesus, it is possible to make a case for the Apostles' Creed. But a case might be made for it for all of it would be differently judged by different persons.

If anything of modern New Testament critical analysis is to be accepted, the Church must definitely decide what and how much it will undertake to "hold" from this document as a rule of faith on the basis of the Protestant position.

There is, of course, another basis for the institutional authority of this creed, which biblical criticism does not touch. This is properly known as the catholic position. According to this theory the Church is the fountain of inspiration, from which both Bible and creed arose. As a matter of pure logic it would be consistent with this position to discard the whole Bible and retain such creeds as the Church saw fit. The consistency of this theory would, of course, amputate a part of the title of Bishop Manning's Church and perhaps the nobility of its members.

There is another position, the only one consistent with the actual constitution of the Church. It is one which regards the Apostles' Creed as a valued expression of Christian faith, which reached its complete formulation some twelve centuries ago, and may still remain for many Christians a natural and satisfactory personal expression of faith.

It may, conceivably, be true that those for whom it remains the natural formula of faith's expression are most deeply read in the heart of God's mysteries, but not even them are we justified in laying it down as a rule, according to which Christian fellowship is granted or denied. Only on the basis of elaborate and specious argument can it be held that Jesus Christ ever laid any such rule upon His followers. The most that can be said for the historical creeds is that they grew from genuine Christian experience, that He expected and intended that they should so grow, and that it took generations for them to emerge in the consciousness of even the most zealous Christians.

The most enthusiastic credulist can scarcely demand of those who wish to associate with him in institutional Christian fellowship, and crave the inspiration of communal Christian worship and life, that they begin their fellowship at a point which St. Paul himself gives no clear evidence of having reached during his wonderful prophetic experience.

NORMAN T. BOGGS,

Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Woodstock, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1923.

A UNIVERSAL RELIGION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your excerpt from the American Hebrew in Sunday's edition of The Times headed, "Looking Toward a Universal Religion," should be an inspiration to men of good will everywhere. How petty and pitiful the squabbles over doctrine and the quarrels about alleged heresies and the boasting of supposed "fundamentals" when contrasted with the splendid program of the embassies of a purified Judaism and a purified Christianity.

The spiritual and eternal truths of the prophets Isaiah and its offspring Christianity will indeed be Saxon in outside and the absence of catechisms in any particular case will be the indubitable mark that the matter in question is a non-essential.

But, does it not seem lamentable that when, for instance, the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati is proposing to include the study of the Greek New Testament in its curriculum, thus developing its splendid program of making this institution "the home of Bible study for all peoples," the Christian seminaries in many of them, even, alas, the Union Theological Seminary, famous as long for its devotion to the original languages of the Bible, have lowered the standard regarding the old requirement so that they no longer require the study of Hebrew; and the great majority of their graduates go out into the ministry without even a smattering of the language in which the Old Testament was written.

CHARLES S. FASSETT.

Union Theological Seminary, New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

INDEPENDENCE FOR TURKEY

A Nationalist Dream for a Non-Producing and Non-Self-Supporting Country Without the Help of International Money Lenders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An American educator, who has resided in Turkey for over a quarter of a century and who is regarded by the Turks as a champion of their cause, in a recent letter to a correspondent in America makes the following significant and curious observations:

"* * * When the necessity of combating Europe is removed, the Turks will find that there are dissensions within their own body which would tend toward breaking up the nation. It will not be long, also, before the Turks will realize very keenly the need of the Christian population which has been driven out. The Christians were the producers, the Turks the consumers, except for the Turkish peasantry engaged in agriculture, and they are rather shiftless farmers. Now it is a very serious question how long the new Turkish State can hold out and keep together under these conditions. * * *"

In 1912 I visited Constantinople, representing the so-called Chester project, and came into close relations with the members of the Turkish Ministry and with many Turkish leaders. My conclusion then was that, apart from the uniteness of the Turk to rule with justice and efficiency, Turkey could be kept in a state of artificial "independence" only through continuous foreign subsidies.

Turkey was not then, and can never be, a self-supporting nation. No nation is independent politically which is not independent economically. The Turks claim that their inability to create a self-supporting and progressive State, as well as their misrule, is due to the interference of the Powers. They forget, however, that from the day they won the battle of Kosovo, in 1389, to the Treaty of Kainardji, in 1774—that is, for nearly 385 years—they were secure from interference in their internal affairs. They also forget that the decadence of their power was primarily due to their oppressive and primitive rule. They were, as Freeman says, always "a nation of barbarians, encamped on the soil of Europe."

The European powers, in fact, have meddled in behalf of and at the request of Turkey. In 1856, and particularly in 1860, when, "his Highness the Sultan, having addressed himself to their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of all the Russias, to ask their support in the difficulties in which he finds himself by reason of the hostile proceedings of Mehemet Ali, his vassal (Mehemet's army had conquered Syria and Cilicia and was marching on Constantinople), difficulties which threaten the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the Sultan's throne," these fraidfulness powers intervened, saved Turkey from dismemberment and reserved to themselves the right to be "interested" in the welfare of the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

I need not now dwell upon the numerous instances when the powers intervened and saved Turkey from dismemberment, as in 1759, 1787, 1812, 1828, 1829, 1856, 1878 and 1912. It is not a debatable question that but for the support which Turkey received from the European powers for nearly two centuries the Turkish Empire would have broken up and the Christian populations would have secured their liberty.

In 1842 Turkey was unable to meet her governmental expenses, and called upon Europe for help. Also, in 1862, she could not meet the interest on her public debt, amounting to $237,000,000. Accordingly, with her full consent, the administration of the public debt was put under the control of her European economic independence. In 1912 her public debt amounted to $700,000,000. Her budget in that year was $172,000,000, and the estimated deficit was $65,000,000. The Turkish Finance Minister then told me that the annual deficit for the next five years would average $35,000,000, and expressed the "hope" that "Inshallah (by the help of God) it would be less thereafter—however, a vain hope. The Turkish public debt is now about $2,500,000,000. If one half of this amount is apportioned among the succession States, the interest on the balance and administration charges would exhaust all the revenues of new Turkey.

Nationalist Turkey, should she get all that she is now claiming, would have an area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000. The Greeks and Armenians, who were almost the sole producers, are now out. Can Turkey support herself under these conditions? A non-producing nation does not consume much and imports very little. Turkey cannot support the harbors and railways, which some ill-advised foreign capitalists are seeking to build. Her natural resources are insignificant, except agriculturally. In fact, the idea of great wealth in Turkish concessions is a chimera.

Turkey must submit to the conditions of international money lenders, and, in view of the well-known venality and inefficiency of her officials, she will never be able to secure economic independence nor survive for more than a few years. Her "national renaissance" is but a rhetorical figure.

VAHAN CARDASHIAN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1923.

WHAT FRANCE REALLY WANTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1914 German military strength was the menace to the world. We, in this country, were three years recognizing this. Today the danger is the destitution of Germany. England has realized this—that Europe has no economic use for an indigent slave State where Germany was. Do we, in America, creditors of Europe, realize it?

This is not a plea for Germany. Frenchmen who accuse us of turning our sympathies toward Germany do so in ignorance. There has never been a disposition in this country to forget the character and extent of France's title to compensation from her enemy. It is only a foolish and feeble minority, of sentimentalists who are induced by the self-pitying tears of the crocodile to overlook the work of his jaws. The divergence is not on a question of morality, it is on a practical point of economic policy. But the divergence is driving Europe to perpetual conflict while we stand by, smug in our ostrich-like isolation.

To those of us who have watched the evolution of the Poincaré reparations platform from its inception as a vituperative, journalistic campaign against the Clémenceau-Tardieu treaty thesis in the pages of "Illustration" to the present crisis, the whole affair appears like a sorry and pitiful piece of business. It is a case of a single, stubborn individual and a coterie of well-fed politicians, namely the bourgeoisie "Bloc National," running a nation to the brink of fresh catastrophe. And behind it all, if one knows anything of the present French governing clique, stands the all-powerful, awe-inspiring trinity of Loucheur-Schneider and Citroen, field marshals of France's industrialist imperialism. It is not reparations France wants. It is coal, iron and the metallurgical supremacy of Europe. That is the economic interpretation of recent events on the Rhine. It is that part of the Versailles Treaty the French want enforced.

This is not a question of faithfulness on one side or faithlessness on the other, but of possibilities and impossibilities which must come into collision unless the statesmen who interpret the treaty can find ways of harmonizing them. Experience must by now have taught practical men that, on any literal interpretation, a considerable part of the treaty conflicts with another considerable part, and that they are bound eventually to choose between them. We cannot at one and the same time destroy Germany economically and extract a huge indemnity from her. We cannot take from Germany Alsace-Lorraine, Upper Silesia and the Ruhr Valley, and expect her to continue to deliver vast quantities of coal or to produce on a scale that will satisfy the demand for reparation. We cannot keep tramping over her a vast indefinite demand and expect her to work in a business-like way to clear off her debt. We cannot expect Germany to put away her animosities and her militarism and at the same time pursue a policy which seems to threaten her with destruction. The demand that the treaty, and the whole treaty, shall be enforced with the same stress is a demand that water shall be made to run uphill. We are bound to choose, and the French themselves must choose, which parts we will enforce and which we will revise according to our knowledge and experience, and, as we were assured at the time, the treaty itself provides for this necessary revision and accommodation.

Does France want anything different? She wants, first of all, security, and she ought to have it. The problem for her is a very real one, and let us admit it, a very difficult one. For a generation or more she has lived under the constant threat of attack by a neighbor more powerful and much more populous than herself, and she has just suffered incredible horrors and been compelled to make intolerable sacrifices to avert the further, and, we believe, final, attack. The League of Nations, and still looks for salvation to the balance of power and the grouping of forces in such a way that she will be protected from the much more populous nation which, though defeated, still remains in her imagination a deadly menace. There is no American who does not think she ought to have this protection and would not willingly pledge it to her, so far as he is concerned, provided that her policy makes for peace and not for war. There, to be frank, lies the doubt which oppresses a good many Americans at the present moment. Though the more serious French newspapers disclaim it, there is undoubtedly a strong current of opinion in France which is opposed to the idea of reconciliation in Europe, which thinks that Germany can only be rendered innocuous by being destroyed economically and perhaps dismembered, and that security can only be purchased by force and fear. I do not think the people of America do not hold this opinion, and they do not believe that it is practicable permanently to destroy and dismember a people of the numbers and vitality of the German people. They think that this way, instead of promoting security for France, must increase her danger and the difficulty of insuring against it; and, having fought the war to destroy militarism, they are reluctant to endorse any policy which must, in their view, perpetuate it and even increase it. They should ask the French to join them in winding up the account with as little delay as possible and giving the new Europe at least an opportunity of settling down. If that failed, or if France were ever again exposed to the aggression of her German neighbor, she would never need to fear that American help would fall her; but Americans look to her to see at least that a better system is given a fair trial.

BURNET HERSHEY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1923.

VENEZUELA WANTS A CHANGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My country, Venezuela, is unquestionably going through a process of political regeneration. A redeeming thought seems to have taken complete possession of the people: Our system of government must be changed if we wish to better permanently our political condition. In this mental process, the change of ruler bears a secondary consideration. To illustrate this wholesome attitude of our people, we have only to think of the number of revolutionary attempts against Gomez that have failed, simply because the country is tired of revolutions and is today more interested in changing the system than the man. This pessimism, anti-revolutionary, is founded on the fact that for over one hundred years of supposed independence, we have been searching diligently for "a man" who would make it effective.

When many years ago W. Barry wrote "Experience has shown that the influence of the executive power, (in Venezuela) is able to subdue and absorb every other power, legislative or judicial," he gave the key to all our past and present political misfortunes. On the other hand, experience has also taught us that oligarchy can successfully govern an American country, as shown by Chilean history; and that one-man government, no matter how civilized, leads inevitably into anarchy, as proved by Porfirio Diaz's rule in Mexico.

In Venezuela, as everywhere else, the one-man Government has been a complete failure; and there is a certain basis of logic for the theory that an oligarchy might have been more suitable to the effective progress of the country; for its plurality would make it impossible for any of its members to exert unrestricted power. To do away with the notion of the providential or necessary man, has been the main object of our civic campaign of recent years; and, in order to weaken the one-man power in the Executive, efforts have been directed toward transforming it into a council of three or more members, in the place of the all-powerful President. Such step would not precisely involve the establishment of an oligarchy, for provisions could be introduced in our Constitution so that the personnel of the council should be systematically changed; but it would surely do away in a thorough manner with our disgraceful series of dictatorships.

The Latin race is learning from the Anglo-Saxon that a democracy is not such unless its Parliament or Congress exerts to the utmost its power of deliberation. Hence, in advanced Latin countries, like France and Italy, the Government is strictly parliamentarian; their Presidents and Kings are becoming as inoffensive as his Britannic Majesty; and the voice of the people, through their congressional representatives, is heard and felt as never before.

In dealing with countries of Spanish origin, we must not lose sight that, through force of habit, we are wont to make our rulers the greatest heroes of history; and they themselves, through the servile flattery showered upon them, end by believing and acting the part allotted them, making sure to get the lion share of the bargain. However, in any Hispanic American Republic where personalism flourishes, the weakening of the Executive through a plurality of its members is bound to bring conditions; for even on the score of flatteries alone these would naturally be scattered among them, which would make more difficult our exclusive possession of political honors here.

ALFONSO TREMAL.

Long Branch, Jan. 22, 1923.

PLIGHT OF THE FAMILY DOCTOR DESCRIBED BY A TOWN PHYSICIAN

High Cost of Education Making Profession Less Attractive, With Public Agencies Reducing Scope of the Work—Harder to Make a Living Than Ten Years Ago

By A. PETERSEN.

THE prestige of the physician and surgeon is nowhere what it was at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The year 1800 was the surgeon's golden year from all standpoints. Medicine lacks the romantic curve, as for yellow fever, and the public, spoiled by wonderful medical discoveries, has become more and more exacting. In the depths of its heart it bears a grudge against physicians because, notwithstanding the progress of science, people still die as our ancestors did in the Dark Ages. What the public wants is the physician's guarantee against death.

The New York State Department of Health reported in 1921 some 300 localities which had no doctor and that in 400 communities there was not a physician who had been out of college less than twenty-five years. Out of eighty-two applications for physicians from thriving villages and hamlets in New York, physicians were obtained for only half. The same situation exists in many other States. One town in New York raised a subsidy of $1,500 a year to keep its single physician. One of his patients, medical neighbors reported, a drive of fifteen miles to cover a territory which a few years ago had several physicians. Many rural districts today lack medical service easily obtainable of good quality and at a reasonable cost. The 7 year needs a competent doctor within easy driving distance of his home and one who will give service for a fair compensation.

The effect of standardization of medical colleges and education, although it has produced better trained men, has reached the stage where it shows in a decreased number of graduates. Many medical colleges are limiting the number of their students so as to give better instruction. Most of the recent graduates in medicine are not willing to begin practice in the country but go to the cities. The tendency today is toward post-graduate study and then to go out as specialists, for this means a larger income with less work and without the ruggedness of a general practice. The specialist has regular office and hospital hours and is usually free from evening interference with his social life.

Between 1911 and 1919, in the rural districts of New York there was a falling off of 400 doctors, or 12.6 per cent., although the population had gained 7 per cent. City comforts and larger advantages attract the graduates of medical colleges to the cities, leaving the country deserted. The World War gathered many doctors into army and navy service and after their discharge the attractions of the city made them fail to return to the country.

Hospitals Not Adequate.

Hospitals in the larger towns and cities do not take the place of a doctor for towns or rural communities. These places need resident physicians ready to care for minor emergencies, contagious and ordinary illnesses. The general practitioner, whether in the city or country, is the man who must continue to care for the majority of ordinary cases. The specialist and hospital cannot take his place. Inhabitants of rural districts do not want an elaborate system of bureaucratic State medical aid such as has been proposed. Both farmer and doctor will protest against any tendency which means paternalism.

A large proportion of the doctors in rural practice have been out of college not less than twenty-five years. This means that most of them obtained their education in the form of a high-school course or less, with two or three years in a medical high school, an education much less expensive than that of today, and a start at least five years earlier in getting an income. To get a medical education today requires four years in an ordinary college, four years more in a medical college, usually one or two years spent as interns in a hospital, and perhaps post-graduate study. After this comes the slow upbuilding of a practice.

Such an education has been estimated to cost $2,000 to $3,000 a year. Against this must be compared the income of men in other activities of life who begin earning immediately after leaving the high school or college. Figuring the above and counting interest, by the time a physician is ready on his feet with an income to cover of his expenses, he has an investment of from $20,000 to $30,000. This means an interest charge of about $1,800 a year. Besides the requirements of the medical college for a degree in medicine, the addition of a year as interns in a hospital, a fifth year is coming to the front as an essential for the degree of doctor of medicine or as a license to practice. Ten medical colleges and ten State licensing boards require this today.

As hospitals and medical colleges have come more and more under the control of non-medical men and lay organizations there apparently is a movement to lengthen the time required to obtain a degree of doctor of medicine and to increase the amount of ultra-scientific education required for a diploma. Another coming step in medical education is to limit the freedom and prestige of the legally licensed physician to practice the various branches of medicine and surgery under the plea that to properly train himself as a specialist a physician must have an additional and special training. Perhaps here has entered the cunning hand of the present groups of specialists to limit competition, helped by those who strive for the last iota of possible education.

In former days the specialist was developed from the general practitioner group by the natural process of experience along special lines, aided by periods of post-graduate work. No training is so desirable for the future specialist as a few years' work in general practice. Thus the up-to-date medical graduate who goes direct into post-graduate study and a specialty does not receive, and it weakens his general grasp and outlook. It makes his viewpoint narrow. Special committees, largely under the influence of specialists, are now studying the needs of the various specialties in order to suggest minimum courses of post-graduate instruction which physicians will be expected or required to take before they can be classed as specialists. This probably will mean from one to three years of post-graduate study. The graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania now offers regular medical courses of one to three years' duration for "appropriate certificates" or "graduate medical degrees" in some specialties. Of course, this is after a man has studied for and taken his M. D. degree.

What a Doctor Earns.

The following advertisement in an August, 1922, medical journal gives an idea of what industry is willing to pay for medical service:

"Wanted at once, resident physician for an industrial plant. First aid, physical examinations, &c., $250 per month, without maintenance. Eight hours' service. Private practice permitted off time. N. Y. State."

Eight hours' service and private practice permitted are an impossibility and absurd. The $3,000 per year this advertisement offers is a fair example of the remuneration industrial surgeons receive. Public health and school physicians receive about the same, running from $2,000 to $3,500, rarely more.

The elimination of disease, the first duty of a doctor and of the greatest good to humanity, is cutting down the scope of the work of the general practitioner, whether in city or country life, and the agitator and the propagandist have found in the field of medicine plenty of room to ply their arts. They have gone so far as to make some of the public believe that socialism in the medical field would bring higher standards. This creates a perilous situation, for, with the initiative and individuality of the physician removed, men of character, ability and energy would fail to enter the profession, and these are the type of men who keep medicine in the front rank of science. Free health service sounds well, but it is economically wrong. Although the public needs protection, it needs education even more.

Prevention of disease is a natural function of Government, but free State health service should not be expected by those who can afford to pay. At no time have physicians neglected the needy poor; these deserving it can always receive the best of medical care without expense to themselves from the individual physician, the dispensary or the hospital.

In a certain city in this country a large number of health centers have been established under the auspices of the Board of Health. A large number of the physicians in that city are serving in these centers either on a part or full-time basis. Full-time doctors receive from $1,800 to $2,000. The surgical department is a fair example. In this department free treatment is advertised for man or woman, without distinction between those who can afford to pay and those who need charity. One of the physicians connected with this department, on a part-time basis with a salary of $700 a year, now from fifty to seventy patients in a two-hour period three times a week. This is a factory type of quantity production with no individuality of treatment. The taxpayers pay the bills, the patients receive only indifferent treatment, and the individual physician is driven to the wall.

State health insurance is a serious menace to the medical profession today. It means classifying those who earn less than a certain amount into groups and having the State (the taxpayers) pay the physician small amounts to care for the groups. The social uplifters are using all possible means to bring this about, not looking forward to the ultimate result. Many physicians believe that compulsory health insurance will be ruinous to medicine and reduce the doctor to the cheapest paid and most degrading contract worker in all the professions.

In eight States bills have been introduced to compel physicians to furnish medical care at 25 cents to $1 cents a call for about one-fourth of the population employed in our industries. This idea is being pushed by charity workers, public health agencies and officials and others interested in philanthropic work of the social uplift type. It would result in one of the greatest bureaucracies, being medicine under the politicians' control, and ultimately require a large amount of the taxpayers' money. It would tend to pauperize the laboring class. Labor is worthy of a wage large enough to allow employment of a doctor of its own choice. Physicians practicing among the laboring classes on an independent basis would be driven from the field. The patient probably would not be allowed to choose his own physician.

Compulsion bills, apparently from the same source, have been introduced into many State Legislatures requiring physicians to be submitted each year, perhaps re-examined, and where a physician was not willing to do the bidding of the social uplifters in State Insurance practice his license or right to practice might be taken from him.

For nine years England has had national or State health insurance. It is still an experiment there. It is proving costly and by no means universally satisfactory. Public health conditions have not improved, and there is talk of repealing the act.

Bureaucracy is said to be the only form of Government for which the philanthropist can find no defense. The President of the Michigan State Medical Society predicts that in a short time department stores will install medical departments to furnish treatment for the sick at cut rates so as to attract customers and stimulate the sale of merchandise. Department stores now multiply drug and prescription departments. Medical departments are only the next step in evolution. Already they have optical sections, with hired oculists.

Inroads by the Women.

In discussing nursing the President of the Connecticut State Medical Society reports that the graduate nurse of today is on a different plane from those of a quarter of a century ago. He states that the three-year course of training required for a nurse, added to the demand that the pupil shall have a three-year high school preparation, results in an overtrained individual so far as nursing is concerned. He says that the very term "graduate nurse" is but meaning a misnomer, for these nurses either marry or become visiting, school, or district nurses, technicians or attendants in physicians' offices, positions which only by a very broad interpretation can be considered as nursing under the usual significance of that term.

The trained nurses of today have withdrawn far beyond their original sphere of caring for the sick in homes or hospitals under the direction of a physician. They desire to develop into some form of expert, such as nurse anesthetist, midwifery, instructor of nursing, school nurse, factory nurse, office assistant, child welfare workers and other positions in the field of public health work under civic and social agencies. In practically all these fields they become more or less independent of and direct competitors with the general medical practitioner. The number of nurses so engaged was estimated in 1921 as more than 10,000, and increasing fast. The work of these nurses today includes much which a few years ago was entirely in the field of the doctor.

Society through legislative action has assumed its natural right of regulating as to who shall practice medicine by stating the qualifications therefor. Legally speaking, this is part of the regulations that modern society has evolved for its own protection to safeguard the public from incompetent and unscrupulous persons. Practically, however, the medical practice laws in the various States largely have been secured at a great expense of time and labor on the part of physicians. The public seems to have very little interest in these laws, believing that they are for the benefit of physicians. These laws do not deter the faker or the charlatan, and they do not prevent any new sect which may spring up from overriding their provisions. Enforcement of these laws has been left to physicians in great degree, usually acting through their medical societies. In actual practice this was proved most unsatisfactory. It is nobody's business to start action, and in most instances the law is rarely enforced against offenders.

It would seem as though the lack of rural doctors was only the beginning. The tendency today is for the medical graduate to go into a specialty, as this means an easier life and greater rewards. The grinding down of the general practitioner by the various means indicated is steadily increasing, and I venture to prophesy that it will not be long before there will be a shortage of general practitioners in the cities.

Is the practice of medicine worth while? This was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. The answer given by one physician was as follows: "If your ideals in life are money, ease, fame, the praise of your fellow-men, if you want to have a good time, if you want to be in society, if you want to marry a woman and make her happy instead of uncomfortable and miserable, keep out of medicine. You cannot have a home without some real woman, but as a physician's wife she must go through life without the silks, satins and furs of other women, must be deprived of social life and the many things that are attractive to her. The practice of medicine requires labor, self-sacrifice, self-denial and everything of that kind, together with much abuse."

BANKS' NEW SERVICE FOR WOMEN

As the many duties of the modern woman increase, the need for minimizing the details of her busy life is more and more recognized. In taking from her shoulders the responsibility of managing a short trip to a large city, or a longer trip to a foreign country, as well as matters pertaining to her checking accounts and investments, the leading banks of today are giving to their growing women clientele a new and much needed service.

The Hamilton National Bank, near Times Square, is the first bank in New York to install a department exclusively for women depositors which not only gives advice on business matters but attends to matters of personal convenience for out-of-town women visiting New York. Other banks throughout the country not only are installing special departments for women but are adding to the service already provided.

"The manager of the cafeteria absconded last week with all the cash. I have come to thank you for advising me not to invest my savings in his enterprise. I shall never forget what you saved me."

This was one tribute to the good judgment of the woman banker, whose position as manager of the Women's Department in the Hamilton National Bank enables her to rescue women plungers. Miss Anne Seward, manager of this unique bureau, has had much experience in banking. At the outbreak of the war she accepted Governor Harding's appointment as head of the Federal Reserve Board's Research Department in the Division of Foreign Exchange. Her success in this work lead the Bankers Trust Company to send her to Paris to help open up their Paris office. Miss Seward left this bank to open a Travel Department and special banking service for the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation at their Paris branch.

In connection with the women's department of the bank there is a parlor, service bureau and club designed to take care of every imaginable need in the busy life of the modern woman. From recommending best activities at theatres and researching with cash, the honest usher, to buying theatre tickets and arranging hotel accommodations for out-of-town clients, this personal service bureau will do almost anything else for depositors.

A mother in the country has entrusted her truth and her daughter from a distant boarding school is due to arrive at the Grand Central and expects to be met. Will the bank see that she is taken care of and instructed to wait in the Hamilton club room until the mother can get there? Of course it will, and as the bank's quarters are in the Bush Terminal Building, near Times Square, the daughter has not far to go, nor the mother an extra trip to make.

The Hamilton Club, occupying what formerly was the spacious club room of the Rangers' Club, on the mezzanine floor of the Bush Terminal Building, provides comfortable, handsomely furnished quarters where women depositors may meet their friends, keep their business appointments, write their letters, and transact other affairs. Here in the heart of New York, at the front door of the opera and handy to the leading playhouses, is a comfortable spot in which to pass the time between social engagements. Here one's margin of leisure may be profitably and pleasantly spent. This club room, open until 10 o'clock at night, is an oasis in the rush of Times Square.

By writing ahead to this new and enterprising bureau of personal convenience patrons may find waiting for them upon arrival their transportation, visaed passports, foreign money, letters of credit, baggage checks and hotel itinerary for a trip abroad. Or they may arrange for the receipt and payment of articles ordered from the shops and outfitting concerns. They may even order the flowers for a funeral, order allowances paid their school daughters, or leave instructions for the proper housing of their touring automobile and the right advice to their chauffeurs.

Travel departments in European branches of American banks for some time have gone beyond the mere banking function of their institutions and have assisted Americans, foreigners in other shores, in arranging their affairs. The Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, in the Paris branch of which Miss Seward was manager of the Travel Bureau, took personal care of the many requirements of its wealthy travelling clientele. Automobile trips were arranged for those who brought their own American cars. Transfer complications with customs were straightened out at consulates and embassies, and advice and information was available in all the intricacies of foreign matters. It was a department indispensable for tourists. Such departments are now regarded as equally indispensable in New York. Visitors are often more at sea than Americans travelers in foreign lands.

One after another uptown banks have shaved noble partitions to make way for women's departments—"minded" by women, many of them officers of the institutions which they represent. These are not women of the ordinary run. They are women of distinction, women of personality, of presence and a knowledge of the world. Women whose education has been broad, international, cultured, social.

These women's departments in banks have come to stay. It would seem that women in banking had come to go on and on to higher and more important posts. Already in some Western cities, cities where women's ability is probably better thought of than it is yet in the East, women are already Presidents and Vice Presidents of banks. That these women's departments, now evident in all the important banking houses above Fourteenth Street and in most large cities in the United States, have been found worth while is evidenced by the increase of accounts in those banks where they have but recently been introduced. Here are in some cases real women bankers, not just buffers for the officers, but women who can and do give sound, expert advice, advice which can be substantiated by technical reasons and by superior wisdom. Not only are these women intuitive, they are logical. They can back up what they have to say and they know whereof they speak. They do not guess. They know. When matters come before them about which they want more experienced decision they can consult the higher officers in the bank.

Women, according to the woman manager in the Hamilton National Bank, should never enter the banking field unless they eat, sleep and dream finance. To do this work they must follow an education that will fit them for the field of finance and they must, before they take a position, be sure that they have gone as far as necessary in their student equipment.

It is said that a large percentage of the accounts in uptown New York banks are held by women. Such being the case women are a factor not to be lightly treated.

THE ROMANCE OF A $12,000,000 APPLE

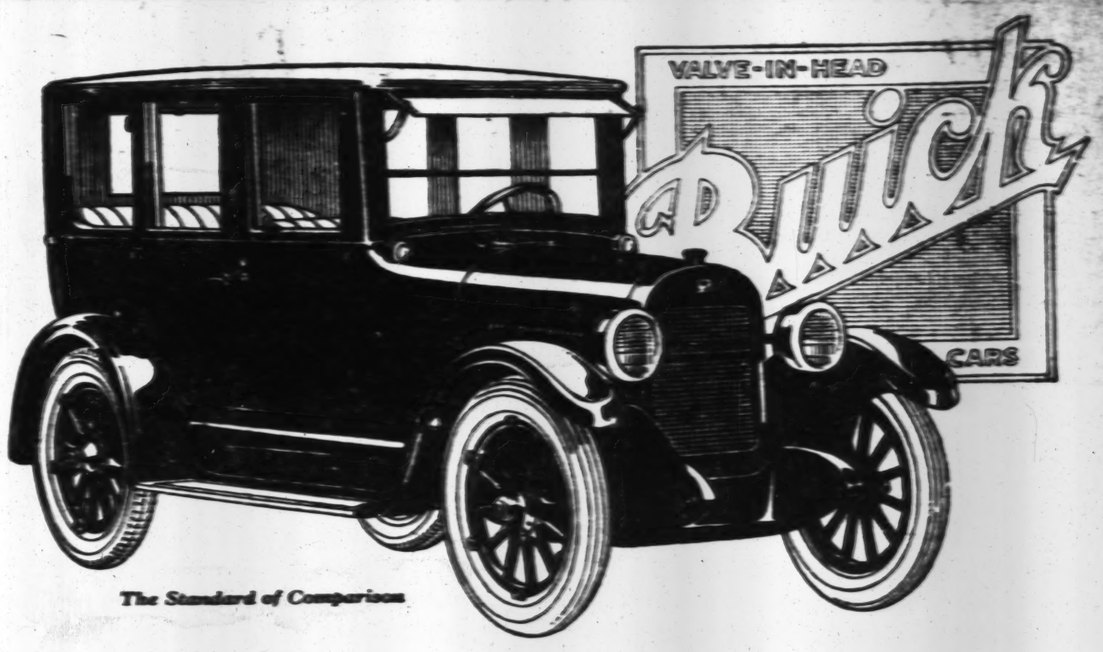
PROBABLY the only monument ever erected to a tree stands in a field in Madison County, Iowa, where it tells all who may read the romance of the "Delicious" apple, which was born in Iowa, and is now known and grown in every quarter of the globe where the apple flourishes.

This unique monument was dedicated last Summer to the parent Delicious apple tree, which is still standing and bearing after a life of fifty years. Its offspring, in trees distributed and planted, number more than 7,000,000. Fully a third of these baby trees, it is estimated, have survived and grown to producing age. The same authorities estimate that the annual crop of apples from these trees brings in the markets fully $12,000,000.

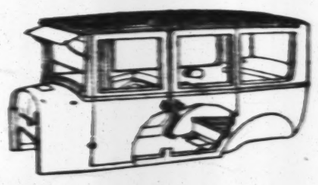
The story of the Delicious apple tree is a psychological romance. In the early '70s a new settler in Iowa, Jesse Hiatt, planted an orchard. In the Spring of 1881 he found that a Bellflower seedling in the orchard had died, but from the root had sprung a tiny shoot, which showed an unusual vegetation, and he got to clod spread with surprising rapidity. A few years later the tree produced the parent Delicious, and he really discovered a new variety, the fruit of an unusual and flavor such as the owner had never found in another orchard. It was a new apple altogether.

For fifteen years after bearing its first crop the new tree bore annually and increasingly before its discoverer found a way of making it known beyond his neighborhood. During these fifteen years he tried to interest various nurseries in his tree, but without success. Finally he sent samples of the apples to a fruit show in Missouri. The manager of the show, who was a practical nurseryman, was attracted by the appearance and aroma of the apples. He bit into one, and immediately exclaimed, "Delicious!" Thus was born the name of the new fruit.

He looked to see who had sent in the exhibit, but the tag had become lost in the shuffle, and there was no way of identifying the exhibitor. There was nothing to do but wait, in the hope that the unknown exhibitor would send apples the next year. And he did. This time the manager searched the exhibits himself, and discovered from whence the "Delicious" apples had come. The result was a contract with the owner of the tree giving the promoters the right to propagate and market scions from the tree, which incidentally, by a strange coincidence, is now, at about 75, also for publication or planting.



The Standard of Comparison



Buick Closed Bodies Are Fisher Built

Buick closed bodies, for all models, are built by Fisher. They are built as a unit with provisions to insure staunchness. Particular attention to extra strong bracing and special top construction make them sound proof and free from rattle. Their trimming is of the finest quality, as is also the hardware.

Nation Wide Approval

Everywhere this new 1923 Buick Four Cylinder Sedan with its lustrous finish, beautiful interior and modest price is the center of attraction.

A lowered center of gravity has made it possible to set its beautiful, roomy Fisher body lower, and the high hood line and longer cowl give a streamline of unusual grace and beauty.

When you sit at the wheel you, too, cannot help approving the many innovations the fortunate owner never tires of telling about.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

Present a 3 Bulck Partnership Government bond, by sending Bob about the C. H. A. C. Purchase Plans, which provides for Deferred Payments

Fours		Sixes			
2 Pass. Roadster	$865	2 Pass. Roadster	$1175	4 Pass. Coupe	$1895
5 Pass. Touring	885	5 Pass. Touring	1195	7 Pass. Touring	1435
3 Pass. Coupe	1175	5 Pass. Touring Sedan	1935	7 Pass. Sedan	2195
5 Pass. Sedan	1395	5 Pass. Sedan	1985	Sport Roadster	1625
5 Pass. Tour. Sedan	1325			Sport Touring	1675
Sport Roadster	1625				

D-48-27-107

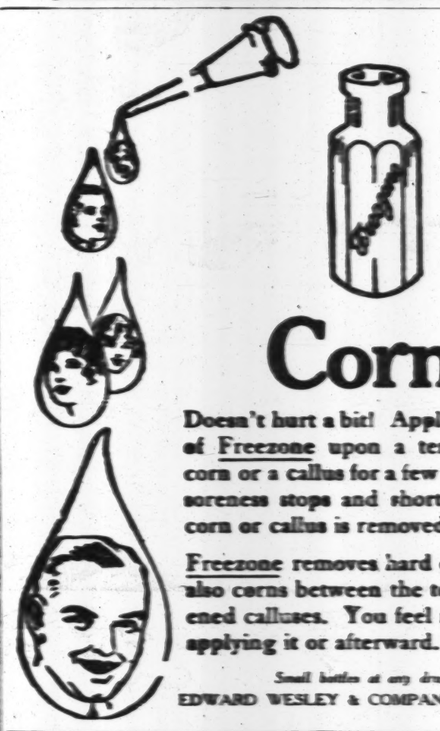
BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

BROOKLYN
Flatbush Ave. at 8th Ave.
Kings County Buick Co., 1041 Bushwick Ave., 696 Fifth Ave., 585 Broadway, 1187 Flatbush Ave.
QUEENS
Rockaway Buick Co., Hart Ave. & Jamaica St., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Strong Auto & Supply Co., 32 Smith St., Jamaica, N. Y.
Taft's City Garage, 120 Broadway, Flushing, N. Y.
159 3d Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

NEW YORK
Broadway and 55th St.
Gibbins Motor & Supply Co., 229 West 28th Street
Bronx Buick Company, 687 Bergen Avenue, 2888 Grand Concourse, 948 Southern Boulevard
RICHMOND
Richmond County Buick Co., 729 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, N. Y.

NEWARK
497 Broad St.
Brick Church Buick Co., East Orange, N. J.
Belleville Buick Co., 304 Washington Ave., Belleville, N. J.
North Essex Buick Co., 310 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
South Orange Buick Co., South Orange, N. J.

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them



Corns

Doesn't hurt a bit! Apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a callus for a few nights. The soreness stops and shortly the entire corn or callus is removed.

Freezone removes hard or soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Small bottles at any drug store
EDWARD WESLEY & COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio

MEDICINE YOU'LL ENJOY TAKING

Our system of physical upbuilding is, of course, a form of medicine.

However, unlike the ordinary variety, our patients get great sport out of taking it.

"To me there is no duty we so much under-rate as the duty of being happy."—Robert Louis Stevenson.

ARTHUR H. McGOVERN
(Physical Director)

Hours for Ladies 9 A. M. to 12

McGOVERN'S GYMNASIUM
5 West 66th Street, New York.

Hours for Gentlemen 1 to 7 P. M.

DURLAND'S RIDING ACADEMY
Telephone: Columbus 2000, 2001, 2002
MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

Run up for a Sports Holiday!

Snatch a week before March 1st. Book to Quebec! A fur-robed barouche will sleigh "Monsieur et Madame" thru snow-banked "rues." Up to a great baronial castle .... Inside, all the comforts and service of your favorite metropolitan hotel,—by Canadian Pacific .... Outside, a gay winter carnival, by Quebec. Toboggans tearing down Dufferin Terrace slide. Skaters pirouetting on the rink. Ski-ers floating off the ski-jump .... It's cold, yet the sun warms. It's strenuous, yet the ozone strengthens. And always, the warm fires and warming restaurants of the Chateau within hopping distance .... Like the picture? Join it. Let the Canadian Pacific Office plan your trip now. 44th Street and Madison Ave., New York. Or, write Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Canada.

CHATEAU FRONTENAC
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL ATOP OLD QUEBEC

CALLED BENEFACTOR OF RACE

Continued from Page 1.

[illegible] 1915, but year it was only twenty-five.

Now, consider the conditions under which this result has been obtained. We have in this city the most thickly populated area in the world. On one square mile of ground on the east side dwell 330,000 persons—there is no other community like that in China, in India, or any other place on the globe. Yet the infant death rate in that area is only fifty per 1,000. And what kind of living conditions prevail there? Sometimes twelve persons live and eat and sleep in three small rooms, perhaps humble rooms without access to the open air. In spite of this poverty and squalor, the infant death rate there is almost as low as anywhere on earth.

In upper Fifth Avenue the death rate is 100 per 1,000. And why should it be only fifty, as much lower, in this congested part of the city? Because there is no place in the city where mothers so faithfully follow the teachings of Mr. Straus. They go to the health stations and they take the advice of the experts there. They give their children pasteurized milk. Nothing is more encouraging than this, and the results in child care in this city mark the fairest page in the history of medicine in this city. This result is due to the efforts of Mr. Straus.

In 1892 he established a few feeding stations, and these have been increased from time to time. His efforts have been recognized by the Board of Health, and that organization now has seventy infant stations in the city.

What the Figures Show.

Significant, too, are the figures on deaths from diarrheal diseases for each 100,000 of the population, including adults. Fifty years ago, in 1872, this death rate was 220 per 100,000, and yet, due to pasteurization, this was only 21 last year, a reduction of 90 per cent., practically wiping out the death rate from these diseases.

New York is the safest place in the world to be born and to live in, so far as disease is concerned. We think about the open places of the West and the fine stamp of the Canadian Rockies as being healthier, but this city, with its twenty millions, is the safest place in the world to live in. And the greatest factor in that safety is the purity of the milk supply. It is probable that those 21 (in 100,000) who died last year were infected not by the milk but by food, human excreta, coming from gutter-infected feet. If we had the same guarantee of the purity of the food supply as we have of the milk supply diseases would be unknown.

Though Mr. Straus was active in his campaign to teach European cities what already had been learned by experience in this city, they were slow to take the steps for the protection of the lives of their children, and throughout Europe, particularly on the Continent, children are fed on the vilest kind of milk.

When I was in London in 1909 my boy had a serious case of milk poisoning. I told Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, of the pasteurization work in this city and that London ought to do the same thing.

"Will you say those things to Lord Astor of the Ministry of Health?" asked Sir George, and I replied: "Yes, I'll tell the King if you will give me a chance." So I told Lord and Lady Astor that every single drop of London milk was contaminated with animal excreta. As a result of that agitation the London United Dairies sent a man here to study the process, and S. Hodgson, one of the Sheffield Farms Company, went to London to install machinery for the pasteurization of London's milk supply. To a certain extent that is an indirect result of Mr. Straus's work in this city.

Mr. Straus selected Huddersfield as a place in England to demonstrate the value of pasteurized milk and the proper care of infants, and Dr. Moore there has a fund, supplied by Mr. Straus, to enable him and the Health Board to supply pure milk to the infants of that city.

Last Summer there was an international congress in Paris—a congress dedicated to the care of mothers and infants. The sessions were held almost in the shadow of the Monument to Louis Pasteur. At this congress Dr. Moore, who was sent there by Mr. Straus, presented a report on the pasteurization of milk and gave figures to show what had been accomplished by the methods of Pasteur. In spite of the fact that he spoke in eloquent French, his message fell on deaf ears.

The French heard a wonderful statement to Pasteur, but they overlooked the significance of his chief contribution to mankind. It is significant that the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pasteur should come on the seventy-fifth of Nathan Straus. Pasteur painted the way, but Nathan Straus is leading the assaulting armies against contagious disease.

When I see this city erecting a monument to Civic Virtue and taking for its subject an allegorical figure I feel sad. Indeed, if I had any part in erecting a great monument to civic virtue and progress I would have had a heroic figure holding aloft a smiling baby and trampling Disease under foot—and I would erect that monument to Nathan Straus. He is in every respect the greatest benefactor of the human race born in this generation. He is the outstanding figure among all who have contributed to human progress. Measured in terms of economic saving, human life, its safety and its happiness, he is by all odds the one great character of today.

Few men have lived to see such wonderful commendation of their ideals. Thank God, Mr. Straus has been spared to see the vast results of his work. Millions of children and adults are alive today because of the foresight, bravery, boldness and enthusiasm of Nathan Straus. I call him my hero of this generation.

UNIQUE ENDURANCE STRUGGLE

Continued from Page 2.

[illegible] been that the Ruhr is to be held, not as a temporary hostage for the fulfillment of the Treaty of Versailles, but as a virtually annexed province. Industrially, such an annexation would be simpler if it were possible to replace German by French miners. The problem, however, which M. Coste, the French Inspector General of Mines, has to face is how to manage a vast and complex industrial organism in which the manufacturing industries are closely interlocked with the coal and iron mines, all of them together directed and worked by an embittered population, speaking an enemy language and supported by an enemy people outside the area—a people twice as numerous as the French Nation itself. In Germany, when at war, the occupation of Belgium offered serious difficulties, but the proposal for the Ruhr is not temporary. The whole Government cannot be Advanced against an Ultimatum, but can then be deported. If they are to be disciplined, the risk is sabotage. Already telegraph and telephone have been cut, a commodity of letters and newspapers have been prevented, a boycott of French and Belgian goods has been established by hotels, which boycott is extended in the shops to French and Belgian products. Involved in it, in the main, a rural country, but the case of Ireland shows what disintegration of society may be wrought in the name of nationalism by a few determined men.

This prospective animosity has been doubtless discounted in advance by French opinion. The hope in Paris appears to be that an independent Rhineland, preserved as a buffer State between Germany and France, might be won for peace and friendship by means of a generous behavior toward the operatives whose eight-hour day has been scrupulously respected up to the present by the French authorities. With Germany impoverished and France all powerful on the Continent of Europe, it might be distinctly to the material interests of the workers along the Rhine to be isolated from their "magnetic" and linked with the economic of Paris, which would arrange for their commercial to France instead of marks. This would be, of course, a somewhat bold experiment in industrial surgery, affecting a million and a half workers, or one-quarter of Germany's operatives. And at the moment there is no indication that, under French pressure, the Rhineland—or, indeed, any other province of the German Republic—wishes to be separated from the fatherland in the manner suggested. It is, however, early days as yet in this drama. The tactics of the Germans are unpleasant and hard hits time. And France is making every effort to conciliate the miners and other operatives by industrial generosity.

P. W. W.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

Owners will tell you that the Touring Car is exceptionally well adapted for winter driving.

The curtains are trimly cut. They open and close with the doors and fit snugly, affording ample protection from the weather.

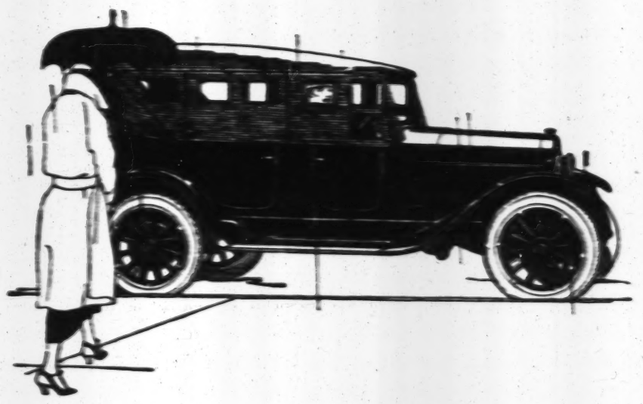
It is gratifying to know, too, that the carburetor and starter will function as promptly and smoothly in January as in August.

The Price is $960 Delivered

STRATTON-BLISS COMPANY
1776 Broadway, at 57th Street, N. Y.

BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP
1221 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn

BONNELL MOTOR CAR CO.
562 Broad Street, Newark



If you seek a fine piano, come to our warerooms. Here, in comfortable and pleasant surroundings, can be seen and heard, side by side, under one roof, the most famous makes of grand, reproducing grand, upright and player pianos. Nowhere else in the East can you enjoy the advantage of comparing and hearing, one after another, so many wonderful pianos. Convenient terms, liberal allowance on your old piano.

"Let us be known by the quality of the Pianos we sell."

Steinway — *Brambach*
Sohmer — *Hallet & Davis*
Krakauer — *Lester*
Kurtzmann — *Lyon & Healy*
Griffith

Sonora Phonographs

GRIFFITH
Piano Company
STEINWAY PIANOS
605 BROAD STREET - NEWARK - N. J.
171 MARKET STREET - PATERSON - - N. J.
211 N. WASHINGTON AVE - SCRANTON - PA.

NEW Studebaker

STUDEBAKER 1923 SERIES SPECIAL-SIX TOURING $1275

THE 1923 series Studebaker Special-Six Touring Car was the center of interest at the New York Show.

It was enthusiastically received as the popular medium priced car of the new year.

You'll know why it was a real sensation when you look it over in our showrooms.

It's a 1923 car, introduced in 1923, with 1923 refinements and betterments.

The Special-Six Touring Car combines distinction with unusual beauty; stamina with flexible performance and ease of handling; power with lightness and perfect balance.

Never before has a car of Special-Six quality, and with Special-Six refinements, been offered at so low a price.

Among many exceptional features are the rain-proof, one-piece windshield with glare-proof visor and automatic windshield cleaner, and the American walnut all-wood steering wheel with new type spark and throttle control.

Materials and workmanship throughout are the finest obtainable—Studebaker builds quality cars at quantity prices.

Being the world's largest manufacturer of Sixes, with $83,000,000 of actual net assets including $41,000,000 in plants, and selling three chassis models with only one overhead—of course Studebaker can give more for the money.

Beauty, luxurious comfort, dependability, thrilling performance, long life with low repair bills and high resale value—the Special-Six has them all.

The name on the radiator insures satisfaction.

[illegible]

1923 MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factories

LIGHT-SIX 5-Pass., 127" W. B., 40 H. P.		SPECIAL-SIX 5-Pass., 127" W. B., 50 H. P.		BIG-SIX 7-Pass., 134" W. B., 60 H. P.	
Touring	$ 975	Touring	$1275	Touring	$2150
Roadster (2-Pass.)	975	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1250	Roadster (2-Pass.)	2050
Coupe-Roadster (2-Pass.)	1350	Coupe (4-Pass.)	1875	Coupe (4-Pass.)	2850
Sedan	1350	Sedan	2050	Sedan	2850

Terms to Meet Your Convenience

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Broadway at 54th Street — Broadway at 70th Street
1400 Bedford Ave., BROOKLYN

MANHATTAN: 1121 St. Nicholas Avenue, 2865 Seventh Avenue, 79 Fulton Street, 6 Stuyvesant Street
BRONX: 357 East 149th Street, 2050 Grand Concourse, 405 Tremont Avenue
BROOKLYN: 4801 Fourth Avenue, 2625 Bedford Avenue, 1455 Eastern Parkway, 892 Broadway, 254 Flatbush Extension, 3001 New Utrecht Avenue, 1337 Bushwick Avenue, 340 Bushwick Street
QUEENS: 9540 Jamaica Avenue, Woodhaven; 2352 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood; 159-20 Hillside Avenue, Jamaica
STATEN ISLAND: 139 Bay Street, Tompkinsville; 220 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER" when you buy Aspirin. Insist!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets, you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over 23 years and proved safe by millions.

Druggists sell handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—also bottles of 24 and 100.

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

CHILDREN'S SELF-GOVERNED CITY

THE largest orphanage in the world, the new American establishment at Allenstown, in the New East, founded 4,000 miles from American shores, is suitable for 30,000 boys and girls of twenty race and language. It also is the largest family of boys and girls ever gathered together under one roof when there began to be families or roofs to gather under. Its buildings built by the Czar for infantry barracks these little American wards have been gathered. Picked up from the highways and byways, from the gutters and alleys of Asia Minor, they are being housed and fed, educated and trained in their native industries by the New Near East Relief, America's official orphan-maker for carrying on in Armenia.

These 200 stone buildings are run with all the regularity and system ever established by the regiments of the Czar which once inhabited them. For it is only by discipline and careful organization that so many can be handled. The dinner table is a quarter of a mile long. And it is only by strict management that each orphan can be housed and clothed and cared for on 27 cents a day—the maximum allotment for orphans the Near East over.

The place is a little city in itself, where the small citizens serve and help to earn their own food, weave and cut and sew their own clothes, build their own furniture and look after their own wants. Under the old American Directors who have charge of the establishment from the Bolshevik to the hospital, there are native women and Armenians, but responsibility for individual welfare is put in the hands of the children themselves. The little ones are looked after by the bigger ones, and the bigger ones by each other.

The day of the Armenian orphan is varied and exceedingly busy. When the rising bell sounds, 30,000 little heads are raised from their straw pillows and 30,000 little bare feet land with a thud on the floor. Unwashed faces and unkempt heads are soon popped into the dining halls, where at long benches tables they have their bread and tea, or bread and soup. Breakfast over, the bells are rung, and 30,000 little people in this family of 30,000. At the sound of the breakfast bell they must be ready to file in ranks of 200 across the compound to the dining halls, where at long benches tables they have their bread and tea, or bread and soup. Breakfast over, its all Near East orphanage. Not are table manners neglected. Each table is in charge of a monitor who is responsible for its conduct and order. If milk becomes lack, not a wistful eye and, then the orphan of the table gives a lesson of etiquette. For each week the best table is presented with an American flag, a prize which incites even the youngest to heroic efforts at deportment.

From breakfast until luncheon the young Armenians get a bit of schooling. And most of them need it. For five years these children have had no schooling, no attention of any kind, and boys of 10 or 12 of the cultured class do not know how to read and write. Girls of 14 have only the bare rudiments of the three R's. Many of the children held captive by the Turks do not even know their own language.

It is in the afternoon, however, that the Allenstown orphanage takes on perhaps its most interesting aspect. Then it becomes an industrial centre with textile factories, tailor shops, shoe and metal works, carpenter establishments, shoe manufactories, plumbing and masonry schools, and all the facilities which will equip the boys and girls for self-support as soon as they are old enough to leave the orphanage.

The garments made from home-woven cloth may not be models of style and elegance, but they serve their purpose, and when the orphans are the right size they also fit. And what are styles compared with matters of real interest, such as gardening and laying water, digging ditches, cleaning yards and scrubbing windows, doors and classrooms? The children are engaged in everything that goes to be to make up a community with a small city.

These small citizens have established their own courts, organized their own scout troops and encouraged their own sports. Playgrounds and baseball fields are built with by the orphans themselves. And they display a passion for things military which makes the question of discipline an easy one. Despite the many duties demanded, hours in every day are set aside for play.

Twenty thousand boys and girls are not many compared to the millions in America. But these overseas Americans worth are a nation of children—the hope, the nation of a new Armenia. Also, thousand annually to America. Many, the future citizens of a war-ravaged country are the hope of a better world over there.

RESORTS

LAKEWOOD

Lakewood Hotel
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
The Hotel That Made Lakewood Famous
$35 per week single, without bath.
$40 per week single, with private bath.
SPECIAL RATES DURING JANUARY
18-hole golf course; music, dancing.
Hydro-therapeutic baths. Phone Lakewood 505.
Dietary Laws Observed.
MANAGEMENT NATHAN JACOBS & SON.

LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Invigorating climate
18 hole golf course
Saddle Horses Fine woodland walks
Daily concerts and dancing
Superior Roads for motoring
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER
Formerly of the Laurel in the Pines

BARTLETT INN
American & European Plan.
Golf Privileges.
L. V. KAHN, Prop.
THE MADISON LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Overlooking the Golf.
Christian Clientele. Modified Dietary Laws.

NEW YORK

HOTEL GRAMATAN
Formerly of the Gramatan and only 20 minutes from Grand Central.
Hotel Pennsylvania & Sta. Inn., Lynn, Longacre Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

HOTEL OSBORN
New Rochelle, N. Y.
A Delightfully Hospitable Hotel. Rooms single or en suite, $3.00 per day up. Rates, plan, Telephone New Rochelle.

OPEN ALL YEAR
FINE PORTAGE COUNTRY
In the Berkshire Hills on Forest Lake. Cottage life with hotel conveniences, private baths, sports, excellent table, moderate. 3 hours from New York.
JOSEPH D. WEIL, Wingdale, N. Y.

BEECH TREE INN
BEDFORVILLE, N. Y.
20 Min. from Grand Central Station. 2 Min. to Beach. L. Salter.

THE DEAN HOUSE
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Open all the year.
Winter Sports—Some Week.

WESTERN STATES

ARIZONA—THE REAL WEST
SEVEN DASH RANCH
Manager accommodations for a limited number of guests, altitude 5,000 feet. Riding, hunting, camping, and other life in the saddle.
The Dude Ranch with 100 Brands.
For Booklet write to W. F. STOCKING, Manager, Johnson, Cochise County, Arizona.

NEW JERSEY

New Hotel Clinton
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
A complete home hotel. 20 minutes from Broadway and 5 minutes to Brick Church Station, via Lackawanna and Tubes. Booklet.
EDWARD M. SAYRES
ALSO
DIAMOND SPRINGS INN, BOONTON, N. J. GOLF. One hour from city.
Open May to October.

Hotel Beechwood
SUMMIT, N. J.
Tel. 1024 Summit. Open entire year. Excellent train service. Elevation 700 feet.
Under Management
Henry Gillen and Edwards, Also of EDGEWOOD INN, GREENWICH, OHIO.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME
Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
NEW ENGLAND'S FINEST HOTELS
MODERNIZED, REFITTED, REFURNISHED
NEW YORK'S SUBURB
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY

DUNEDIN LODGE
Dunedin, Florida.
The most beautifully situated small family hotel on the Gulf of Mexico. Non and thoroughly modern. Address Charlotte and to right on the shores. Golf, bathing, fishing and sailing. Send for booklet. Frederick Wilson, Proprietor.
Summer hotel, The Mentmore, Chatham, Mass.

PUDDING STONE INN
It's fine in the Winter in the woods. Inviting chairs by blazing log fires and comfortable rooms with the fragrance of pine, hemlock and cedar. Rates.
G. E. Wilson, Hinsdale, N. J.

LAKEWOOD

HOTEL ELISBERG
MRS. E. ELISBERG, MANAGER

"LAKEWOOD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL"
18 Hole Golf Course
Special Rates During January
Telephone Lakewood 500

THE EMBASSY
Lakewood, N. J. New and modern throughout. Famous for excellent Hot-water cuisine. Hot baths, grills, billiards, dancing. Rates. Phone Lakewood 400. New York office, 1500 Broadway. Phone Bryant 1177.

MONMOUTH PINES
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
AMERICAN-EUROPEAN CUISINE, with Home Cooking. Reasonable rates. Daily reservations advisable. Illustrated booklet. Telephone 721.
BURACK & FEUERSTEIN.

Florence Pines
Modern appointments, healthy atmosphere. 10 bath suites. Hot. Tel. 52. J. Wadle.

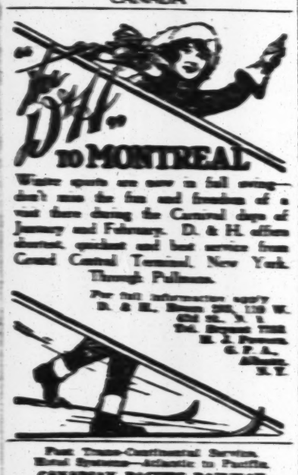
THE MORTIMER
Lakewood, N. J.
A New and Modern Hotel OF THE HIGHEST TYPE
Guests have privileges of The Lakewood Country Club Golf Course
Phone 600-601 J. Blumenfeld

ATLANTIC CITY.

February
The Holiday Month at ATLANTIC CITY and the
ALAMAC
No Increase in the Remarkably Reduced Rates
AMERICAN PLAN
$35.00 Weekly
Golf Privileges
Hot and Cold Sea Baths
Modern and Directly on the BOARDWALK
Management
MACK LATZ COMPANY
Also Also Conducts
The ALAMAC on the Mountains on Lake Hopatcong
Opens June 25th
and
The ALAMAC—New York
71st and Broadway
Opens August—1923

ROYAL PALACE
On the Beach and Boardwalk.
DELIGHTFUL—CHEERFUL—RESTFUL
OCEAN SOLARIUM—ORCHESTRA
Best Kitchen—Unequalled Cuisine
SELECT FAMILY PATRONAGE
Hot Sea Baths—Moderate Rates
C. L. Brown, Pres. L. J. Weston, Sec. Mgr.

CANADA



Winter sports are now in full swing—don't miss the fun and freedom of a visit there during the Carnival days of January and February. D. & H. offers direct, comfort and best service from Grand Central Terminal, New York. Through Pullman.
For full information apply D. & H., Room 301, 110 W. 42d St., N. Y.
Thos. Pennington, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y.

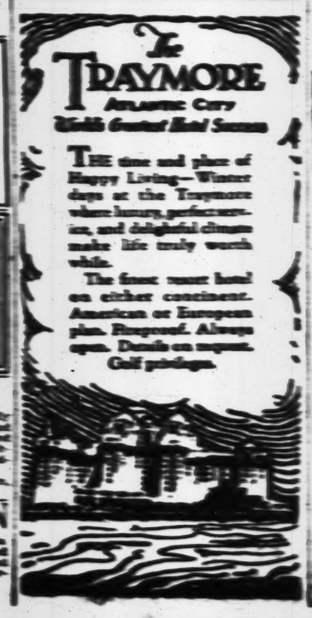
Post Trans-Continental Service. Hotel Systems—Atlantic to Pacific.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
F. R. Perry, Gen. Agent, Passenger Dept., Canadian Pacific Bldg., New York.

BERMUDA

HAMILTON HOTEL
The Hotel de Luxe of Bermuda
One of the largest of resort hotels, unexcelled throughout of cuisine and concert, among modern conveniences, all outside 2 of Hotel opens here. Booklet.
Three Golf Courses
HAMILTON HOTEL CO., Ltd.
Management of J. A. SHERRARD.
N. Y. Office, Room Hotel Bureau, 437 Fifth Ave. Cuisine, "Epicure." Hotel Bermudian, Hotel Princess, Hotel Frascati, Hotel Hall, Hotel Bermudiana.

Hotel FRASCATI—Bermuda
Centrally located. Delightful Waterfront. Unexcelled Sea Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Dancing and Dancing. Renowned Hotel in Mid-Ocean and Prominent Golf Courses.
Leslie E. Bradshaw, Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS



Winter Sports
Saltburn and Ulster Counties, N.Y.
with their beautiful hills and lakes, have longstanding site and hosts of city young people will be the third of the winter sports this year.
Only a short distance from New York City. Week-end round-trip tickets at reduced fares.
Golf on Good Golf Course
"WINTER HOMES"
Write the villagers and some of our hotels open year-round.
Kingston, Hotel Stockton, Hotel Wiltwyck, Hotel Kingston, Hotel Rondout, Hotel Rondout, Hotel Rondout

RESORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hotel Grafton

CONNECTICUT AVENUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

$5 DAY $30 WEEK UP

Modern Appointments. Delightfully Cheerful.
Superb American Plan Table. Beautiful's Excellent Music.

HARRY WEBB, Pres. JOHN M. KIDDY, Manager.
Summer Resort Sunset Inn, Adirondacks, N. Y.

TOURS

LIFSEY TOURS

Ticket agents for all steamship lines at regular rates.

EUROPE: Several special Parties this Continental Tours. Rates Inclusive Tours at reasonable rates. Individual Tours to any place.

MEDITERRANEAN: Winter cruises—Grand Cruise, Every excellent and luxury cruise. Winter months, sailing Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, Riviera, Monte Carlo, Palermo, Greece, Holy Land, Egypt, Italy, Cannes, Nice, Monaco, Rome, Naples, Genoa, Palermo, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, Lisbon. S. S. "Caronia" Feb. 28th—S. S. "Adriatic" Feb. 24th.

CALIFORNIA: Special special Personal Tours Conducted All Expense Plus Tours to California, Grand Canyon, National Parks, Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Cuba, Colorado, Yellowstone, Yosemite, Glacier, Rocky Mountains, etc., with high class hotels. Cost within range of all.

WEST INDIES: A special 28 day cruise, Havana and Nassau, Kingston, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Porto Rico, Havana, Jamaica, Panama Canal, Costa Rica, Guatemala.

BERMUDA: The Home of the Easter Lily! Special Easter excursions! Personally conducted sailings, $70 and up, round trip including meals and berth. Bermuda is always delightfully attractive and obtainable in natural scenic beauties.

HAVANA—Special trip, 10 days, $90 and up. All expenses.

PORTO RICO—Special trip, 10 days, $90 and up. All expenses.

HONOLULU—Special cruises from San Francisco, 14 days, $90 and up.

SOUTH AMERICA: Personal sailings of points, Special tours to Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, $500, round trip. Rates about $275, round trip. Cruises trip around South America—round trip Buenos Aires, $500.

Tickets and detailed itineraries to any place in the world. Best available steamer rates.

Send for Lifsey Loose-Leaf Folio of Tours

LIFSEY TOURS, Inc., Longacre Bldg., Broadway and 42d St. New York. Phone Bryant 4817

The Mediterranean Route

(S. S. "Providence," March 21)

Our small party trips of the Azores, Algiers, Palermo, Naples, Rome, Pisa, Hill Towns of Tuscany, Venice, Nice, Riviera, Lourdes, Dinkelsbuhl, Paris, London and many other interesting places. Travel is especially comfortable in the Spring time. Our party never numbered on the Spring adventure. Spring tour sails April 28, S. S. "Pavia."

Our tour sailing June 9 visits the Land of the Midnight Sun and Norwegian Fjords.

Our Travel Engineers arrange special itineraries for families, private parties and individuals.

Whether you are visiting Europe or other foreign countries for pleasure or study, our knowledge of conditions will be of considerable value to you. Tell us where you wish to go and we will send you our booklet.

THE TEMPLE TOURS

350 Madison Avenue Tel. Murray Hill 3347 New York City

FRANK'S De Luxe Tours

(Limited to 22 members) to

California

and Honolulu,
Inc. Apache Trail, Grand Canyon, Colorado Rockies, Three California Resorts by Private Auto.

Special Personally Conducted party leaves Feb. 25. Other parties leaving frequently.

Europe

Inc. Italy, Monte Carlo, Spain, France, Switzerland, England, Belgium, Holland, Etc.

South America

Inc. East and West Coasts, Panama Canal, Brazilian Centennial Exposition, Andes Mountains, Etc.

Japan-China

Inc. Honolulu, Philippines, Manchuria, Korea, Etc.

FRANK'S

Tours and Cruises to Summer Lands

Bermuda

8 Days and Longer, $104 and up. Sailings Every Wednesday and Saturday.

Florida

East and West Coast Resorts

West Indies

Interesting Cruises, 22 Days and Longer, $250 and up

Send for Booklet of "INDEPENDENT TOURS" to all Florida, Southern and California Resorts.

FRANK TOURIST CO.
(Established 1870)
489 Fifth Av., New York
Telephone Vanderbilt 7390

EUROPE

Spring and Summer Tours to England, France and the Riviera, Switzerland, Italy, etc., etc.

The quaint, interesting spots of Europe are literally within your reach, awaiting to be visited by the venturesome and travel wise desire to see and to do in a comfortable, leisurely and congenial manner. Sailings and reasonable Rates from $250 up.

Small, real select vacation parties leaving at frequent intervals, providing economic advantages and privileges. No annoyance with strangers. Reasonable limited. Prompt acknowledgment of inquiries—booklet here upon.

Descriptive Booklet "F" on Request

BERMUDA

"THE ISLAND PARADISE"

Inclusive, all-expense tours leaving Wednesdays and Saturdays for 6 days or more—varying from $90.00.

SPECIAL EASTER TOUR

Small, select party limited to preclude discomfort—under direction of experienced tour conductor, MAR. 24th to APRIL 1st. Rates $110.00 upward.

FLORIDA

and the South — Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, St. Augustine, Daytona. Escorted and independent trips. Itinerary arranged to conform to any schedule.

CALIFORNIA

and the West Coast—Escorted and independent all-expense inclusive tours leaving any time. Best transportation and hotel accommodations.

WEST INDIES

Cruises 23 days and more leaving Feb. and March, stopping at ports Bahamas, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Bermuda, etc. Write for special booklet. Applications books for above tours now open. Reservations must be made immediately to insure space. Itineraries prepared for any trip at any time.

SHORT TRIPS

From three to thirty days, including all expenses.

Ask for "TRAVEL TIPS," sent free on request, containing 96 pages of travel information.

McCANN'S TOURS, Inc.
[illegible] Broadway (the 300 Bldg.) New York City

SOUTH AMERICA

Select South America Tour, visiting seven different countries, including trip across the Andes Mountains, 3000 and up.

Choice accommodations on all sailings to South America, at tariff rates. Hotel reservations made at Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and Buenos Aires.

Bence Tourist Co.
Leaders in South American Travel
25 Broadway New York, N. Y.
Tel. Bowling Green 10800.

WEDDING TRIPS
[illegible]
Sailings to the Orient.
For Booklet, rates, address John F. Burns, Agt., Canadian Mediterranean Lines, Ltd., Montreal, Canada.

Gillespie-Kinports Tours

If you are contemplating a trip—all or a portion—this winter or early spring, I will be pleased to send you a copy of "TRAVEL HINTS," containing 100 illustrations and maps of Cuba, Florida, Spring and Summer Continental and Independent Tours.

CALIFORNIA: Parties leaving February 9th and March 6th. Sailing New Orleans, Panama Canal, Pacific Coast, Southern California, by rail, passenger auto and the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Small select parties and Escorted Tours, all expense, Liberal stop-over privileges.

FLORIDA: Two parties, February 3rd and February 24th, 22 days and longer, with optional Bermuda extension. Tours of 22 of Florida by auto, Point of Pines, Lowest rates, $250.00, all expenses.

BERMUDA: Bermuda cruises, Eight days and longer. Lowest rate $102.50 and up.

WEST INDIES: The cruises $250.00 and up. Attractive trips.

SPECIAL EASTER BERMUDA TOUR: Special sailing March 24. Returning March 31. Rates inclusive rate $110 up. GOLD SOUTH CONTINENT 8-day tour—March 24 and 31, 1923. Includes all expenses. Inclusive Bermuda to Cuba.

EUROPE: The Mediterranean, May, June, July and other cruises. Paris, Rome, for special Easter tours. Belgium, Holland, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy. Lowest rates. Regular sailing. Lowest rates.

NORWAY: Midnight Sun. Leaving July 3rd. A most comprehensive tour of the Scandinavian Fjords.

AROUND THE WORLD: Small, select party leaving in September 27th, 1923. Low rates.

If interested write for booklet describing tours.

GILLESPIE, KINPORTS & BEARD
[illegible] St., N. Y. Established 1891 1111 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVEL HINTS

QUALITY SERVICE

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS OUTSIDE OF LONDON PRIVATE BATHS

BERMUDA
WEEKLY TRIPS
Sail Wed. & Sat.
$75.00 up
Easter Tours
March 24, 28, 31st.

[illegible] Days, 15 Cities, s. s. St. Paul, July 6th. England, Shakespeare Country, Holland, Belgium, France. COMPLETE, $[illegible]

[illegible] Days, 15 Cities, s. s. Philadelphia, July 6th. England, Shakespeare Country, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Swiss Lakes, France. COMPLETE, $[illegible]

[illegible] Days, 15 Cities, Leaving July 4th, Northern, Southern Pacific Coast, National Parks, Colorado Rockies, Great Lakes. COMPLETE, $[illegible] up

Independent and Escorted Tours TO EUROPE $450 UP
Personal Supervision, Large Variety.
TEACHERS' DISCOUNTS
COMPLETE YOUR PLANS NOW
Send for Booklet A.

THE WORLD TOURS
1542 B'WAY AT 46TH ST., N. Y. FITZROY 4080

TO EUROPE
London—Naples—Rome—Paris
Florence—Pompeii—Versailles
French and American Battlefields
30 to 90 days of delightful European travel, under experienced and congenial guidance. An economic opportunity that those intended to go next year, or next, all times, this Old World offers.
For as little as $425
Gates Tours, founded in 1892, are pleased with the idea of giving their patrons excellent service with economy. The prices, $425 and up, cover all transportation, hotels, sightseeing expenses, including "tips" to Schindler.
Let us send you complete information about Gates Tours to Europe, with special reply direct to Gates Tours in New York, or to Raymond and Whitcomb Co., General Agents, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Write for booklet E-2.
GATES TOURS—*Founded 1892*
"World Tours of Moderate Cost"
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.
London. Paris. Boston.
Write for information about the Globe Cruise to the Mediterranean, sailing in February, 1923.

SPRING TOURS

to

GREECE & ITALY

Sailings March 31 & April 28

Also SUMMER TOURS

Write to

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
[illegible] Boylston Street Boston, Mass.

Bermuda—Nassau Cuba and West Indies

Tours and Cruises arranged from 5 to 28 days. Rates $70.00 and up, including all expenses.

BENCE TOURIST CO.
25 Broadway, New York City
Tel. Bowling Green 10800

CLARK'S 19th CRUISE, FEB. 3
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
By Specially Chartered, Superstructured S.S. "EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND" formerly "Empress of Britain." Visiting 14 Mediterranean Ports, 2,000 passengers. Shore Excursions included. Rates $1,000 and up. 70 days and 60 days and Palestine. Special rates for clergymen. Booklet.
MEDITERRANEAN SUMMER CRUISE
[illegible] Cruise, $[illegible] upward, including hotels, fees, guides, etc. Personally conducted parties sailing June 9, 23, July 7, 21. Booklet.
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

UNIVERSITY-EXTENSION TOURS
SUMMER 1923
England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, 30 days at $[illegible]. Other similar, guided touring and Summer Tours organized by the travelers of millions. Individual trip. Book of successful experiences in the Travelers' Field. Clark Tours, Times Bldg., New York.

BERMUDA
BOOKLET & FREE INFORMATION
THE NATIONAL TOURS
[illegible] BROADWAY, N.Y.
VIA WASHINGTON, D.C.
LOW RATES

BERMUDA TRAVEL SERVICE
WE KNOW THE BERMUDA
Personal Attention. Dependable Service.
ALL EXPENSE 8 DAY $104 up
Special RATES [illegible] ALL OVER 300 PARK AVE. (cor. 46th) VANDERBILT 4000

MARSTERS TOURS

FLORIDA Parties leave New York February 6, 10, 16, 27, 28, by rail to Jacksonville (all sleeping cars), then by auto to East Coast Resorts. Best Hotel and sight-seeing arrangements.

BERMUDA All-expense tours of 4 and 5 days and longer every Wednesday and Saturday by steamers "Fort Victoria," "Fort St. George" and "Fort Victoria."

CALIFORNIA October 1, 1922, tourists by Southern routes direct to Los Angeles on limited trains in 4 days, and with visits to Apache Trail or Grand Canyon, also by ocean steamer through the Panama Canal—return with side trip through the San Francisco direct or through Colorado or the Canadian Rockies. Independent all-expense tours daily.

Book Now for Winter Cruises.
MEDITERRANEAN SOUTH AMERICA
WEST INDIES AROUND THE WORLD
Send for 2002 magazine, "Travel," (Complete information on Trips and Tours.)
GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc.
Prince George Hotel, New York
Phone Madison [illegible]

EUROPE

Limited private parties now being arranged to visit Europe in the spring and summer. Expert leadership. Exceptional itineraries, attractive rates, super-service.

2 Variations in Mediterranean Cruise party sailing Feb. 24th.

Motor Service de Luxe

England, France and Continent. Private cars, Expert chauffeur, guides. Reliable rates, or cars for hire any period. Itineraries planned, by experienced Tourist representatives. Owner was General American transport agent over European service in 1922. Details, booklets and maps sent on request.

Franco-Belgique Tours Co., Ltd.
1476 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS ROME

EUROPE

CONDUCTED & INDEPENDENT TRIPS
WITH CHOICE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS
BEST ITINERARIES—LOW RATES

BERMUDA
TRAVEL INFORMATION
Bookings on all lines.
FLORIDA—NASSAU—CALIFORNIA
Write, phone or call.
STAR TOURS, 503 5TH AVE.
(Cor. 42d St.) Tel. Vanderbilt [illegible]

WINTER TOURS

BERMUDA—All Expense Tours, $[illegible] up.
CALIFORNIA—Special Cruises via Panama Canal.
CUBA—Special 10-Day Excursion to Havana, $[illegible].
MEDITERRANEAN—Cruises Jan.-Feb.
PORTO RICO—All Expense Cruises, 10 Days—$[illegible].
WEST INDIES—Cruises — Jan., Feb., Mar.
The Harlan-Brady Tours, Inc.
[illegible] West 42d Street New York City

Lincoln's Birthday

Tours Atlantic City—3 days—$22.50 Up
Old Point Comfort and Washington—3 days—$40.00 Up.

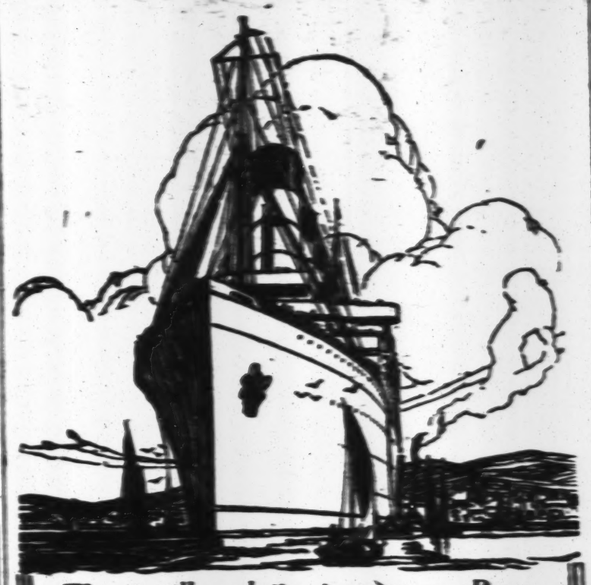
Easter Tours

Bermuda — 5 and 9 days—$76 Up
Old Point Comfort—Richmond—Washington—Atlantic City—9 days—$99.00.
Full information sent free.

The GLOBE TOURS
249 West 34th St. Longacre 2750
Authorized Agent for all Steamship Travelers' Checks—Money Exchanged.

The Ideal Summer Vacation Tour
TO EUROPE
Sailing July 26, 42 Days, $[illegible]
Under personal leadership of
JAMES D. KIRKPATRICK
Department of Hospitality, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, New York. Fifth Tour.
For details, phone, call or write
JAMES D. KIRKPATRICK,
Room 804, 1,450 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Tel. Bryant [illegible]

PIERCE TOURS
Individual Travel Service
Mediterranean Cruise—Feb. 24
Spring & Summer Tours to Europe
SUMMER TOUR, $[illegible]
1600 Broadway, Times Square.



There is still ample time to secure your Reservations, Passports and Travel Funds for

The LUXURY CRUISE
OF THE
Mauretania
TO THE
Mediterranean

Sailing from New York February 7th
Returning April 13th

Under the Experienced Management of the
American Express Travel Department

12,000 miles of cruising on Summer Seas. The swift and palatial Cunarder Mauretania your home all the way. Every luxury and comfort of travel assured. 40 days of luxurious excursions ashore. The most fascinating and notable places about the Mediterranean and the Islands of the Eastern Atlantic to be visited. The itinerary includes:

THE AZORES (Punta Delgada)—Shore, or optional side, picnic to famous Valley of Furnas Caldera.

THE MADEIRAS (Funchal)—Cog wheel or scenic Toboggan de Lomba, 1,500 feet or motor ride.

GIBRALTAR—Moorish fortress, Moorish quarters. Optional trip to Tangier.

SPAIN (Cadiz)—Full trip to Seville. Optional excursion trip to Granada.

ALGIERS—Trips to the Arab Quarter, Jardin d'Essai or Bouzareah Gardens, etc.

MONACO—Motor trip over scenic Corniche Drive to Nice. Monte Carlo.

ITALY (Naples)—Capri, Sorrento, Amalfi, Pompeii. Optional trip to Rome.

DARDANELLES—Through the famous narrow straits to Gallipoli, into the Sea of Marmora, and through the Bosphorus of the Golden Horn.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Two full days sightseeing, Mosques, Bazaars, Museums.

GREECE (Athens)—Two days visiting the historic treasures, Acropolis, Parthenon, Odeon, Temple of Zeus, etc.

PALESTINE (Haifa)—Excursion over the Holy Land on optional excursion, including journey to Cairo.

EGYPT (Cairo)—Twelve days spent in the Pyramids and mosques of the Nile Country, visiting Sphinx, Pyramids, etc. Optional excursion trip up the Nile to the far Cataracts, visiting Luxor, Thebes, Assuan.

CORSICA (Ajaccio)—The home of Napoleon.

PORTUGAL (Lisbon)—Optional side trips including Cintra Cascais and Sintra.

ENGLAND (Southampton)—Special trips to London (3 days).

CHERBOURG—via Cunard.

A limited number of passengers will be accommodated from New York to Italy or Egypt at proportionate rate.

Rates from $1500 up

For full particulars call, phone or write

AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travel Dept.
New York: 65, and 2131 Broadway;
200 5th Ave., 110 W. 39th St.
18 Chatham Square.
Newark, N. J.: 876 Broad St.
Wherever you travel carry American Express Travelers Cheques

ATLAS WINTER TOURS

BERMUDA **FLORIDA**

Consult Experts. Real Information.
ALL EXPENSE TOURS 8 DAYS AND LONGER
SAILINGS EVERY WED. & SAT.
Charter Accommodations—S.S. Co. Rates
ASK BELL—NATIVES FOR 300 YEARS
Author "Beautiful Bermuda" Guide.
Only Agency Run by Bermudians.
BERMUDA TOURIST BUREAU
Official Agts., Furness, Bermuda & Royal Mail

EAST AND WEST COAST
CUBA, NASSAU, PORTO RICO
CALIFORNIA ALL RAIL OR VIA CANAL
WEST INDIES CRUISES
Several Attractive Offerings
INDIVIDUAL TRAVEL
ALL EXPENSE TOURS
Special Cruises on Request
STEAMER TICKETS—ALL LINES
ATLAS TRAVEL BUREAU
INCORPORATED
"TELL US WHAT YOU WANT"—"WE'LL TELL YOU HOW TO GO."
Individual Service—Lowest Rates—Your Comfort Our Study.
30 EAST 42d ST. MURRAY HILL 8427, 4036 TELEPHONES CARNEGIE BLDG. (NEAR 5TH AVE.)

EUROPE

Popular Tours at Popular Prices

They are:
Unusual in the wide choice of routes.
Unequalled in the variety of sightseeing.
Unsurpassed in the brilliant leadership.
Frequent departures from April 28 to August 4.

Write for Booklet

BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU
500 Fifth Avenue New York City
Corner 42nd St.

E. H. LOW & CO., all United Europe, Bermuda, India, China, Japan & All Parts of the World. Also Australia, Orient, Egypt, Palestine. 1123 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. "1000 Madison."

BERMUDA TOURS
$70-up
5 Days—$75.50 up
8 " — 101.00 "
9 " — 106.50 "
12 " — 133.00 "
Including Round Trip by Steamship from New York.
Sailings Every Wednesday and Saturday.
Booklet Sent Free.
Write for "Where Travelers Meet," Address Travel Dept. of Hamilton, Inc., N. Y.
AMERICAN EXPRESS

AUSTRALIA

SUVA
HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"MAKURA" (13,500 tons) Feb. 22 Apr. 27
"NIAGARA" (16,000 tons) Mar. 30 June 1
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For Fares, etc., apply Cun. Pac. Railway, Can. Pac. Bldg., Mad. Ave. at 44th St., N. Y. or to Canadian Australian Line, Welch Building, 761 Hastings St. West, Vancouver, B. C.

BOSTON $5.19

PROVIDENCE $3.60
THE COLONIAL LINE
Steamer leaves Pier 19, N.R. (Cor. W. Houston St.), weekdays and Sundays at 5 P. M.
All Outside Stateroom.
Phone Canal 1800

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE

SHORT ROUTE TO
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany
MODERN TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
Bergensfjord ..... Feb. 2 Mar. 13
Stavangerfjord ..... Feb. 23 Mar. 31
Excellent Passenger Accommodations.
Passenger Office, 22 Whitehall St., N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE

TO BOSTON
Daily Service All Year Round
Alternate Days Via Newport
Leave Pier 32, Fot St. & R. R. Sts. 5 P. M. Daily and Sunday
NEW LONDON LINE
Leave Pier 40, N. R. Houston St., Daily 5 P. M. Wednesday only.
Tickets of Agents and Steamship Ticket Offices.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

ADRIATIC ITALY EGYPT
AMERICA ..... Feb. 7 Mar. 21
Giulio Cesare, Sp'l Mod. Vapore, Feb. 17
TAORMINA ..... Mar. 7 Apr. 19
ITALIA AMERICA SHIPPING CORP.
1 State St. New York

"THE BEST IN TRAVEL"

Mediterranean Cruise

S. S. "Rotterdam"

One of the largest and most luxurious liners afloat
56 rooms with private bath
Unusually spacious decks
One of the smallest liners in existence
Her draft permits getting close to shore for convenient landing in Mediterranean Ports
Carefully planned, complete 68-day Cruise
Program enables members to debark at Nice for further travel in Europe without missing any part of the Cruise
A few accommodations available for immediate acceptance, subject to prior reservation

South America - West Indies Cruise

No passports required

From New York Feb. 3—S. S. "Reliance," foreign registry—new, luxurious, equipped with every comfort and convenience, including swimming pool and gymnasium.
The ideal 45-day voyage. Visits principal points of West Indies, includes South America and the Brazilian Centennial.
There is still time to make your arrangements.

EUROPE TOURS

Our 1923 Europe Tours are the results of long experience as travel specialists for discriminating American travelers. This invaluable experience coupled with our present-day knowledge has produced for you a variety of "Best in Travel" Tours which has never been exceeded in worthwhile interest. In various combinations they visit Paris, the Riviera, Italy, the Hill-Towns, Italian Lakes, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, the British Isles, Spain (including Cordova, the Alhambra, Seville, Cadiz). Departures Feb. 23, Mar. 19, 24, 31, Apr. 3, 7, 17, 21, 28, May 1, 5, 15, June 2. Each Tour strictly limited in membership.

CALIFORNIA

And the Hawaiian Islands

Tours Under Escort. Offering a wide choice in date and route, including New Orleans, Apache Trail, Grand Canyon, California. Special Auto Tours. Tours including the beautiful Hawaiian Islands. In all, a series of comprehensive, leisurely, worthwhile Tours such as you would plan for yourself had you the experience of nearly one-half a century in this field. Departures Feb. 12, 21, 26, 28 and weekly till April.

Individual Arrangements. Let us furnish information, assist you in your plans, secure your Pullman and hotel reservations, railroad and steamship tickets and make complete arrangements (one way or round trip) by any route you desire.

FLORIDA

Escorted Tours

Most complete program of Florida Tours ever announced. Carefully planned in detail for those who want the best in hotels, service and arrangements. Abundance of automobiling. Always in fine and seven-passenger cars of the best type. Tours from 3 weeks to a month. Special automobile Tours. Programs include Florida East and West Coasts and Cuba. Departures Feb. 9, 12, 15, 19, 26, Mar. 1.

Individual Arrangements

Latest information, assistance in planning. Pullman and hotel reservations, railroad and steamship tickets.

Steamship Tickets

Consult Raymond-Whitcomb for steamship information and save time. Reservations and tickets by all lines or steamship companies' regular rates.

Southern Resorts

Complete arrangements for trips to Pinehurst, Asheville, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston or any Southern Resort.

Iceland

North Cape
Annual Raymond-Whitcomb Cruise
From New York June 23 on the Royal Mail Steamship "Arragon." Visiting the "Lands of the Midnight Sun" and sailing at quaint and picturesque Northland ports. Reservations may be made now.

MEXICO

An American Winter Resort with all the interest and fascination of a foreign country. Raymond-Whitcomb Tour February 12.

Jamaica

and other West Indies trips

Jamaica, the "Garden Isle of the West Indies." Marvelous scenery, tropical landscape, log-wood forests, bewitching plantations, delight, bathing, golf, first-class hotels—perfect climate. 28 days of sailing—8 on the island. Complete arrangements for trips to Jamaica—to Porto Rico, Nassau, Panama and other Caribbean ports. Frequent sailings.

Bermuda

Complete arrangements for this delightful ALL-YEAR RESORT, including S.S. and hotel accommodations of any type desired. No passports required. Apply for booklet giving full particulars.

THE GUIDE TO WINTER TRAVEL

The Raymond-Whitcomb GUIDE TO WINTER TRAVEL is a concise volume of information essential to preliminary travel planning. It contains costs and indicates resorts and routes for Winter travel in America. Copy may be had on request.

For booklets, rates and reservations, call, write, telephone or telegraph

Raymond & Whitcomb Company
225 FIFTH AVENUE Tel. Mad. Sq. 6270

Suggestions for Winter

Book Now. Best Service—Lowest Rates.

CUBA—10 Days—$125 up.
JAMAICA—13 Days—$250 up.
BERMUDA—8 Days—$104 up.
CALIFORNIA—19 Days—$445 up.
PORTO RICO—10 Days—$150 up.
FLORIDA—11 Days—$105.50 up.
WEST INDIES CRUISE—23 Days—$250 up.

Independent or Conducted Tours to Italy, the Riviera, France, Switzerland, Egypt, Cruises to the Mediterranean or Round the World, Special Rates, Mediterranean Cruise, Central or South American Ports, Hawaii, Philippines, China, Japan, Southern Canadian or New England Winter Resorts.

Make Reservations at Once for EASTER.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AT REGULAR COMPANY RATES.

Worldwide Travel Service

[illegible] PARK AVE. (AT 45th St.) TEL. VANDERBILT 4084.

SOUTH AMERICA

—the playground and wonderland of the world—a vast continent of natural wonders, and incidentally, the best commercial opportunities. Visit the RIO CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Steamers especially built for tropical voyaging, carry you there with every comfort—45 years of service.

BARBADOS-RIO DE JANEIRO-BUENOS AIRES-MONTEVIDEO

Vestris—Feb. 3 "Vauban—Feb. 24 Vauban—March 24
"S. S. Vauban omits Barbados.
Lowest Rates, Liberal Stopovers, Unexcelled Service
Descriptive Literature on Request

LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD., 42 BROADWAY, N. Y. Or Any Local Agent

EGYPT - INDIA

AMERICAN & INDIAN LINE

To PORT SAID (FOR EGYPT & PALESTINE)—KARACHI—BOMBAY—COLOMBO—MADRAS—RANGOON—CALCUTTA

City of Sparta ..... Feb. 10
City of Lahore ..... Feb. 22

All Outside Rooms
First and Second Class Passengers
Special Stopover Privileges.
For rates of passage, etc., apply to

HORTON LILLY & CO.
26 Beaver St., New York City.
Gen. Agts. for Furness & Bermuda S.S. Co., Ltd.

LARGEST AND FASTEST MEDITERRANEAN

CONTE ROSSO
and
CONTE VERDE

For sailings and rates to NAPLES and GENOA apply to:

LLOYD SABAUDO, 3 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM
Via Plymouth, Boulogne-sur-Mer
Sailings 12 A. M. Standard Time

Noordam ..... Feb. 10 Mar. 17
Volendam (new) ..... Feb. 24 Mar. 31
Rotterdam ..... Mar. 3 Apr. 7
New Amsterdam ..... Mar. 24 Apr. 28
VEENDAM (new) Apr. 14 May 26
Rotterdam ..... May 12 June 23
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

Australia

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.

[illegible]

PORTO RICO

The Island of Enchantment

HARBORS where skimming lateen boats dart in and out; where graceful Moorish buildings nestle no palm-fringed shores. The romance of early Spanish days still hovers over the quaint cities and picturesque villages of this "Island of Enchantment."

16 DAY CRUISE ALL EXPENSES $150 and up

A big, staunch steamer is your hotel for the entire cruise, from New York to and around Porto Rico, touching at interesting ports and return. Steamers are especially fitted for the tropics. Spacious, airy staterooms; attractive smoking rooms and social halls; sunny decks; spotless linen and woodwork; savory, delicious meals.

Comfortable staterooms at minimum rates as well as rooms with private bath. Rates include meals and stateroom for entire trip. A sailing every Saturday.

PORTO RICO LINE
25 Broadway, New York

CONDADO-VANDERBILT HOTEL
San Juan, Porto Rico

The only wholly American hotel in the West Indies. An ideal spot for a holiday in the tropics. Motoring, tennis, golf, bathing. Under Management of *Vanderbilt Hotel, New York*

ORIENT

JAPAN 10 Days
CHINA 14 Days
MANILA 18 Days

Quickest Route Across the Pacific
Fortnightly Service from Vancouver via Victoria, B. C.

Empress of Canada - - 33,000 tons disp.
Empress of Australia - 33,000 tons disp.
Empress of Russia - - 25,000 tons disp.
Empress of Asia - - - 25,000 tons disp.

Largest, Finest, Fastest Steamers to the Far East

EUROPE—"Empress" Express Service
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—HAMBURG
Via Quebec and the St. Lawrence
Empress of Scotland *Empress of Britain*
Empress of France
Shortest, Most Protected Route to European Ports

Exceptional One Class Cabin Service between Montreal and Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Southampton, Cherbourg, Havre and Antwerp—by large oil-burning steamers embodying every modern improvement. Moderate rates.

Special Sailing from New York
CHERBOURG and SOUTHAMPTON by magnificent oil-burning *"Empress of Britain"—March 22.*

Large and comfortable public rooms, luxurious suites, suites with bath, double with toilet, suites with single bedsteads.

For rates and sailings apply to local agents or

R. T. STERRING, General Agent, Passenger Department
Madison Avenue at 44th Street New York City
CANADIAN PACIFIC

To Europe by Reliance Resolute

Maximum Service

THE triple screw liners *Reliance* and *Resolute* offer every modern travel comfort—carefully appointed staterooms and suites, spacious water decks and lounges, gymnasium, swimming pool, electric bath, elevators, etc. These luxurious ships with their highly trained personnel and unsurpassed cuisine give maximum service to transatlantic travelers.

Fortnightly Sailings

NEW YORK	RELIANCE	March 31,	May 1, May 29
PLYMOUTH		June 26,	July 24, August 21
CHERBOURG	RESOLUTE	June 12,	July 10, August 7
HAMBURG			

For illustrated booklet, rates, etc., apply to United American Lines, Inc., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED AMERICAN LINES
Joint Service with
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE

COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE
Thos. Cook & Son 587 Broadway

N.Y.K. Line To JAPAN, CHINA, MANILA
Barling Building, 1-3 Bridge St., N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP, 165 West 23d St.
Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Mediterranean, Cruises, Tours, Bermuda, Nassau, Porto Rico, Panama, Pacific Coast, Hawaii, Japan, China, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Australia, Round the World. Tourist Agents.

NASSAU
BAHAMAS

Less than three days from bleak winter to perfect June. Beautiful British Nassau offers the finest Winter Climate in the World. Golf, Tennis, Sailing, Fishing, Wonderful Bathing, Bathing, Splendid Hotels, Comfortable Cottages.

MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES
Weekly Service from New York
Modern Oil Burning Steamers
MUNARGO
MUNAMAR
For Nassau Booklet—Sailing Dates and Reservations—write
MUNSON S. S. LINES
67 WALL STREET, N. Y.

The New Colonial, fireproof, opens Feb. 10th. For reservations address J. W. Greene, Mgr., 343 Fifth Ave., New York.

New York to South America
on American 535's

New American-built, oil-burners, 535 feet long, 22,000 displacement tons.
Reduced Rates—Fastest Time to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. Fleet ships depart every Saturday—Southern Cross and Southern Cross alternate. Sailings from Pier 4, Hoboken.

Pan America	Feb. 3
Western World	Feb. 17
Southern Cross	Mar. 3
American Legion	Mar. 17

Fortnightly thereafter
Munson Steamship Lines
67 Wall Street, New York City
or local agents
Agents for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
owners of the vessels

JAPAN CHINA

Fleet Mail & Passenger Service From San Francisco calling at Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila.
Splendid accommodation available.
Sailings every Two Weeks by Triple Screw Steamers of 22,000 tons.
Every modern device for comfort—luxuriously furnished.
For sailings, rates, etc., apply
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
100 Broadway, N. Y.
or any local agent.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES

N. Y. to Cherbourg and Southampton

MAURETANIA	Jan. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
BERENGARIA	Feb. 10	Mar. 7	Mar. 28
AQUITANIA	Apr. 17	Apr. 24	May 1
N. Y. to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg			
TUSCANIA (new)	Feb. 3	Apr. 28	May 26
SAXONIA	Feb. 24	Mar. 31	
N. Y. to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool			
CARONIA	Feb. 3	Mar. 3	
CARMANIA	Apr. 7	May 12	June 9
CAMPANIA	Apr. 7	May 1	June 2
SCYTHIA	Mar. 24		
Boston to Cobh (Queenstown) and Liverpool			
ANDANIA (new)	Feb. 24	Mar. 27	
ALSATIA (new)	Feb. 24		
N. Y. to Londonderry and Glasgow			
CALEDONIA	Feb. 24	Mar. 17	Apr. 14
SATURNIA	Feb. 17		
ANTONIA	Mar. 10	Apr. 28	
N. Y. to the Mediterranean and Egypt			
CARONIA	Feb. 10		
N. Y. to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London			
ANTONIA (new)	Apr. 7	May 5	Apr. 21
ALSATIA (new)	Mar. 24	Apr. 17	June 9
ANDANIA (new)	Mar. 3		
ANDANIA (new)	Apr. 14		

*No Sailing.
For Booklet, New York, or Local Agents.

PACIFIC LINE
"The Comfort Route"
To SOUTH AMERICA

Through the Panama Canal to a wide number of interesting ports of call, of great modern cities and rich in opportunity for the traveler and business man. Travel by the largest liners to Peru and Chile, the Panama "S" steamers (24,000 Tons Displacement). Built especially for the Tropics.

NEW YORK—HAVANA
HAVANA—PERU—CHILE
ESSEQUIBO ..... Feb. 23
EBRO ..... Mar. 20
Special Reduced Rates for Round South America Tours
The PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Inc., agents
38 Broadway, New York
or local agents

SOUTH AMERICA

PERU and CHILE are famous "SAFEN" steamships. Fastest direct service to the mining fields, the ranch of the Pampas, Cuzco, Titicaca and attractive Lima. Regular sailings to all ports in Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina. Modern, fast steamships with Unexcelled cuisine.

S.S. Santa Rita	Feb. 3	
S.S. Santa Teresa	Feb. 24	
S.S. Santa Teresa	Mar. 3	
S.S. Santa Ana	Mar. 20	

GRACE LINE
10 Hanover Sq., New York

MEDITERRANEAN WELL SERVICED

PIRAEUS—TRIESTE
CONSTANTINOPLE—CONSTANZA
Regular Sailings
NATIONAL GREEK LINE
10 Pine St., New York, N. Y.

FURNESS BERMUDA LINE
(Under Contract with Bermuda Gov't.)

BERMUDA
Where it is always Glorious Springtime
—Only 2 Days from New York

Golf (two 18-hole courses), Tennis, Motor Boating, Sailing, Bathing, Riding, Horse Racing, Trapshooting, etc.

No Passports Required.

Sailings Twice Weekly
Next Sailings From New York Wed., Jan. 31, and Sat., Feb. 3, and every Wed. and Sat. thereafter. From Bermuda Tues. and Sats.
Via Palatial Twin-Screw Oil-Burning Transatlantic Liners
S. S. "FORT VICTORIA" and S. S. "FORT ST. GEORGE"
EACH 14,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT
Fastest steamers landing passengers directly at Hamilton Dock, avoiding inconvenience of transfer by tender. Tickets interchangeable.
FURNESS BERMUDA LINE, 34 Whitehall St., New York
Tel. Bowling Green 7080—or any Local Tourist Agent
St. George Hotel, Bermuda Finest Cuisine and Service. Tennis, Golf, Magnificent Tiled Swimming Pool. Bookings Furness Bermuda Line, New York.

WHITE STAR

To Cherbourg and Southampton, Weekly.			
Olympic (new)	35 A.M. Mar. 10	Mar. 21	Apr. 28
Baltic (new)	Apr. 10	May 1	May 28
Cedric	Feb. 3	Mar. 3	Mar. 31
Baltic	Mar. 10	Apr. 7	
Adriatic	Feb. 17	Mar. 17	Apr. 28
Celtic	Feb. 10	Mar. 24	Apr. 21
Adriatic	Apr. 10	May 12	June 9
Olympic	Mar. 31	Apr. 28	
To Cherbourg and Southampton			
Majestic	Feb. 3	Mar. 10	Apr. 7

To Bermuda via Cherbourg and Southampton
Philadelphia (new) 12 N. Mar. 6 Apr. 10 May 15
Canopic Feb. 24 Mar. 31 Apr. 28

Winter Voyage de Luxe
MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Nice, Naples, Rome, Malta, Alexandria, Palestine, Egypt, Riviera, Spain, Portugal.
By the popular Twin-Screw Atlantic Liner ADRIATIC (24,541 tons) ..... Feb. 24

WEST INDIES CRUISES
By the Popular Steamer in the Tropics
MINNEKAHDA ..... Feb. 17

RED STAR LINE
To Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp
Lapland (new) N. York Feb. 17
Finland ..... N. York Feb. 24 Mar. 17 May 5
Kroonland ..... N. York Mar. 3 Apr. 7
Zeeland ..... N. York Mar. 17 Apr. 28 May 26
Noordland (new) ..... 3 P. M. Apr. 28 May 26
St. Paul ..... 3 P. M. May 5 June 6

AMERICAN LINE
To Southampton, Plymouth and Cherbourg
Minnekahda ..... 3 P. M. Feb. 3 Mar. 3
Minnetonka ..... 12 N. Feb. 17 Mar. 10
Haverford (24,000 tons) 3 P. M. Mar. 3 Apr. 3
International Mercantile Marine Company
180 Broadway—1,200,000 Tons
1 Broadway, N. Y., or Local Agents.

CUBA
Sunshine Weekly sailings on fast modern twin-screw steamers.
Fare $125 and Duty up
MEXICO
Regular Weekly Sailings, $100 up round trip
Special Round Trip Rates to
NASSAU
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
Pier of West 56, New York. Tel. John 0893
WARD LINE

NGL NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

NEW YORK-BREMEN Direct

Zeeland	Jan. 31	Mar. 14	Apr. 25
Rheinland	Feb. 14	Apr. 11	May 2
Frankfurt	Feb. 21	Apr. 11	May 23

and fortnightly thereafter.
Cabin and 3rd Class.
Unsurpassed cuisine and service.
For Booklet, apply Company's Offices
18-20 West St., New York City
Phone Bowling Green 3300, or any local steamship agent.

TEACHERS and DOCTORS

Book your steamship reservations now for the summer.

Our service will please you. Book for our representative.

We make travelling—and save you trouble.

GLASSUP STEAMSHIP AGENCY
74 West 125th Street, New York City.
(Harlem 8320)
Official agents for all steamship lines.

MEDITERRANEAN
VIA COSULICH LINE
UNUSUAL VOYAGES & TOURS

New York to Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Messina, Palermo (Sicily), Athens, Smyrna for Visiting Constantinople, Egypt, Palestine.
Fast Twin Screw Express Steamer
PRESIDENTE WILSON Sails
March 27.
Plans, Booklet, Sailing dates, apply to any Agency or
Phelps Bros. & Co., G. A. P. Bowling Green, N.Y.

AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH SEAS
Via Tahiti and Samoa. Rail and passenger service from San Francisco, sailing every 28 days.
Apply Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd., 25 Outram St., San Francisco, Cal., or Cook Strait Line, 165 Broadway, N.Y.
Special Reduced Rates to Australia, New Zealand, Australia, Tours, Round the World Tickets.

WEST INDIES Cruises!

To Winter Sunshine
in the
West Indies, South America, Panama Venezuela, Nassau, Bermuda.
Two magnificent cruises by the great
"Empress of Britain"
22,000 tons disp., Oil burning, Immaculate
Second Cruise from New York
February 20
A wonderful 27 days itinerary of the romantic isles and cities of the Caribbean and Spanish Main. Everything Canadian Pacific Standard—there is none better.
Fares from $250. No passports required.
For full information apply
R. T. STERRING, Gen. Agt. Passenger Dept.
Madison Avenue at 44th Street, New York City
CANADIAN PACIFIC

ROYAL MAIL
"The Comfort Route"

Bermuda

A LOVELY spot for rest or sport. Summer sunshine and tropical verdure. Splendid bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, driving, bicycling. Sailings every Saturday by the palatial transatlantic liner "ARAGUAYA", 17,500 tons displacement, the largest vessel and most luxurious sailing to Bermuda. No passports required.

Europe

The famous "O" liners ORBITA and ORDUNA now converted into one class cabin steamers, offer splendid accommodations to Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg at the new low rates of $130, $135, $140.

In the spring two new "de luxe" liners the ORCA and ORIO, carrying first, second and third class passengers, enter the service to

FRANCE (Cherbourg)	ENGLAND (Southampton)	GERMANY (Hamburg)
ORBITA ..... Jan. 31	Mar. 14	May 5
ORDUNA ..... Feb. 21	Apr. 14	May 19
ORCA ..... Mar. 31	May 12	Jun. 16
ORIO ..... Apr. 21	Jun. 2	July 7

West Indies Cruise

February 28

The mysterious spell of the tropics lowers around these sunny isles. Sail among them on the splendid new "ORCA", 25,500 tons displacement, the newest, largest, and most luxurious steamer engaged in West Indies Cruises. Interesting shore excursions. No passports required.

88 years of Royal Mail Service

For detailed information and illustrated booklets apply to

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Inc., Agents
38 Broadway, New York
Or any steamship agency

SWEDISH LINE

Direct routes to principal points in SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY and BALTIC STATES.
Superior Passenger Accommodations on Large Modern Steamers.

GOTHENBURG	Feb. 10	Mar. 20	Apr. 24
STOCKHOLM	Mar. 31	May 5	

Scandinavian American Line, 24 Broad St., N. Y.

Transatlantica Italiana

Fleet of the largest and fastest Steamers of the Italian Mediterranean Service.
Direct Service to Naples and Genoa.
Leaving New York Feb. 24, N. Y. H. A. M. Mar. 10, Apr. 21, May 12.
Leaving Genoa Feb. 10, Mar. 24, Apr. 14, May 5.
Leaving Naples Feb. 12, Mar. 26, Apr. 16, May 7.
Leaving Palermo Feb. 13, Mar. 27, Apr. 17, May 8.
Leaving Messina Feb. 14, Mar. 28, Apr. 18, May 9.
Leaving Gibraltar Feb. 16, Mar. 30, Apr. 20, May 11.
Leaving Marseilles Feb. 17, Mar. 31, Apr. 21, May 12.
Leaving Genoa Feb. 18, Mar. 31, Apr. 22, May 13.
Leaving Naples Feb. 19, Mar. 31, Apr. 23, May 14.
Leaving Palermo Feb. 20, Mar. 31, Apr. 24, May 15.
Leaving Messina Feb. 21, Mar. 31, Apr. 25, May 16.
Leaving Gibraltar Feb. 23, Mar. 31, Apr. 27, May 18.
Leaving Marseilles Feb. 24, Mar. 31, Apr. 28, May 19.
Leaving Genoa Feb. 25, Mar. 31, Apr. 29, May 20.
Leaving Naples Feb. 26, Mar. 31, May 1, May 21.
Leaving Palermo Feb. 27, Mar. 31, May 2, May 22.
Leaving Messina Feb. 28, Mar. 31, May 3, May 23.
Leaving Gibraltar Mar. 2, Mar. 31, May 5, May 25.
Leaving Marseilles Mar. 3, Mar. 31, May 6, May 26.
Leaving Genoa Mar. 4, Mar. 31, May 7, May 27.
Leaving Naples Mar. 5, Mar. 31, May 8, May 28.
Leaving Palermo Mar. 6, Mar. 31, May 9, May 29.
Leaving Messina Mar. 7, Mar. 31, May 10, May 30.
Leaving Gibraltar Mar. 9, Mar. 31, May 12, June 1.
Leaving Marseilles Mar. 10, Mar. 31, May 13, June 2.
Leaving Genoa Mar. 11, Mar. 31, May 14, June 3.
Leaving Naples Mar. 12, Mar. 31, May 15, June 4.
Leaving Palermo Mar. 13, Mar. 31, May 16, June 5.
Leaving Messina Mar. 14, Mar. 31, May 17, June 6.
Leaving Gibraltar Mar. 16, Mar. 31, May 19, June 8.
Leaving Marseilles Mar. 17, Mar. 31, May 20, June 9.
Leaving Genoa Mar. 18, Mar. 31, May 21, June 10.
Leaving Naples Mar. 19, Mar. 31, May 22, June 11.
Leaving Palermo Mar. 20, Mar. 31, May 23, June 12.
Leaving Messina Mar. 21, Mar. 31, May 24, June 13.
Leaving Gibraltar Mar. 23, Mar. 31, May 26, June 15.
Leaving Marseilles Mar. 24, Mar. 31, May 27, June 16.
Leaving Genoa Mar. 25, Mar. 31, May 28, June 17.
Leaving Naples Mar. 26, Mar. 31, May 29, June 18.
Leaving Palermo Mar. 27, Mar. 31, May 30, June 19.
Leaving Messina Mar. 28, Mar. 31, May 31, June 20.
Leaving Gibraltar Mar. 30, Mar. 31, June 1, June 21.
Leaving Marseilles Mar. 31, Mar. 31, June 2, June 22.
Leaving Genoa Apr. 1, Mar. 31, June 3, June 23.
Leaving Naples Apr. 2, Mar. 31, June 4, June 24.
Leaving Palermo Apr. 3, Mar. 31, June 5, June 25.
Leaving Messina Apr. 4, Mar. 31, June 6, June 26.
Leaving Gibraltar Apr. 6, Mar. 31, June 8, June 28.
Leaving Marseilles Apr. 7, Mar. 31, June 9, June 29.
Leaving Genoa Apr. 8, Mar. 31, June 10, June 30.
Leaving Naples Apr. 9, Mar. 31, June 11, July 1.
Leaving Palermo Apr. 10, Mar. 31, June 12, July 2.
Leaving Messina Apr. 11, Mar. 31, June 13, July 3.
Leaving Gibraltar Apr. 13, Mar. 31, June 15, July 5.
Leaving Marseilles Apr. 14, Mar. 31, June 16, July 6.
Leaving Genoa Apr. 15, Mar. 31, June 17, July 7.
Leaving Naples Apr. 16, Mar. 31, June 18, July 8.
Leaving Palermo Apr. 17, Mar. 31, June 19, July 9.
Leaving Messina Apr. 18, Mar. 31, June 20, July 10.
Leaving Gibraltar Apr. 20, Mar. 31, June 22, July 12.
Leaving Marseilles Apr. 21, Mar. 31, June 23, July 13.
Leaving Genoa Apr. 22, Mar. 31, June 24, July 14.
Leaving Naples Apr. 23, Mar. 31, June 25, July 15.
Leaving Palermo Apr. 24, Mar. 31, June 26, July 16.
Leaving Messina Apr. 25, Mar. 31, June 27, July 17.
Leaving Gibraltar Apr. 27, Mar. 31, June 29, July 19.
Leaving Marseilles Apr. 28, Mar. 31, June 30, July 20.
Leaving Genoa Apr. 29, Mar. 31, July 1, July 21.
Leaving Naples Apr. 30, Mar. 31, July 2, July 22.
Leaving Palermo May 1, Mar. 31, July 3, July 23.
Leaving Messina May 2, Mar. 31, July 4, July 24.
Leaving Gibraltar May 4, Mar. 31, July 6, July 26.
Leaving Marseilles May 5, Mar. 31, July 7, July 27.
Leaving Genoa May 6, Mar. 31, July 8, July 28.
Leaving Naples May 7, Mar. 31, July 9, July 29.
Leaving Palermo May 8, Mar. 31, July 10, July 30.
Leaving Messina May 9, Mar. 31, July 11, July 31.
Leaving Gibraltar May 11, Mar. 31, July 13, August 1.
Leaving Marseilles May 12, Mar. 31, July 14, August 2.
Leaving Genoa May 13, Mar. 31, July 15, August 3.
Leaving Naples May 14, Mar. 31, July 16, August 4.
Leaving Palermo May 15, Mar. 31, July 17, August 5.
Leaving Messina May 16, Mar. 31, July 18, August 6.
Leaving Gibraltar May 18, Mar. 31, July 20, August 8.
Leaving Marseilles May 19, Mar. 31, July 21, August 9.
Leaving Genoa May 20, Mar. 31, July 22, August 10.
Leaving Naples May 21, Mar. 31, July 23, August 11.
Leaving Palermo May 22, Mar. 31, July 24, August 12.
Leaving Messina May 23, Mar. 31, July 25, August 13.
Leaving Gibraltar May 25, Mar. 31, July 27, August 15.
Leaving Marseilles May 26, Mar. 31, July 28, August 16.
Leaving Genoa May 27, Mar. 31, July 29, August 17.
Leaving Naples May 28, Mar. 31, July 30, August 18.
Leaving Palermo May 29, Mar. 31, July 31, August 19.
Leaving Messina May 30, Mar. 31, August 1, August 20.
Leaving Gibraltar June 1, Mar. 31, August 3, August 22.
Leaving Marseilles June 2, Mar. 31, August 4, August 23.
Leaving Genoa June 3, Mar. 31, August 5, August 24.
Leaving Naples June 4, Mar. 31, August 6, August 25.
Leaving Palermo June 5, Mar. 31, August 7, August 26.
Leaving Messina June 6, Mar. 31, August 8, August 27.
Leaving Gibraltar June 8, Mar. 31, August 10, August 29.
Leaving Marseilles June 9, Mar. 31, August 11, August 30.
Leaving Genoa June 10, Mar. 31, August 12, August 31.
Leaving Naples June 11, Mar. 31, August 13, September 1.
Leaving Palermo June 12, Mar. 31, August 14, September 2.
Leaving Messina June 13, Mar. 31, August 15, September 3.
Leaving Gibraltar June 15, Mar. 31, August 17, September 5.
Leaving Marseilles June 16, Mar. 31, August 18, September 6.
Leaving Genoa June 17, Mar. 31, August 19, September 7.
Leaving Naples June 18, Mar. 31, August 20, September 8.
Leaving Palermo June 19, Mar. 31, August 21, September 9.
Leaving Messina June 20, Mar. 31, August 22, September 10.
Leaving Gibraltar June 22, Mar. 31, August 24, September 12.
Leaving Marseilles June 23, Mar. 31, August 25, September 13.
Leaving Genoa June 24, Mar. 31, August 26, September 14.
Leaving Naples June 25, Mar. 31, August 27, September 15.
Leaving Palermo June 26, Mar. 31, August 28, September 16.
Leaving Messina June 27, Mar. 31, August 29, September 17.
Leaving Gibraltar June 29, Mar. 31, August 31, September 19.
Leaving Marseilles June 30, Mar. 31, September 1, September 20.
Leaving Genoa July 1, Mar. 31, September 2, September 21.
Leaving Naples July 2, Mar. 31, September 3, September 22.
Leaving Palermo July 3, Mar. 31, September 4, September 23.
Leaving Messina July 4, Mar. 31, September 5, September 24.
Leaving Gibraltar July 6, Mar. 31, September 7, September 26.
Leaving Marseilles July 7, Mar. 31, September 8, September 27.
Leaving Genoa July 8, Mar. 31, September 9, September 28.
Leaving Naples July 9, Mar. 31, September 10, September 29.
Leaving Palermo July 10, Mar. 31, September 11, September 30.
Leaving Messina July 11, Mar. 31, September 12, October 1.
Leaving Gibraltar July 13, Mar. 31, September 14, October 3.
Leaving Marseilles July 14, Mar. 31, September 15, October 4.
Leaving Genoa July 15, Mar. 31, September 16, October 5.
Leaving Naples July 16, Mar. 31, September 17, October 6.
Leaving Palermo July 17, Mar. 31, September 18, October 7.
Leaving Messina July 18, Mar. 31, September 19, October 8.
Leaving Gibraltar July 20, Mar. 31, September 21, October 10.
Leaving Marseilles July 21, Mar. 31, September 22, October 11.
Leaving Genoa July 22, Mar. 31, September 23, October 12.
Leaving Naples July 23, Mar. 31, September 24, October 13.
Leaving Palermo July 24, Mar. 31, September 25, October 14.
Leaving Messina July 25, Mar. 31, September 26, October 15.
Leaving Gibraltar July 27, Mar. 31, September 28, October 17.
Leaving Marseilles July 28, Mar. 31, September 29, October 18.
Leaving Genoa July 29, Mar. 31, September 30, October 19.
Leaving Naples July 30, Mar. 31, October 1, October 20.
Leaving Palermo July 31, Mar. 31, October 2, October 21.
Leaving Messina August 1, Mar. 31, October 3, October 22.
Leaving Gibraltar August 3, Mar. 31, October 5, October 24.
Leaving Marseilles August 4, Mar. 31, October 6, October 25.
Leaving Genoa August 5, Mar. 31, October 7, October 26.
Leaving Naples August 6, Mar. 31, October 8, October 27.
Leaving Palermo August 7, Mar. 31, October 9, October 28.
Leaving Messina August 8, Mar. 31, October 10, October 29.
Leaving Gibraltar August 10, Mar. 31, October 12, October 31.
Leaving Marseilles August 11, Mar. 31, October 13, November 1.
Leaving Genoa August 12, Mar. 31, October 14, November 2.
Leaving Naples August 13, Mar. 31, October 15, November 3.
Leaving Palermo August 14, Mar. 31, October 16, November 4.
Leaving Messina August 15, Mar. 31, October 17, November 5.
Leaving Gibraltar August 17, Mar. 31, October 19, November 7.
Leaving Marseilles August 18, Mar. 31, October 20, November 8.
Leaving Genoa August 19, Mar. 31, October 21, November 9.
Leaving Naples August 20, Mar. 31, October 22, November 10.
Leaving Palermo August 21, Mar. 31, October 23, November 11.
Leaving Messina August 22, Mar. 31, October 24, November 12.
Leaving Gibraltar August 24, Mar. 31, October 26, November 14.
Leaving Marseilles August 25, Mar. 31, October 27, November 15.
Leaving Genoa August 26, Mar. 31, October 28, November 16.
Leaving Naples August 27, Mar. 31, October 29, November 17.
Leaving Palermo August 28, Mar. 31, October 30, November 18.
Leaving Messina August 29, Mar. 31, October 31, November 19.
Leaving Gibraltar August 31, Mar. 31, November 2, November 21.
Leaving Marseilles September 1, Mar. 31, November 3, November 22.
Leaving Genoa September 2, Mar. 31, November 4, November 23.
Leaving Naples September 3, Mar. 31, November 5, November 24.
Leaving Palermo September 4, Mar. 31, November 6, November 25.
Leaving Messina September 5, Mar. 31, November 7, November 26.
Leaving Gibraltar September 7, Mar. 31, November 9, November 28.
Leaving Marseilles September 8, Mar. 31, November 10, November 29.
Leaving Genoa September 9, Mar. 31, November 11, November 30.
Leaving Naples September 10, Mar. 31, November 12, December 1.
Leaving Palermo September 11, Mar. 31, November 13, December 2.
Leaving Messina September 12, Mar. 31, November 14, December 3.
Leaving Gibraltar September 14, Mar. 31, November 16, December 5.
Leaving Marseilles September 15, Mar. 31, November 17, December 6.
Leaving Genoa September 16, Mar. 31, November 18, December 7.
Leaving Naples September 17, Mar. 31, November 19, December 8.
Leaving Palermo September 18, Mar. 31, November 20, December 9.
Leaving Messina September 19, Mar. 31, November 21, December 10.
Leaving Gibraltar September 21, Mar. 31, November 23, December 12.
Leaving Marseilles September 22, Mar. 31, November 24, December 13.
Leaving Genoa September 23, Mar. 31, November 25, December 14.
Leaving Naples September 24, Mar. 31, November 26, December 15.
Leaving Palermo September 25, Mar. 31, November 27, December 16.
Leaving Messina September 26, Mar. 31, November 28, December 17.
Leaving Gibraltar September 28, Mar. 31, November 30, December 19.
Leaving Marseilles September 29, Mar. 31, December 1, December 20.
Leaving Genoa September 30, Mar. 31, December 2, December 21.
Leaving Naples October 1, Mar. 31, December 3, December 22.
Leaving Palermo October 2, Mar. 31, December 4, December 23.
Leaving Messina October 3, Mar. 31, December 5, December 24.
Leaving Gibraltar October 5, Mar. 31, December 7, December 26.
Leaving Marseilles October 6, Mar. 31, December 8, December 27.
Leaving Genoa October 7, Mar. 31, December 9, December 28.
Leaving Naples October 8, Mar. 31, December 10, December 29.
Leaving Palermo October 9, Mar. 31, December 11, December 30.
Leaving Messina October 10, Mar. 31, December 12, December 31.
Leaving Gibraltar October 12, Mar. 31, December 14, January 2.
Leaving Marseilles October 13, Mar. 31, December 15, January 3.
Leaving Genoa October 14, Mar. 31, December 16, January 4.
Leaving Naples October 15, Mar. 31, December 17, January 5.
Leaving Palermo October 16, Mar. 31, December 18, January 6.
Leaving Messina October 17, Mar. 31, December 19, January 7.
Leaving Gibraltar October 19, Mar. 31, December 21, January 9.
Leaving Marseilles October 20, Mar. 31, December 22, January 10.
Leaving Genoa October 21, Mar. 31, December 23, January 11.
Leaving Naples October 22, Mar. 31, December 24, January 12.
Leaving Palermo October 23, Mar. 31, December 25, January 13.
Leaving Messina October 24, Mar. 31, December 26, January 14.
Leaving Gibraltar October 26, Mar. 31, December 28, January 16.
Leaving Marseilles October 27, Mar. 31, December 29, January 17.
Leaving Genoa October 28, Mar. 31, December 30, January 18.
Leaving Naples October 29, Mar. 31, December 31, January 19.
Leaving Palermo October 30, Mar. 31, January 1, January 20.
Leaving Messina October 31, Mar. 31, January 2, January 21.
Leaving Gibraltar November 2, Mar. 31, January 4, January 23.
Leaving Marseilles November 3, Mar. 31, January 5, January 24.
Leaving Genoa November 4, Mar. 31, January 6, January 25.
Leaving Naples November 5, Mar. 31, January 7, January 26.
Leaving Palermo November 6, Mar. 31, January 8, January 27.
Leaving Messina November 7, Mar. 31, January 9, January 28.
Leaving Gibraltar November 9, Mar. 31, January 11, January 30.
Leaving Marseilles November 10, Mar. 31, January 12, January 31.
Leaving Genoa November 11, Mar. 31, January 13, February 1.
Leaving Naples November 12, Mar. 31, January 14, February 2.
Leaving Palermo November 13, Mar. 31, January 15, February 3.
Leaving Messina November 14, Mar. 31, January 16, February 4.
Leaving Gibraltar November 16, Mar. 31, January 18, February 6.
Leaving Marseilles November 17, Mar. 31, January 19, February 7.
Leaving Genoa November 18, Mar. 31, January 20, February 8.
Leaving Naples November 19, Mar. 31, January 21, February 9.
Leaving Palermo November 20, Mar. 31, January 22, February 10.
Leaving Messina November 21, Mar. 31, January 23, February 11.
Leaving Gibraltar November 23, Mar. 31, January 25, February 13.
Leaving Marseilles November 24, Mar. 31, January 26, February 14.
Leaving Genoa November 25, Mar. 31, January 27, February 15.
Leaving Naples November 26, Mar. 31, January 28, February 16.
Leaving Palermo November 27, Mar. 31, January 29, February 17.
Leaving Messina November 28, Mar. 31, January 30, February 18.
Leaving Gibraltar November 30, Mar. 31, February 2, February 20.
Leaving Marseilles December 1, Mar. 31, February 3, February 21.
Leaving Genoa December 2, Mar. 31, February 4, February 22.
Leaving Naples December 3, Mar. 31, February 5, February 23.
Leaving Palermo December 4, Mar. 31, February 6, February 24.
Leaving Messina December 5, Mar. 31, February 7, February 25.
Leaving Gibraltar December 7, Mar. 31, February 9, February 27.
Leaving Marseilles December 8, Mar. 31, February 10, February 28.
Leaving Genoa December 9, Mar. 31, February 11, February 29.
Leaving Naples December 10, Mar. 31, February 12, March 1.
Leaving Palermo December 11, Mar. 31, February 13, March 2.
Leaving Messina December 12, Mar. 31, February 14, March 3.
Leaving Gibraltar December 14, Mar. 31, February 16, March 5.
Leaving Marseilles December 15, Mar. 31, February 17, March 6.
Leaving Genoa December 16, Mar. 31, February 18, March 7.
Leaving Naples December 17, Mar. 31, February 19, March 8.
Leaving Palermo December 18, Mar. 31, February 20, March 9.
Leaving Messina December 19, Mar. 31, February 21, March 10.
Leaving Gibraltar December 21, Mar. 31, February 23, March 12.
Leaving Marseilles December 22, Mar. 31, February 24, March 13.
Leaving Genoa December 23, Mar. 31, February 25, March 14.
Leaving Naples December 24, Mar. 31, February 26, March 15.
Leaving Palermo December 25, Mar. 31, February 27, March 16.
Leaving Messina December 26, Mar. 31, February 28, March 17.
Leaving Gibraltar December 28, Mar. 31, March 2, March 19.
Leaving Marseilles December 29, Mar. 31, March 3, March 20.
Leaving Genoa December 30, Mar. 31, March 4, March 21.
Leaving Naples December 31, Mar. 31, March 5, March 22.
Leaving Palermo January 1, Mar. 31, March 6, March 23.
Leaving Messina January 2, Mar. 31, March 7, March 24.
Leaving Gibraltar January 4, Mar. 31, March 9, March 26.
Leaving Marseilles January 5, Mar. 31, March 10, March 27.
Lea

ONE BRANCH LEGISLATURE FOR STATES WOULD IMPROVE RESULTS

Nebraska Senator Presents Advantages to Be Gained by Doing Away With Bi-Cameral Body—Contends That Long Delays and Corrupt Influences Would Be Removed

BY GEORGE W. NORRIS,
U. S. Senator from Nebraska.

WHEN our forefathers adopted the Constitution of the United States they provided that the legislative function of government should be composed of a House of Representatives and of a Senate. It would be interesting, but it is not material in the present discussion, to give the reasons why this was done. It is sufficient to know that the Federal Government in this respect was accepted as a model and was followed by all of the States of the Union. The experience of more than one hundred years has demonstrated that the two-branch Legislature, at least, so far as the various States are concerned, has been very unsatisfactory in its results. One of the fundamental requisites that should always exist in any Legislature where universal suffrage prevails, is to enable the citizen to properly place responsibility, either for the success or the failure of legislation.

In every Legislature composed of two branches, the fault is double and the only thing that emerges from the conference in the final agreement. The individual legislator must then vote upon a conference report without any opportunity of separating, by his vote, his opposition to anything that the bill in this form contains. The citizen is deprived entirely of an opportunity to place a just and fair judgment upon the result. In conference, provisions are often put in and other provisions taken out, where an entirely different result would be obtained if the action took place in the open, where a roll call could be had upon all provisions of the bill.

A one-branch Legislature would obviate all these difficulties. There would be no way for any member of the Legislature to conceal his opposition upon any legislative proposition that came before the body. The citizen would be able to absolutely and without difficulty place responsibility where it properly belonged for every act of the Legislature. It would then be easy to punish those whose records are unsatisfactory and to reward those whose records are satisfactory.

It is quite a common thing in a double-branch Legislature for one house to shift responsibility for failure upon the other house. Bills on practically all legislative days are made by conference committees. A bill that has passed one branch and then been amended in another one must go to conference for adjustment of the differences between the two houses. These conference committees in all two-branch Legislatures are absolutely essential in order that anything may be accomplished. Experience has shown that it is within the power of the conference committee to cause that places get into legislation, and that provisions of law demanded even by a majority of both branches of the Legislature are sometimes not included in the finished product.

When a bill is in conference it is necessary that compromises be made in order to secure any legislation. It very often happens that the most important features of legislation are put into the bills which they are being then considered. Members of Conference Committees are often compelled to surrender on important items where to surrender would be even demanded if consideration of the legislation were in the open where a public record could be had of the proceedings. When the bill emerges from conference it is not then subject to amendment. It must be accepted or rejected as a whole. The conference is held in secret. There is no record vote on any proposition decided at the conference.

Chance to Cover Up Trades.

The public is excluded from the deliberations often passed when it is known by those who pass them that the bill is to be killed in the other House, and in this manner bills coming from the other House are responsibled to the first one. Responsibility for failure is thus divided, enabling participants in the fraudulent procedure to conceal their own records and to cover up their own trades. In a one-branch Legislature it would be impossible to thus obscure the record by parliamentary tactics and proceedings that make it impossible for the ordinary citizen to properly judge the record of his Representative.

One of the evils of our Legislatures is that they are entirely too large. In theory a large Legislature is supposed to give a larger and more complete representation of the entire citizenship. In practice, however, it has been demonstrated that a large membership is detrimental to real representation. We should avoid either extreme. A large body of men, in order to accomplish any legislative results, must of necessity surrender many of the individual rights and prerogatives of its members. Members must deny themselves the right to large bodies, an important matters of legislation, to even offer amendments. They must surrender to committees the right to determine procedure. The very size of the bodies sometimes makes it impossible for the necessary and proper deliberation and discussion that should always take place before legislation is enacted.

The House of Representatives in Washington illustrates this point. The members of the House are, as a class, both able and conscientious. They are moved by the highest of motives and are a patriotic body of fine men. And yet, any conservative critic will say that their work is not only incomplete but is very unsatisfactory and often ill-considered. The result comes about entirely and solely from the large size of the body. In order to accomplish anything whatever they are often compelled to the most vicious kind of legislation, by special rule and otherwise, to deprive themselves of the right to offer amendments and of the right to debate and thus point out errors or suggest corrections, and the result is not only disappointing, but it brings about all kinds of errors in the final enactment. Members are then often compelled to vote for bills containing provisions that in their own judgment are absolutely wrong, in order to get what, in their judgment is right and proper. If they are compelled to vote against bills because in their judgment the evil contained is greater than the good.

It is true, of course, that in the final passage of a bill through any Legislature, members in deciding how they shall vote must weigh the good and the bad and vote on their judgment. Otherwise, but in a smaller body of men there would always have been an opportunity to offer amendments, striking out bad provisions, and to offer amendments supporting good ones, so that the record of the member upon all the provisions of the bill would clearly appear. If this right were not denied it would mean better legislation and capable members to hold a correct record of their own positions. It would often occur that if the right to debate and the right to offer amendments had not been denied, bad provisions would be excluded on a roll call and good provisions put in.

The exact number that should be included in the membership of a State legislative body would undoubtedly vary somewhat with the different States. Having in mind a State about the size of Illinois, I should say that the membership should not exceed twenty or thirty. This would make it absolutely impossible for any member to cover up his record in any support or to shift any responsibility. It would enable a citizen to be fully informed upon the record of his representative without the necessity of doing anything more than to read the news while the Legislature was in session. Punishment could be meted out to those who deserved it, and the faithful could be properly rewarded. It would give to the State a business administration. It would result in full discussion, complete deliberation, and the highest possible wisdom in the enactment of laws.

Salaries of Legislators Should Be Increased.

A State having the kind of Legislature I have outlined would be able to increase the salaries of its members. Under existing conditions it is a well-known fact that it is extremely difficult in many instances to secure good men in State Legislatures, because the ordinary individual cannot afford to leave his business and expend the time necessary to attend the sessions of the Legislature. The result is that we not only get a less desirable membership, but the good legislator, who is induced to sacrifice himself, must give the greater portion of his time to his private business and never becomes really posted on the propositions that come before the Legislature.

Existing conditions allow interests to the shrewd and corrupt, who avail themselves of the opportunity to become candidates for the Legislature with a view of managing themselves while because of their ability and their willingness to sacrifice their own interests they are able to get the best that they can for the interests they represent. Their efforts would be entirely of a business character. How different if it is to shear a man to the Legislature because he believes in a tariff for protection, or because he is a free-trader, or because he believes in a Federal subsidy to the national merchant marine, or in opposition to such subsidy, or because of his views on the League of Nations, or what is more probable, because he belongs to some political party and will follow that party regardless of what course it takes, when, as a matter of fact, the duties of the office for which he is a candidate have nothing whatever to do either directly or indirectly with any of these question questions.

Elimination of Corruption in Legislative Proceedings.

A Legislature like I have outlined would be much more free from corrupt influences than would a two-branch Legislature or a Legislature composed of a very large number. I know that many people at first blush do not realize the truth of this statement, but I am sure that the candid student, especially one who has had experience with two-branch Legislatures, will agree that this is true. The corrupt legislator, or the one who is really representing some special interest, is always looking for a place and an opportunity to cover up his tracks. The two-branch Legislature gives him many opportunities to ply his trade without being found out. The lobbyist not only deals with corrupt men—he often deceives honest men. In fact, the actual cause of honest men being misled are far more numerous than the purchase of dishonest men. With the increased salary we would get men to begin with that on the average would be high class and more difficult to deceive than we do now. The opportunities for dishonest or corruptible would be greatly lessened. The men, therefore, to be deceived would be much less, and the man who would try to practice the deception would be almost powerless, and we would have a Legislature that would be untrammeled and to a great extent uninfluenced. A Legislature that is known to be uncorruptible would be practically free from attempts at corruption.

It is said, I hope, that a small Legislature could be purchased easier than a large one, and that one branch could be more easily deceived than two branches. If the opportunities for deception and the calibre of the membership were the same in both instances, then this statement would be true; but when the possibility of covering up the tracks of those who want to deceive is practically wiped out, and when the morals of the membership is raised to the highest possible point of the citizenship of the State, then this argument falls to the ground. Who would say, for instance, that the Judges of our various States are corrupt, and argue that therefore, we should have five or six Judges instead of one presiding at a trial? And yet, if we had the kind of Legislature I have outlined, the members would stand as high as the members of our Judiciary. They would become an expert in their line as the Judges are expert in the construction of laws. Perhaps, it is true, would not be attained, but the morals and the standing of our State Legislatures would be on the same high plane as our Judiciary.

ANOTHER DICTATOR OF A NATIONAL INDUSTRY

FIVE years ago a young lawyer from Portland, Ore., paid a visit to his brother in New York. From a chance meeting with a dress manufacturer of the Rotary Club there developed an organization named the Associated Dress Industries of America. Beginning with 31 members the association has grown to a membership of 300 covering the United States. Its members do the bulk of the nation's dress business, which has been placed at between $750,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 a year.

The young Western lawyer was David K. Mannheim. The dress manufacturer was J. J. Goldman. The other day, at the annual meeting of the organization, Mr. Goldman reviewed the work of Mr. Mannheim for the last four years and concluded by linking his name with that of Will H. Hays, arbiter of the motion picture industry, Augustus Thomas, Director of the producing managers' organization, and Judge K. M. Landis, head of organized baseball.

The idea was received with enthusiasm and Mr. Mannheim was made dictator of the dress industries of the United States with plenary powers. For days after the publication of the organization's action Mr. Mannheim's desk was piled high with letters from men in all walks of life wishing him success in his broader field of activity.

The writer called on Mr. Mannheim in his office in the Bankridge Building. The dictator of the dress industry was seated at a flat-topped desk, a series of pack baskets at his elbow and an appointment pad at his right hand. The entire back wall of the office was a solid mass of books, mainly on economics, sociology and Liberalism.

The telephone rang on Mr. Mannheim's desk. "No, I'm sorry," he said in a low, even tone. "I am booked for an appointment every fifteen minutes for the next three days. Yes, we can make it Thursday at 4 o'clock."

"How did you become interested in organizing the dress industry?" Mr. Mannheim was asked.

"I was always interested in organization work, even as a newspaper man in Portland," he said. "When I became a lawyer my interest in organization work increased. My brother and I did some organization work for the Portland Chamber of Commerce. He came East and became Secretary of the United Wool Leagues of America. I came to New York on a visit in 1918, and my brother urged me to remain. I remained six weeks and then decided to go home, roll out my belongings and make my home in New York.

"I returned here on Oct. 31, 1918. It so happened that the Rotary Club of New York was conducting a campaign to gather waste material for the Red Cross, and they needed a man to take charge. It was at one of the campaign meetings that I met Mr. Goldman. He spoke of the opportunity for organizing the dress industry. I was interested and asked for thirty days in which to make a survey of the field. At the end of that time a business of the most important manufacturers in the field was held. Thirty-six members were present, men of the highest standing in the field. They included Samuel Fleischer, Otto B. Shaffer, Jesse Wolf, Ralph S. Adler, Jacob Rabb, X. M. Silverman, Maurice Rosbor, the late I. Lubin, Lamert F. Rubenkin, Charles Lefkowitz, A. E. Roth, Lester H. Wolf, Maurice Salomon and I. Heller.

"I explained the kind of the plan for organizing a national trade body, and if the plan succeeded to make it a national chamber of commerce of the industry. It was my idea that the organization should not handle the labor question, and that it should limit itself to conciliation work among manufacturers, retailers and the mill men. I explained that such a body could reduce litigation and create a better feeling among those who did business with each other in the dress industry.

"I was authorized to get quarters. We engaged two rooms in the Holland House and a stenographer. I was selected to be executive Director. The first thing we tackled was the elimination of trade abuses, such as unjust cancellations. From that one task has grown the wide scope of this organization, with manufacturers among the mills of retailers and scores of mills, as well as 300 dress manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

Sanctity of Contracts.

"From the very beginning it has been the policy of our organization to protect the manufacturer, the retailer and the mill man. The unjust cancellation of orders placed in good faith is an act that, initiated by the retailer or the manufacturer, results in increasing the price of the goods to the public. It is our aim to discourage cancellations, to discourage the substitution of merchandise and to convince all parties of the necessity for holding to the sanctity of contracts.

"When a better manufacturer has business relations with a better retailer better business must result. There are 200,000 retail stores in the United States. Approximately 40,000 do 80 per cent. of the business of the country. Of these 20,000 handle dresses and should be interested in receiving fair treatment from manufacturers, and in selling fair treatment to them and to the public.

"In the four years of our existence we have organized various bureaus to handle the business of our members. These include the credit bureau, the express claims bureau, the collection department and the arbitration bureau.

"The decision of an arbitration board in the dress industry is binding under the State law. When a dispute arises, let us say, between a manufacturer and a piece goods merchant, they are asked to submit to writing a provide that they will abide by the decision of the arbitration board. The board then convenes and takes testimony from both sides and renders a decision. The arbitration boards are constituted frequently as the situation is to have experts on each board familiar with the particular situation in question.

"If there is a dispute on the quality of a silk between a dress manufacturer and a silk merchant, a board will be appointed. It will probably consist of two dress manufacturers, two silk merchants and an outsider who may be a factor or a cotton man. No attorneys are permitted at arbitration proceedings and all technicalities are barred. The work of the arbitration boards has been exceedingly satisfactory.

"The Collection Bureau exists for the collection of delinquent accounts. Its members send in their claims for collections and the association decides if there is a just claim by the manufacturer against the retailer. In 1922 the collections by the bureau amounted to approximately $[illegible]. We check the accounts of 30,000 retailers and we keep an active file of all these accounts. The information in the file is based on the mutual ledger experience of the members. We have a system of daily reports on credit conditions to our members."

"What do you propose to accomplish under the new regime in which your powers have been broadened, so as to make you a supreme arbiter?" Mr. Mannheim was asked.

"We propose to do everything possible for the honest retailer who finds himself in difficulties through no fault of his own," replied Mr. Mannheim promptly. "Retailers sometimes make mistakes of judgment. They load up with goods and cannot pay their bills. Others pay on manufacturers and cannot be made to pay their bills. We propose to investigate the reasons behind the financial embarrassment of the retailers, and if we find they have failed because of mistaken judgment we will help them. If possible, we will keep them out of the hands of the bankruptcy lawyers. If the information of their plight reaches us before they have failed, we will arrange for deferred payments on their debts and we will see to it that they will be able to buy new goods. We may possibly have a resident buyer look after their purchases.

Blacklisting Abuses.

"Under the new regime we will be very stringent with resident buyers who are not authorized to purchase. We propose to accomplish everything possible toward eliminating trade abuses by moral suasion. If we can do so, and I have no doubt that we can, the association will not only be of incalculable benefit to those in the trade, but it will mean that the cost of dresses to the consumer will be reduced. We want to be fair to the manufacturer, the mill man and the retailer. We will begin at once to draw up a code of ethics for the industry. We will not say what cannot be done, but we will tell those in the industry what they may do.

"The code of ethics will be based upon mutual friendship among the various sections of the industry. If goods are not up to the standard, we will tell the manufacturer what he can do. If the mill man is prepared on his complaint, we will point out his remedy. If the retailer does not get goods as specified, we will see to it that the manufacturer living up to his agreement, and if the manufacturer is taking advantage of his jobber, we will protect the manufacturer.

"I have absolute faith in the personnel of the dress industry. It includes men of as fine a spirit and with as great thinking as can be found in any industry in the world. They are men who deal not in dead matter, whose aim also is to capture dollars, but who work out designs of beauty, men with a sense of beauty and an appreciation of the artistic that is akin to that of the artist."

The success of the organization at its last meeting expressed their confidence in Mr. Mannheim by abolishing their method of conducting the organization by a group of officers and by substituting a commission of which Mr. Mannheim is Director. Chairman. Twenty-five members were named as an advisory Council, and of these ten were named as members of the Executive Council. The resolution placed the dress Commission in absolute control and made him responsible to the organization and not to the months named by them.

Mr. Mannheim is not more than 40 years old. He is confident that in his direction he will see chambers of commerce in every branch of the textile industry, with codes of ethics and their dealing that will bring into harmony all the forces in the industry, to the end that the ultimate consumer may be able to make a purchase in the faith that they generally have behind it the guarantee of every person in the textile industry, whether employer or employee.

America's Attitude Toward Other Countries

JUST what is the foreign policy of the United States? It has come out from time to time, more or less fragmentarily. Has it ever been presented in a coherent, complete, comprehensive manner? The February number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE answers this question "Yes."

Under the title "The Foreign Policy of the United States" appears the official text of the notable exposition of the attitude of the United States made by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes to the American Historical Society. Its publication in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE was authorized by Secretary Hughes, who signed the manuscript for this magazine.

Comments upon the document are made by Victor Morawetz, a leading lawyer; Charles Davison of the American Defense League; Bishop Manning of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, the famous authority on economics, and Irving T. Bush, President Chamber of Commerce, State of New York.

"Five Centuries of Calumny"

Out from the East for century after century have come accounts of atrocities committed by "The Unspeakable Turk." Silent but defiant, the Turk himself has never placed before the world anything that might be called a defense.

Now comes Ismet Pasha with the first formal appeal to the conscience of civilization; a passionate refutation of what he denounces as the alleged calumnies of five centuries of misrepresentation. It is the first and only publication of the FULL TEXT of the Turk's famous statement at the Lausanne Conference.

What Has Germany Paid?

There is a wide difference in views on this important matter. Germany claims that it has paid about $10,000,000,000. Allied forces scale this down to about $5,000,000,000. CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for February contains the result of a thorough study of reparation payments. It shows in detail just what was actually paid up to the beginning of 1923, when France entered the Ruhr District to occupy it, giving both claims.

American Women in Politics

Have they succeeded since they obtained the franchise? Have they something to learn from their sisters in other countries? What is their political future in the United States? Frances Kellor, the publicist, takes up the question as only a woman, and a progressive woman, can. She compares the American woman in politics with the British woman.

The March of Science

The world's advance in scientific matters is so prodigious as to be almost unrealizable. The story of its progress reads like a fairy tale, and few there be who can tell it in its entirety, or even outline most of the ways in which it has made itself felt in the various phases of human life and work. J. Malcolm Bird, associate editor of The Scientific American, is equipped, by his training and by the intimate contact with developments given him by his position, to tell the story, and to tell it in popular language so that all may understand.

Twelve Leading Canadians

One of the most interesting and informative articles gives the portraits and sketches of twelve of the most distinguished Canadians. This article is especially attractive because it introduces the leading men of Canada to the people of the United States in the effort to give to the latter a better understanding of our neighbor to the north.

Other Articles in the February Number

America's Part in the European Problem — France's Policy on the Rhine — A Graphic Story of How the Greek Political Leaders Faced Death—Soviet Armenia, the "Homeland" of the Armenians — Militarism in Central America — What the New Negro Faces — Progress in Aviation in America — Official Story of the Cost of Our Wartime Air Craft—A Valuable Historical Chapter on Present Status of Our Relations With Latin America—Texts of Important Czech-Serbian, Turco-Afghan Treaties — The Ukrainians' Protest Against the Poles by the American Head of the Ukrainian Societies, and Other Topics. Also a comprehensive review of the outstanding events in the past thirty days in fifty-five different countries.

February Number Now On the News Stands

25 cents a copy $3.00 a year

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK

Published by The New York Times Company

MAIL THIS COUPON

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE,
Times Square, New York.

Send February Current History, and continue for the 12 succeeding numbers. For the 13 months I will remit $3.00 on receipt of bill.

Signed .....

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE AND APARTMENTS — Other Real Estate and Apartments Advertisements, Section 10. — Section 9

R E

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923.

Circulation greatly exceeding 500,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.

R E

PLEA FOR EXTENSION OF TAX EXEMPTION BEYOND NEXT APRIL

Register Polak of the Borough of the Bronx Files Statement With the Board of Aldermen.

OFFERS FACTS AND FIGURES

Says Extension Is of Vital Importance to Growth of the City of New York.

LAW'S EFFECT ON RENTS

Growth of the Bronx During 1922 Given as Example of Tax-Exemption Benefits.

"Will the real estate tax exemption laws now existing be extended beyond April 1, 1923?" is a question that is constantly being asked by prospective home builders, operators and real estate men in general.

Numerous arguments for and against the law have been presented to the Board of Aldermen, which has the power to extend tax exemption if it deems such an extension wise and legal.

One of the most ardent advocates of a further extension of the tax exemption law is Edward Polak, Register of the Borough of the Bronx.

In a letter addressed to the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Polak says in part:

"The extension of the real estate tax exemption laws beyond April 1, 1923, is a question of vital importance to all the inhabitants of New York City.

"It is stated that exemption from taxation on new buildings benefits the owners thereof, and not the tenants, because the owners of new buildings are not affected by the emergency rent laws limiting their profit. They therefore are enabled to charge exorbitant rents and evade the taxes besides.

"Offhand, this seems a valid objection. But it is wise to remember that rents are governed by the law of supply and demand. While it is true that the owners of new houses may at first profit by the exemption law, the greater financial returns will attract capital to the building industry which would otherwise be diverted to other investments.

"This increases the number of great numbers of modern, sanitary, up-to-date buildings to catch up with the shortage of housing facilities, which was the purpose of the tax exemption law. Once the demand is met by the supply, rents will readjust themselves by competition under two conditions.

"It is claimed that the exemption of new houses is unfair to the owners of old houses, as the burden of taxes falls on them. The fact is that the taxes on old houses have not increased during the period of tax exemption beyond the normal yearly tax increase.

"On the other hand, rentals and the selling price of old houses have greatly increased and more than offset the slight burden in taxes. (Real estate activities due to tax exemption have greatly benefited the owners of old houses.)

"It is true that there are old houses on which the rents have not been raised for several years. This is due to the emergency rent laws, which caught some of the owners napping. Expenses have increased while the income has not, but there are not many of these houses. However, this cannot be avoided, as any economic or fiscal change bears heavily to the few for the benefit of the many.

"That rents are reduced by competition is already being demonstrated, for rents have fallen somewhat since the exemption law. All that remains is to extend the exemption until the new buildings catch up with the demand.

"If the exemption law is not extended and if the new buildings are put under the rent laws, the supply will cease to flow into new buildings, making a more profitable field elsewhere.

"The construction of houses will stop to a great extent, thereby defeating the very purpose for which the tax exemption law was enacted, namely, the erection of a large number of buildings, which causes a lowering of rents.

"In a short time the auto Napoleon will take place and people will pay any rent to secure housing facilities. We are several years behind in our building operations and it behooves every intelligent building trade to build sufficient houses to catch up with this shortage.

"Not only will tax exemption be the means by which proper numbers of houses will be erected for people to live in, but it will simply flood houses for them at lower rents, and as more of the latter are produced rents will naturally be lowered all the way down to the poorest houses.

"That the city's income is decreased due to exemption and that public improvements are retarded are disproved by the facts. The city's tax revenue since tax exemption has increased more than heretofore, and public improvements have also increased, and yet the tax rate has varied but slightly and the assessed valuations on real estate have only increased normally.

"When you take into consideration that thousands of apartments have been erected since tax exemption, namely, those at more than $1,000 per room, on which taxes must be paid above the amount exempted, that thousands of apartments have been erected with stores on the first floor which are not exempted, that thousands of one-family houses have been built costing over $5,000, and two-family houses costing over $10,000, which are not exempted; that factories and garages have been erected because of the needs of the tenants in the new houses, on which taxes must be fully paid, and also the increased taxes so paid due to increased values, one readily sees that the tax returns to the city have increased instead of diminished.

"Last year showed the largest number of buildings for dwelling purposes ever constructed in this city in any one year. Every one interested concerns that this phenomenal growth is due solely to the law exempting from taxation taxes erected for dwelling purposes only."

New Park Avenue Apartment.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new fourteen-story co-operative apartment building being erected on the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, by the 1,193 Park Avenue Corporation, Michael E. Paterno, President.

The building covers a plot 200 feet 6 inches on Park Avenue by 200 feet 6 inches on Eighty-ninth Street, and will contain suites of six, seven, eight and nine rooms, with three and four baths.

The building will be completed in the spring of 1923. Brown, Wheelwright, Slack, Voight & Co. have been appointed agents.

BUY $500,000 ESTATE FOR BIG GOLF COURSE

Cobbtown Club Acquires Alexander Smith Cochran Tract at Hempstead.

The beautiful Long Island estate of Alexander Smith Cochran, originally owned by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, comprising some two hundred and thirty acres, located midway between the north and south shores of Long Island, in the exclusive Hempstead section, has just been purchased for about $500,000 by the newly organized Cobbtown Golf Club, and will shortly be developed into one of the most interesting and picturesque courses in the United States. Bordering Bethpage Road, Brookville, as the estate is known, situated about two miles east of Hempstead, has for its immediate neighbor on the north the Meadow Brook Club, and the stream from which the new organization takes its name winds through the length of the tract. Other adjacent golf courses are the Salisbury, Cherry Valley, Garden City Country and Garden City Golf clubs.

Brookville is one of the show places of America. It was designed by its original owner, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and its natural advantages have been augmented by the extensive buildings and gardens with which it is adorned. It lends itself admirably to the requirements of a golf course. The mansion itself, created by Richard Hunt, is of Oriental architecture, while grouped around it are the smaller buildings—stables, picturesque cottages, conservatories and cottages. A broad terrace and formal garden nearly 300 yards in length has for its far boundary a street from twelfth.

The broad lawns and meadows of the estate which will be converted into fairways are flanked by woods, and close to the main house are two lakes of unusual beauty. Bridle paths and walks traverse the estate, twisting and turning through the woods and crossing Meadow Brook over picturesque bridges. That section of the property immediately surrounding the mansion [illegible] wooded.

As the result of a survey of the tract by Devereux Emmet, noted golf architect, it is proposed to lay three separate courses. The main course will be a full [illegible] eighteen-hole course, designed to utilize to the utmost the many natural advantages presented, including a fascinating treatment of the natural water hazards formed by Meadow Brook. A sporty nine-hole course is especially intended for the ladies, and there will also be a tiny or short course immediately surrounding the present mansion house, for practice play with irons and for further accommodation of ladies or for players who desire but a few holes of golf when time is pressing.

The government of the newly organized Cobbtown Golf Club is in the hands of Morgan, James T. Flynn, Howard C. Blanchfield, Henry J. Brandon, Brant Mitchell, Jos. A. Kaye Jr., Louis A. Gentile, Robert J. Taylor, George L. Blanchfield, Robert H. Sherwood, Harold Thorne, John D. Thomson and Foster Gilroy.

SOUTH ORANGE TRADING.

Buyers Are Unusually Active in the Business Zone.

Centrally located South Orange real estate, particularly that in the business zone, has been receiving close attention by the operators and investors for the last several years, but the last sixty days have witnessed an exceptionally large number of transactions.

Some months ago George H. Becker and his managing agents, the Raymond Connolly Company, laid out an ambitious program, calling for the acquiring and developing of frontage on South Orange Avenue, west of the railroad, as far as Church Street.

After several months of negotiating it found that many of the owners in this section were not inclined to sell or were asking prices which put them comparatively out of the market. However, the Vernon Kersch property and the William B. Newman parcel were secured. A portion of the Newman property was resold to one of the occupants. The Kersch building is being entirely reconstructed to meet special requirements of The South Orange Record Publishing Company, who will occupy upon completion. A lease has been executed between Mr. Becker and the South Orange Record Publishing Company by John Winchfield, President, covering a period of ten years.

Heavy cement foundations for the printing presses for the publishing company are now being poured, and when the plant is turned over to The Record it will have one of the most modern printing and publishing plants to be found in the State. No definite plans for developing the Newman parcel have yet been formed.

The property formerly owned by Harry W. Hoffman, adjoining the home of The Record, has been purchased by Samuel Teitelbaum, who now contains a variety store at 21 Sid's Orange Avenue. Mr. Teitelbaum has plans for the immediate renovation of his building. Mr. Becker has just taken title to the Taylor Building at 11 South Orange Avenue, now occupied by the New York Telephone Company.

South Orange Lodge 1236, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, have purchased through the Raymond Connolly Company the property immediately adjoining the Community House on the west. This plot was owned by Dr. Herbert W. Hoff, a member of the lodge, who was about to accept contracts for the erection of a substitute home and office building. The doctor agreed to sell to the lodge, as they were having difficulty in finding a desirable location. The plot has a frontage of 32 feet on South Orange Avenue and a depth of about 100 feet.

RENT LAW AMENDMENT.

Storekeepers to Ask the Legislature for Protection.

One of the important matters to be taken up at the annual convention of the Retail Clothiers and Furnishers Association of New York will be an amendment to the emergency rent law, to embrace stores, offices and lofts as well as living quarters.

Many members of the organization claim that chain store units have been doubled and trebled since the war. The Legislature will be urged to pass an amendment protecting storekeepers.

At a recent meeting of the association Isaac Congressman, F. H. Lo-Gorotha warned the association not to be frightened by those who say the amendment would be unconstitutional, and he quoted State Senator Charles C. Lockwood, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Housing Committee, as having told him that he hoped the rent law would be extended so as to include the entire building.

"Anything that is unpatriotic or unconstitutional is not patriotic," said Mr. LoGorotha. "I was Acting Mayor of the City when the rent question was before the committee of the Legislature for a hearing and I went up to Albany with the landlords.

"When the law was passed every committee lawyer in the country said it was unconstitutional, and it private corporation every Judge said so, too, but the courts have not declared it unconstitutional. It was based on an emergency, and either the emergency or unconstitutionality. There was considerable a good principle that changed those being changed conditions."

CIVIC BODIES URGE CONCENTRATION OF WORK ON EAST END OF 42D STREET CROSSTOWN SUBWAY

Plan Suggested Would Make Possible the Opening of the New Station at Fifth Avenue Next Fall, Many Months Before Completion Date Fixed by Contract—Would Eliminate Congestion and Aid Traffic Problem

A campaign was started last week by civic bodies, merchants and property owners in and adjacent to the Grand Central Station, aims to urge the concentration of work on the east end of the Forty-second Street crosstown subway in order that the section between Grand Central Station and the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street may be put in operation at the earliest possible date.

It is claimed that an early completion of this work will greatly relieve congestion at the Grand Central Station and help to solve the traffic problem in this particular section of the city.

This popular demand was first voiced by the Queens Chamber of Commerce through its Transit Committee at a meeting with General Lincoln C. Andrews of the Transit Commission last week.

The movement is being supported by the Forty-second Street Property Owners and Merchants' Association, Inc., the Fifth Avenue Association and the Merchants' Association of New York and others.

It was learned on competent authority that the putting in operation of the station at Fifth Avenue will require very slight changes in the present contract—the principal one being the location of a cross-over just west of the subway station and the completion of the tunnel through Bryant Park to Sixth Avenue; so that trains can be shunted in and out of the station.

Those in position to know state that this work can be completed and trains in operation by the Fall of this year, which would be a saving of two years' time in the completion of the entire work as far as Eighth Avenue.

The Powers-Kennedy Contracting Corporation, contractors, who are building this $6,000,000 extension of the subway to Times Square and Eighth Avenue, are now boring the tunnels about 100 feet west of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street.

They have successfully accomplished the task of going under the big trunk sewer in Madison Avenue and have also underpinned the north wall of the Public Library, which were regarded as two difficult feats in connection with this contract.

The Fifth Avenue station is now encased alongside the Public Library and the tunnel now advancing under Forty-second Street should be completed by early Summer and the Fifth Avenue station should be well advanced by that time.

It is believed by those interested in the movement that if arrangements can be made with the contractor and the city officials for expediting the construction so far as the station at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue is concerned, passengers who now are compelled to change at Grand Central Station for the shuttle, would remain on the same train westerly to Fifth Avenue and thus relieve the present intolerable situation at Grand Central Terminal.

John J. Kennedy, treasurer and general manager of the Powers-Kennedy Contracting Corporation, informed the committee of the Queens Chamber of Commerce that there was no special difficulty in accomplishing early operation to the Fifth Avenue station, and if a cross-over is placed just west of Fifth Avenue station so that the trains could run in and out safely he believes that the operation of trains to this station could be brought about by November of this year.

The following suggestions for immediate relief of the overcrowded conditions at the terminal of the Queensboro subway were also made by the committee:

First—The three elevators from the Queensboro subway level to the upper level should be operated throughout the entire business day, and not just during the rush hours as at present.

Second—Each elevator should have two operators.

Third—All repairs to elevators should be made at night to permit operation throughout the day.

Fourth—Two starters, one at the lower and one at the upper level, be employed to regulate and synchronize the movement of the passenger elevators between the two levels.

The accompanying illustration shows the relation of the station at Forty-second Street of the Queensboro subway with the present crosstown shuttle subway, the two being side by side and practically at the same level.

The station extends from the corner of Fifth Avenue to within a couple of hundred feet of Sixth Avenue, with entrances on both sides of Forty-second Street at each end.

Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, discussing the urgent need of increased transit facilities for the borough, said: "It is conceded that the midtown section of Manhattan is today the twenty-four-hour business heart of New York City. If a circle with a ten-mile radius, is drawn with Grand Central Station as a centre, there will be included within that circle fifty-four square miles of Queens Borough, as compared with twenty square miles of Manhattan, twenty-four square miles of Bronx and fifty square miles of Brooklyn.

"The close proximity of this great territory, now largely undeveloped, to the business centre of New York City, coupled with its excellent rapid transit facilities, gives Queens immense potentialities for residential housing development unequaled by any other borough. The residents of a large part of Queens Borough can reach the business, shopping and theatrical centres of Manhattan in less time than it takes the residents of the Bronx or Brooklyn, and even the Washington Heights section of Manhattan.

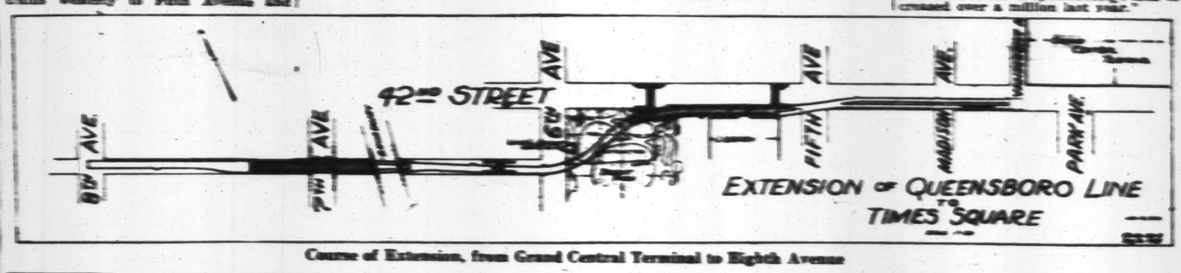
"The business centre of Manhattan has gradually moved northward until today it is directly opposite Queens Borough; generations ago the shopping centre was located between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets.

"Then it moved to Thirty-fourth Street and from there to Forty-second Street. Today huge office buildings are located even in the Fifty-seventh Street zone. Its growth further north is limited by Central Park. The permanent business centre of the city is fixed by the Grand Central Station at Forty-second Street and the Pennsylvania Station at Thirty-third Street.

"Today not only the big office buildings, the mammoth department stores and huge hotels, but the many theatres, restaurants and loft buildings in this midtown zone, testify to the permanence of this all-day, twenty-four-hour, business centre of New York.

"As the residential communities of Queens Borough have been put in such close touch with this business centre by the many new transportation lines centered at Thirty-fourth Street, Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street, can there be any surprise that the largest home building development in New York City is now taking place in Queens Borough. Ticket sale on the Queensboro subway lines from Grand Central Station to Queensboro Plaza increased over a million last year."

View of Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue to Times Square, Showing Subway Station at the Public Library, at the Left; Tracks Now Used by Shuttle Trains on the Right



Course of Extension, from Grand Central Terminal to Eighth Avenue

THE NEW JERSEY MARKET.

Investors Active in Purchase of Business and Home Sites.

The business and dwelling properties at 385 and 387 Avon Avenue, Newark, were sold by Frost & Frost for the G. B. Realty Company to an out-of-town purchaser, who acquired the property for investment. The plot has a frontage on Avon Avenue of 50 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is improved with a three-story brick building containing three stores, each store in addition having three rooms and bath. The property was built about a year ago.

The same brokers sold to Jacob W. Mann, distributor for Packard automobiles, the property located at 802 and 804 Broad Street, Newark, being on the east side of the street, north of East Kinney Street. The property has a frontage on Broad Street of 40 feet and a depth of 200 feet. The property was purchased by Mr. Mann in the name of H. Sewall Frederick A. Meredith, of Bloomfield, the additional 10 feet from the Edward Covington estate. Both plots were recently purchased by the South Broad Realty Company, which resold it to Mr. Mann, who will immediately improve the plot by a very early construction with a large commercial building to house the needs of the rapidly growing Packard agency in this territory. The Covington parcel of the parcel has been in the family for about 100 years, and only for the reason that further expansion was impossible in this immediate territory did the estate give serious consideration to the disposal of the plot.

Richard W. Mountain sold through Leslie Schlesinger, Inc., the premises 407 North Seventh Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Third Avenue. The premises consist of a two-and-one-half-story frame residence erected upon a plot 25 by 120 feet. The purchaser was Mr. Julia C. Cohen, who bought the property for investment purposes.

The property located at 310 and 312 Bloomfield Avenue, between Clinton Street and Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., was sold by Samuel and Sarah Lang to a New York investor, a client of Leslie Schlesinger, Inc.

The premises consist of a four-story brick and frame building and for residence and commercial purposes. The plot has a frontage of more than 50 feet and a depth of 125 feet.

The brokers in the transaction were Leslie Schlesinger, Inc., representing the purchaser, and the Frank Stephen Company, who represented the owners.

Pabst & Weber have closed the sale of a vacant plot located at 120 to 126 North Parkway, East Orange, having a frontage on the North Parkway of 130 feet and a depth of 120 feet. The owner is Richard Kersch, of Newark. The new owners, the S. & H. Construction Company, will immediately begin the erection of three one-family modern buildings.

Brewers Selling Holdings.

Jere Johnson Jr. Company, auctioneers, will sell several properties at auction on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street. This sale consists of thirty-six cottages, stores, flats, &c., to be sold by order of the S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, which property is located in various sections of Brooklyn. Besides the Bidgood section, for which the property is known having

AUCTION SALES POPULAR

Selling real estate at auction is yearly growing in favor, and this popularity is simply based upon results obtained, according to Joseph P. Day, who said yesterday that the auctioning of real estate is simply the wholesale selling of property, as against the retailing of it through private treaty.

"Present-day methods," said Mr. Day, "are being applied to the auctioning of realty, just the same as any other business enterprise where a large volume is concerned. It has been clearly demonstrated time and again that the use of the same principles in real estate as are employed in other lines produce equally good results.

"Take, for example, the automobile business—Ford produces. Why had this car met with such success the world over, so that today it is known as the 'Universal Car'? Simply because a complete organization was created to produce a basically sound product in wholesale quantities, which means large volume. The application to every phase of the business, the following through to conclusion of the seemingly least important detail, all redound to the benefit of the product and has the effect of making better goods at less cost than would otherwise be possible.

"The same principle applies to selling tracts of real estate at auction. Large development companies selling vacant lots have figured for many years that the selling cost must be at least between 20 and 30 per cent., sometimes much more. This includes advertising, commissions to salesmen, &c. That better prices and quicker results can be obtained by the auction method has been shown in many instances.

"Perhaps one example will serve to illustrate the point. The Long Beach Development Company, owner of Long Beach, L. I., considered it a good year if it could dispose of $1,000,000 worth of property at private sale during the twelve months. I have sold more than this amount of property at auction for this concern in one day, which speaks for itself and shows the advantage of the auction method of selling."

TO BUILD AT AVON.

Apartment for Ocean Block Front Will Cost $900,000.

Ground has been broken at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., for the construction of a modern fireproof apartment house, to occupy a block on the ocean front, extending on Ocean Avenue, from Lincoln Avenue, to Garfield Avenue. The contractors are the W. H. Parsons Construction Company, New York City, and the architect is H. Russell Kenyon of New York City. The owners are Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Post. The building, when completed, including cost of site and furnishings, it was said by the owners, would represent an investment of $900,000. They plan to have it ready for occupancy by May 30.

Mrs. Post purchased the site of the present operation, said to be the last ocean front block remaining on the market in Avon, about eight months ago. Plans for the new apartment house, which the promoters intend to keep open the year round, call for a four-story building of stock, hollow tile and concrete construction, with 200 apartments in suites of from one room and bath, with kitchen and dining room, to six rooms and two baths. The plans show a roof garden with cafe and two dancing floors of sufficient capacity to accommodate several hundred people. Steam, shower, revolving electric and ordinary baths, including the bath, by a tunnel under Ocean Avenue, are shown in the basement. The plot is 300 feet on the ocean front, by 250 feet deep. The structure will be known as the Parsons-Post Lodge.

A NEW MORTGAGE FIRM.

New Jersey Company, Capitalized at $250,000.

Of interest to residents of Northern New Jersey and particularly builders, homeseekers, contractors, investors and real estate operators in Hudson and Bergen counties, is the announcement of the formation of the New Jersey Mortgage and Realty Corporation, incorporation papers for which have recently been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, with an authorized capitalization of a quarter of a million dollars.

The announcement at this time is considered significant to the building industry, in that extensive plans are under way for the 1923 building program. Heretofore builders, general contractors and homeowners have been obliged to call upon New York financial organizations to accommodate them in their building projects. Some have been fortunate to procure such accommodations from private individuals, building and loan associations, and small financial institutions in New Jersey, organized for that purpose.

These sinking funds were often subjected to delay and inconvenience because of the lack of capital for such loans or the shortage in their treasuries. The New Jersey Mortgage and Realty Corporation is designed for the purpose of establishing itself as the headquarters for those seeking financial assistance in matters of realty.

The company, for the beginning, has been incorporated for $250,000, and if occasion demands additional capitalization, there is sufficient guarantee that it can be procured at any time.

THE BUILDING SHORTAGE.

Five Years of Active Work Necessary to Meet the Deficit.

The present shortage in the building field, which amounts to over two billion dollars, comes to us from the scarcity of building during war times. It will take at least five years of high building activity to make up this shortage, and during the next five years, beginning with the large increased activity of 1922, we will find that building materials will have a profitable market and the building trades will receive continuous employment.

Predictions for 1923 point toward a substantial boom, says James R. Carrington, editor of Architecture. "This class of buildings will take up, perhaps, 40 per cent. of the entire expenditure for construction work. During the latter part of 1922 industrial work showed a decided increase, and it will undoubtedly continue. Public works and utilities will also take up a good share of the building during the present year.

"Actual figures for 1922 are hazy, but these estimates will offer an idea of what classes of building will predominate.

"During this year it has been estimated that 20 per cent. of the total expenditure for construction will go into residential building; 15 per cent. into public works and utilities; 15 per cent. into business building; 11 per cent. into industrial building; 10 per cent. into educational building; 3 per cent. into social and recreational buildings; 3 per cent. into religious buildings; 2 per cent. into hospitals and institutions, and 2 per cent. into public buildings.

"What is the situation they with regard to materials and labor, based on the figures for the past year? About $2,400,000,000 was spent for materials, and about $1,222,047,000 for labor from 1921 up to Dec. 1, 1922, in the three most active sections of the country.

"Both the manufacturers and the workmen have found profitable increases in their business, and these increases are growing larger every day."

Forest Hills West Owners to Meet.

The Forest Hills West Association, James P. Murphy, President, will meet Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock in the Real Estate Exchange salesroom, 34 Vesey Street.

Among other features of the meeting will be an address by a member of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who will talk on "Financing the Building of a Home." The Chief Engineer of the Topographical Bureau will talk on the improvements to be made at Forest Hills West, and the question of calling the beds of the streets in the city will come up for final discussion.

There are over 500 members in the association, representing lot buyers at the auction sale held by Joseph P. Day last Summer. More than 200 houses have been built or are projected on the new development since the auction sale.

New Textile Building.

The newest structure in the centre of the textile district is a fourteen-story manufacturing and showroom building at 42 and 44 East Thirtieth Street, designed by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for the owners, the Forty-Five East Thirtieth Street Corporation.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

BUILDING INVESTMENTS INVOLVING $100,000,000

Rapid Growth and Development of the East Side Midtown Section.

The section between Twenty-third Street and Fiftieth Street and between Fifth and Lexington Avenues, neglected for years by investors and speculators, will soon be one of the finest business and residential sections in the city, according to Lawrence B. Elliman, Chairman of the Madison Avenue Committee of The Fifth Avenue Association.

Mr. Elliman calls attention to the many improvements, accomplished and in the course of accomplishment, that the association has sought for the enhancement of this part of the Fifth Avenue section, and points to the present building activity as being largely influenced by the results already obtained and the many changes in project.

He says: "Within this part of the midtown section there is going on, at the present time, building development involving investment estimated at $100,000,000. Some of the finest office, hotel and apartment buildings in the city are being erected. Notable among these is the Roosevelt Hotel, the total cost of which has been estimated at $18,000,000; the Bowery Savings Bank Building, the Pershing Square Building, the Park-Lexington Building and the twin Webb & Knapp buildings on Madison Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets.

"These projects must have been influenced greatly by the imminent completion of the easterly branch of the Grand Central viaduct with its accompanying relief of traffic congestion in that section and the improvements to be made in the Park Avenue roadway.

"The removal of the elevated spur in Forty-second Street, which has for years held back the development of that important crosstown thoroughfare, has been discounted in the great office buildings that have been erected there, and final action by the Legislature should be followed immediately by a development to the east that will make this one of the finest, most accessible and most valuable locations in the city.

"Building activity for many blocks north and south of Thirty-fourth Street will be influenced by the express stop ordered by the Transit Commission on the Lexington Avenue subway at that point, an improvement that our association has long urged.

"This section is now the scene of much building and business activity, and it is significant to note that when Harper & Brothers, whose conservative policy has kept them for years at Franklin Square, decided to move uptown, they picked a location on Thirty-third Street, just off Madison Avenue, next to the new express station and in front of the site of the proposed suburban terminal which the Fifth Avenue Association wishes to have established at Thirty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.

"This section has lagged behind the rest of the Fifth Avenue section for years, because its possibilities were hampered by lack of transit and traffic facilities. Through the activity of the Fifth Avenue Association in promoting the improvements mentioned, as well as street widening and other desirable changes, that section will be transformed into an extremely desirable and valuable part of the midtown business and residential section."

OWN YOUR HOME DISPLAYS.

Metropolitan Realty Boards Will Co-operate for New Exhibits.

Through the united efforts of the real estate boards of the metropolitan district, and the splendid co-operation that is being given by the sub-committees representing the various branches of the building industry, many new exhibits of a most interesting character will be shown to the public at the fifth annual "Own Your Home" Exposition to be held at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, April 21 to 28, by some of the largest and best known building material firms.

The Amonolite Sales Company and the Atlas Portland Cement Company are co-operating with the exposition management in providing a house of stucco construction roofed with the latest in copper shingles, as one of the central features.

The exposition is constantly adding to its already comprehensive list many new exhibitors who have come to realize that the exposition is common ground where the filling of a national need and good business can join hands.

Charles G. Edwards, President of the Real Estate Board of New York, the Chairman of the Committee of Administration of the exposition, announced that each of the real estate boards of the metropolitan district—New York, Brooklyn, Long Island and Westchester, had completed arrangements to establish headquarters at the exposition, where information will be given regarding the attractions of their respective communities to the one hundred Seventy-five thousand visitors who attend this exposition annually.

The average New Yorker knows little about the surrounding suburban territories, and this exposition offers the only opportunity where one can get first-hand information regarding each community in one night that would mean much effort to collect from individual sources, thus solving the problem of where to "Own Your Home."

BOOM ON AVENUE U.

Operations Indicate Trend Northward From Brighton and Coney.

Almost every lot on Avenue U between Ocean Boulevard and Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, has been turned over within the last four months. Among the large operations under way in this section at the present time is a forty-family apartment house on the southeast corner of East Fourteenth Street and Avenue U, now being built by Charles Rostolla.

The Kingsway Realty Corporation has been awarded the contract for the erection of a four-story apartment house on a plot 100 by 130, which will contain forty suites of three, four and five-room apartments and six stores on the northwest corner of Avenue U and East Ninth Street. The owners are the Terminal Realty Corporation, Philip J. Torrisi, President. This corporation also has recently purchased a business plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Avenue U between East Ninth Street and Coney Island Avenue.

The Post Office building on the corner of East Sixteenth Street and Avenue U has been completed and is in operation. Other large plots on Avenue U have recently been acquired by James J. Labey, a large operator in this section.

The activity has been the result of the extensive plans for dock development now under way in Jamaica Bay and the recent decision of Congress to push work on the forty-foot channel immediately fronting the terminus of this avenue. Another important factor has been the great activity on Coney Island Avenue, between Avenue U and Brighton Beach. This has been a complete reversal of the opinion of landlords in this section, who expected Brooklyn to grow southward, when in reality the boroughbuilding has been steadily extending northward from Brighton Beach and Coney Island, which harvested developed into all-year residential sections.

ARCHITECTS OPEN ANNUAL EXHIBITS IN THE FINE ARTS

Combined Exhibition of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture Will Continue to Feb. 24.

ENGLISH HOUSES ON VIEW

Display Is Being Brought to America for First Time to Show Progress Abroad.

MEDALS OF HONOR AWARDED

Dwight James Baum Receives Medal in Architecture for Best Residential Work.

The opening reception by the Architectural League of New York of its Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition was held yesterday afternoon. The exhibit, which is considered to be one of the finest combined exhibits of painting, architecture and sculpture ever held in New York, will remain open in the home of the League at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street until Feb. 24. Paintings from America's finest artists, sculpture from the hands of world famous sculptors, and architecture from the leading men of the world will be on view.

One of the outstanding features of the exhibition is the rigid examination through which each exhibit must pass. The Architectural League, in order to secure the best possible results, made a decision which forces every exhibit to pass a jury which will lay great stress upon originality of design. No reproductions will be considered, thus insuring a high standard of merit. The breadth of vision and wide range of ideas among this jury has already led to many conflicts. While this rule secures a high degree of excellence in the American crafts, it is felt to be a substantial recognition of the progress of the Architectural League.

English architecture has been sent from London showing the most modern work in English country houses as well as monumental architecture in general. This will be the first time this display has been brought to America. The show itself is entirely different from the usual art shows, in that it is a brilliant educational exhibition of the allied arts and crafts, and to the followers of selected art there will be displayed for the first time an abundance of new and original exhibits.

The "allied arts and crafts world" eligible to display at this exhibition include all forms of house furnishings, mantels, bronze work, leaded glass, objets d'art, statuettes, landscape articles, beautiful furniture and everything that goes to make the modern home a place of beauty and comfort. Household exhibits displaying startling effects brought about by the developments of the leading architects of the world have been duplicated in exact models both for interior and exterior decoration.

Sculpture from America's leading artists rivals, and in some instances surpasses, the best the old masters of Italy produced. Architecture by the leading architects in the world will be reflected in this show in detail. Paintings by artists representing nearly every country will for the first time be on exhibition. Many beautiful mural paintings will be seen for the first and last times as they are anxiously being waited for in buildings dedicated to art, study, worship, music and in dance galaxes and in gardens. A painting by Thomas H. Benton depicting the symbolical history of the United States created a lively discussion among the jury when opinions relative to its place in this show led to hot disputes. The painting itself is of vivid colors and creates a most pleasing effect. The figures are those of Mohicans looking out from their concealment in the woods at the white strangers.

A most interesting exhibit is the painting by Fred Dana Marsh for Mrs. Rockefeller called "Landing at Greenwich of Captain Patrick and Robert Fredka." It is a decorative transferred of the early American life in and about Greenwich, in a pleasing array of consecutive events up to the landing of these famous Englishmen.

Edward Simmons, one of the leading mural decorators in the United States and author of "Seventy to Seventy," exhibits a most beautiful mural entitled "One of the Muses." This painting is to have a prominent place in the Minnesota State Capitol.

The Architectural League has given free space to exhibitors, and it does not in any way plan financial returns for its splendid work. Evidence of the splendor and importance of this exhibition can readily be determined by the following partial list of painters, architects and sculptors: Gardner Hale, Thomas H. Benton, Sakta Banc, Harvey Wiley Corbett, Frank H. Helmle, Tabor Sears, Arthur Crisp, Julian de Miskey, C. B. Hartman, George Dawson, George Davison, Edward Simmons, Arthur Covey, Bancel La Farge and many others.

Medals of honor offered by the league have been awarded as follows: Medal in Architecture, Dwight James Baum (residential work); Medal in Painting, Edward Simmons (decorative painting); Medal in Sculpture, Edward McCartan (decorative sculpture); Medal in Craftsmanship, Hulin Loomis (tapestry); Medal in Landscape Architecture, Harold Hill Blossom (excellence in design).

Realtor Talks to Factory Employes.

Under the auspices of the Industrial Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Oranges, of which Chester Taylor is Chairman, a campaign to interest the mechanics employed in the various manufacturing plants in the vicinity is being conducted with weekly noon-hour meetings.

Frank H. Taylor, past President of the Board of Realtors of the Oranges and Maplewood, addressed the employes of the Simms Magneto Company, Arlington Avenue, East Orange, last Thursday noon. Mr. Taylor will talk to the employes of the Seabury & Johnson Company, Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, Thursday of this week on the same subject.

This is part of a program which is nation-wide and is a result of a special request from President Harding and Secretary Herbert Hoover. Our Government has ample proof of the standing and interest of "home owners" as compared with tenants, and this movement is being fostered to the end that a large percentage of our manufacturing employes will become property owners.

That Wage Scale.

A New York economist says that workers' pay is too low in the building trade. Evidently he hasn't recently hired a carpenter to put a new floor in the back porch.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY

Ever Held in Brooklyn

36 Corners, Stores, Flats, Etc., Easy Terms

PUBLIC AUCTION

Tuesday Night, January 30, at 8 P. M.

IN THE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 189 MONTAGUE STREET. By Order of

S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING CO.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY LOCATED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF BROOKLYN, INCLUDING THE RIDGEWOOD SECTION

For Which, as Brewers, They Have No Further Use

784 Fulton St., Cor.
426 Prospect Av., Cor.
550 Prospect Av., Cor.
Coney Island Av., Cor.
Flatbush Av., Cor.
1840 Nostrand Av., Cor.
1270 Nostrand Av., Cor.
159 Rogers Av., Cor.
1025 Lafayette Av., Cor.
48 Stockton St., Bet.
57 Driggs Av., Cor.
38 Bogart St., Cor.
938 to 942 Flushing Av. and 8 to 18 Central Av.

180 Irving Av., Cor.
98 Wyckoff Av., Cor.
118 St. Nicholas Av., Cor.
316 Onderdonk Av., Cor.
415 Onderdonk Av., Cor.
575 Onderdonk Av., Cor.
675 Woodward Av., Cor.
2301 Catalpa Av., Cor.
2572 Hughes St., Cor.
402 Dill Pl., Cor.
292 Wilson Av., Cor.
427 Wilson Av., Cor.
567 Wilson Av., Cor.
627 Central Av., Cor.
101 Cooper St., Cor.

Blueprint opportunity for storekeepers, builders and speculators to purchase in entire business section on the most liberal terms ever offered.

ONLY 20% IN CASH REQUIRED

Write, Call or Telephone for Book Map with Photos.

JOSEPH M. MAY, Agent, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn
JERE. JOHNSON JR. CO., Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn
Phone Main 1238

ANNOUNCEMENT

Our Next Special Sales Day will be Wednesday, February 21st

EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, ATTORNEYS, and Owners of large and small parcels will find it to their advantage to communicate with us at once regarding the offering of their properties on the above date. We have listed various properties, both improved and vacant, throughout the Greater City, for this particular sales day.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Inc.

Real Estate Auctioneers

149 Broadway Tel. Cort. 1547

Supreme Court Partition Sale
ESTATE OF ADAM STEIGER, Dec'd.
Harry F. Mehl, Esq., Referee

NEXT TUES., JAN. 30th

At noon, in Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.

A 1 INVESTMENTS

265-8-70-72-74 W. 117 St. | 821 Ninth Ave.

Mason, Osterberg, Schleifer & Hendon, Attys. for Plaintiff, 280 Fifth Avenue

SEND FOR LEAFLET

70% on Mortgage. 67 Liberty St., N. Y. Jephson Inc. Title Policies FREE. Phone Cort. 8744

MORTGAGE LOANS. | REAL ESTATE.

WARRANTY MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE
45 West 57th St.
Plaza 2825

BUILDING TO RENT
IN THE HEART OF THE AUTOMOBILE DISTRICT
76 Feet West of Broadway
LONG TERM LEASE
Four-story and Basement, Approximately 22,000 Square Feet.
Suitably Remodeled.
Low Economic Rate.
Suitable for Showrooms and Pictures For Sale.
CHAS. E. MILLER
225 West 34th Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE
Well-known real estate firm requires services of an experienced salesman; must be thoroughly experienced in Manhattan and Bronx; this is a permanent opportunity for the right man; reply fully, stating age, ability, qualifications to Box [illegible], The Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.

"PRESTO-UP"

PATENTED
Bolt-Together

HOUSES, COTTAGES, GARAGES

"The Wonder Buildings of the Age"—"Solid as a Rock"

"Presto-Up" Buildings are Complete, Economical and Substantial—Permanent or Movable. In use by U. S. Government, Steel, Coal, Cement and other large and small corporations, as well as thousands of individuals. OVER 3,000 GARAGES SOLD IN ONE CITY ALONE.

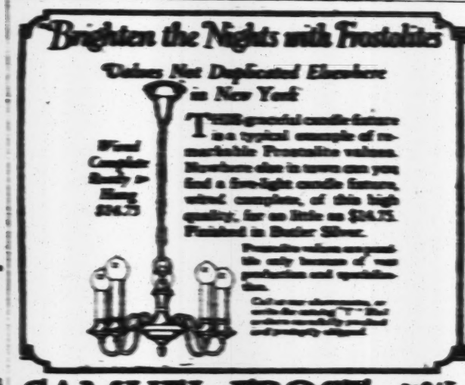
GARAGES $165.00 Up. COTTAGES $368.00 Up.
HOUSES $1237.00 Up.

Write for catalog, or, better still, visit our plant—just outside New York City, on Erie Railroad, easily accessible by auto—and make full inspection.

Harris Brothers Company
Cresskill, N. J.
Phone: Englewood 1500.

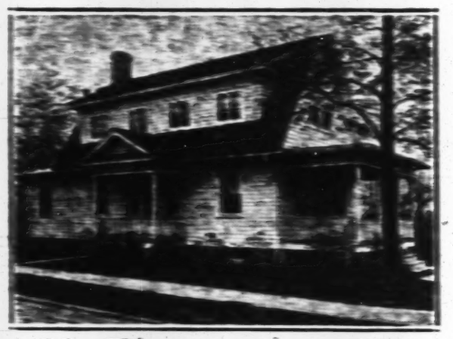
Brighten the Nights with Frostolites

Unless Not Duplicated Elsewhere in New York



SAMUEL FROST 41 West 14th Street

REAL ESTATE. | REAL ESTATE.



Let Us Finance and Build That Home You Want To Own

Under the Economy-Home Finance Plan you can do it for a first payment of 1% of the contract price and a monthly payment of 1%.

We will build your home to cost $4800, for

$48. DOWN AND $48. A MONTH

ECONOMY-BUILT HOMES & LUMBER CO., INC.
5634 Grand Central Station, N. Y. City (Take elevator near track 23.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE
Estate of Frank D. Creamer
Late Sheriff of Kings Co.
AND OTHER INTERESTS

PUBLIC AUCTION

TUESDAY NIGHT, Feb. 6th,
at 8 P. M. in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

164 Business and Residential LOTS

Suitable for business, apartments, dwellings, etc., with alternative speculative possibilities. Located as follows, Brooklyn:

43 RIDGEWOOD LOTS
Wyckoff Ave., Hancock, Halsey, Weirfield and Center Sts.
Including five corners, adjoining proposed new 2-10th St. Bushwick Subway, now building.

29 BAY RIDGE LOTS
4th Ave., Cor. 96th St.
On the line of 4th Ave. Subway to be extended past the lots.

43 Lots, 11th Ave., 19th & 20th Sts. and Terrace Pl.
20 Lots, Seeley St., 18th St. and Terrace Pl.
Close to "Underville" Development, Prospect Park, etc.
29 Lots, Lefferts Ave.
Miller and Miller Pls., bet. Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., close to Brighton Beach-Ridgewood Aves. and Shepherd's Parkway Subways. All lots may be paid for in

Monthly Installments

or 20% may remain on mortgage. Last chance to get the benefit of This Recognized Real Estate Market.
Joseph M. May, Agent, 189 Montague St., or Jere. Johnson Jr. Co., Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1238.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE OF THE LARGEST & MOST VALUABLE VACANT PLOTS IN BENSONHURST
To be sold in lots and plots to suit.

Public Auction

Estate of Bridgetta Corcoran

Thursday, Feb. 1st
at 12 o'clock noon, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St.

25 VALUABLE LOTS
Located as follows: Brooklyn,
BAY PARKWAY (22d Av.)
Bath Av. & Bay 29th St.
including two corners, suitable for Dwellings, Apartments, Buildings, etc. Attractive for immediate building operations. Last chance to get the benefit of this opportunity. Close to subway station, trolley and the Bay. Part of purchase price may remain on mortgage.
Send for diagram with photos.
Jere. Johnson, Jr. Co., Auctioneers, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 1238.

REAL ESTATE.

Reasonable Rents Desirable Floors
125 West 42nd Street near Broadway
(OPPOSITE BUS TERMINAL BLDG.)
New Building, Elevator Service, Light on three sides.
20 x 90.
JOHN DAVID
Broadway and 42nd Street
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

REAL ESTATE.

LOFTS
REASONABLE RENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
40 East 21st St.
Approximately 4,000 Sq. Ft.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Hermanek, Jacobs & Hermanek
1440 Broadway, New York
TELEPHONE AUDUBON 2100.

Wanted
Five and Six Story Apartments
Also Plots Suitable for Garages
Quick Purchaser.
Murray Maran
277 Broadway.
Tel. Worth 2257.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Exceptionally Located

Park Avenue Plot

East Side of Avenue, Bet. 84th and 85th Sts.

Size 76"7 x 82"2

To the North: Restricted Dwelling
To the South: Low Buildings
To the East: Five Story Apartment
Monthly Tenants

BING & BING Corporation
119 West 40th Street Tel. Pennsylvania 4180
or Your Own Broker

FOR SALE OR *EXCHANGE*

7-STORY LOFT BUILDING IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF NEW YORK. BEST TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

In good repair; two elevators; gross rental about $[illegible]; expenses [illegible]; all rentable; will accept less than Bonded mortgages; also mortgages to run 10 years at 5% to buyer. On an exchange will accept any well located property in city or country, paying or accepting difference.

BROKERS SOLICITED AND PROTECTED | *QUICK ACTION DESIRED*

Address all answers to Owner, Room 1701, 220 West 42d St., N. Y.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDERS' OPPORTUNITY
PLOTS FOR SALE
IN THE BRONX, NEAR CONCOURSE
ALREADY FINANCED.

Also Income Opportunities in Manhattan.

Apply in person to

J. Romaine Brown Co., 10 E. 43d St.

REAL ESTATE.

Jephson Inc.
Branch Office
932 8th Avenue, at 55th St.
Specializing in West Side Real Estate between 30th and 60th Streets
Leases | Management
Sales | Insurance
Phone 0010 Circle.

FOR SALE or LEASE

Over 200 Acres Water Front
IN NEW YORK HARBOR
on 30 ft. channel; trunk line and connection. About 160 acres hard, solid land.
FLOYD S. CORBIN
SPECIALIST IN
Water Fronts, Factories, Factory Sites
299 Madison Avenue, New York

TO LEASE
Six-Story Fireproof Sprinkler Equipped Building
Graham Square
22 feet front on Morris Ave.
66 feet on East 138th St.
Centre of 10 R. R. Terminals
600 feet from State Barge Canal Terminal.
RENTAL $4,000 PER ANNUM.
Owner,
Apply 279 Morris Ave.

REAL ESTATE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
GEO. S. RUNK
TEL. LENOX 3212
1252 Lexington Av. (85th St.)

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MADISON AVE. CORNER
TAX EXEMPT
11 Story Apartment House
One of the choicest pieces of apartment house property in the best residential section of the city.
Fully Rented
To only approved tenants

PRICE	$1,450,000
RENTS	300,000
EXPENSES	76,000
NET INCOME	224,000

For all further particulars apply
CHARLES B. VAN VALEN, Inc.
139 William St. Tel. Rector 6000

Private Garage
NEW BUILDING
Park Ave 97th St
SPACE 4 CARS
FIRST FLOOR
CHAUFFEURS' APARTMENT
3 ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR
Complete and Compact
Apply Your Own Broker, or
R. F. Kilpatrick
125 Broadway. Tel. Rector 7300.

$40,000 CASH
For high-class Heights elevator. Rent $44,000. Price $[illegible].
Two 50-Foot
Heights walk-ups at 5 times rental.
100-Ft. B'way Corner
4 story, with excellent stores. Rent $[illegible]. Price $[illegible].
THE ABOVE ARE EXCELLENT INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIVE. WE HAVE MANY OTHER EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES.
NEHRING BROTHERS
ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 165TH ST.

$135,000 SPECIAL FUND
To invest in MID-TOWN COMMERCIAL properties. Prefer to deal with individual of $10,000 to $50,000. If brokers details of owner, mortgage and real selling price, terms, etc., we cannot early decision. Principals only.
ADAMS & CO.
Specialists in Commercial Properties

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AFTER ALL Income Is What Counts

The following properties are producing exceptional returns and are all well leased and splendidly financed. Such properties are real bargains and will, in our opinion, prove most satisfactory investments.

Broadway, South of 14th Street—Modern 12-story corner business building, leased at close to $[illegible] per annum. Price astonishingly low, net income about $[illegible] per annum on investment of $[illegible].

Eighth Avenue, in the 60's—Wonderful parcel, consisting of three five-story apartment houses, with stores, renting for close to $[illegible] per annum; expense of at least $[illegible] on expiration of leases. Price $[illegible]; excellent terms, or can be purchased subject to mortgage at a lower price, if desired.

Seventh Ave.—Fine business or investment of less than $[illegible] can be secured by purchase of modern business building located between 34th and 42d Streets, near Fifth Avenue; splendidly leased and financed for a long period. This property is an exceptional investment and should appeal to those desiring large steady income.

Washington Heights Block Front, with five-story walk-up apartments, unusually well constructed; very well located; containing stores and small apartments of recent construction; rentals about $[illegible]. Price and terms attractive.

West End Avenue Corner—Modern 12-story apartment, still in builder's hands, can be purchased at reduced price and on very easy terms; property is beautifully located and is of excellent design and construction.

Many other fine opportunities for investors and speculators. Principals apply.

"See Us Before Buying."
"Exchanges Made."

Byrne & Bowman
30 East 42nd Street
Vanderbilt 2371.

Investors—Notice

CORNER MORNINGSIDE DRIVE
Splendid 4-story, modern apartment, 3, 4 and 5 rooms, 1 and 2 page leases, perfect condition, rental $[illegible]; cash required $[illegible]; well financed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Stone-story, splendid location, near 86th St., fully rented, price $[illegible], first mortgage $[illegible], 5 years; $[illegible] cash required.

PARK AV. CORNER
Modern 12-story apartment, small apartments, exceptional investment; easily $[illegible] over first mortgage, income over $[illegible].

NEAR 5TH AV. AND 36TH ST.
Modern stores and loft building; fine order; fully rented; solid investment; price and terms right; net income nearly $[illegible]; cash required $[illegible].

Profitable business, business properties and vacant plots for exchange selected.

PRINCIPALS ONLY.
I. B. WAKEMAN
[illegible] Broadway. Tel. [illegible] Cortlandt
Established 1899.

A One Tenant Bldg.
Near 14th St.-6th Av.

A firm who could use a SIX-STORY SEMI-FIREPROOF loft building, with sprinkler, electric light, five floors, floor capacity 125 lbs. to 200 lbs. Excellent for manufacturing, good light, with 4,000 sq. ft. to the floor. Large A. H. C. freight and passenger elevators; possession may be had of two floors immediately.

First mortgage 10 years.

Can be purchased for assessed value.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
51 Chambers Street
Telephone Worth 2020.

BARGAIN
VACANT PLOT
FIFTH AVE.
In the Seventies
25 x 120
Less than $55 per sq. ft.
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 49th St. Plaza 9200

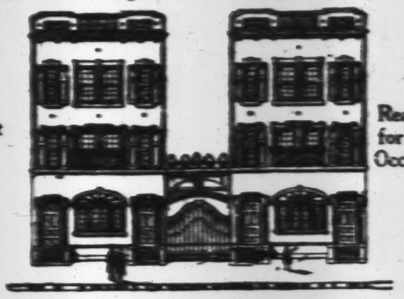
11-Story Loft
Close to 5th Ave.
Gross Rental $46,000
Building will show after [illegible] at [illegible]
FOR INVESTMENT OF $[illegible]
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
HAROLD L. LEWIS
[illegible] Broadway. Phone Rector [illegible]

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful Two-Family Colonial Mansions

Open for Inspection Sunday Afternoon

Exempt Tax



Ready for Occupancy

Fifth Street Near Eighth Ave., Park Slope

One Block from Prospect Park
Convenient to Schools, Churches, Transit and Shopping

Constructed of tapestry brick. Plot 29x100. First floor contains reception, living, dining and breakfast rooms, tiled kitchen and maid's room. Second floor has large master chamber, 3 bedrooms, tiled bath with stall shower. Upper floor contains 5 large rooms, bath with extra toilet. Basement has billiard room and 2 laundries. Modern heating equipment. These masterpieces of construction have duplex entrances, driveway and 2-car, steam-heated garages. Every conceivable improvement, parquet floors, enameled woodwork throughout, oxidized silver electric fixtures, white porcelain gas ranges, instantaneous water heaters. Decorations to suit.

Also 2 Two-Family Dwellings on Tenth Ave., near 85th St., Bay Ridge. Information regarding these on request.

CHARLES GOLDENBERG, Builder
Phones Sunset 8553 or Shore Road 9922

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Opportunity
For Sale or For Rent
43-5 Wooster St.

Size, 100 x 100, 4 stories and basement, two large elevators, heavy carrying capacity. Thoroughly well constructed building.

Possession Feb. 1, 1923

Price $[illegible]. Will permit $[illegible] to remain on mortgage for 3 years at 6%.

Reproduction Value:
Ground, 3,000 sq. ft., assessed for taxes $[illegible]
Building, 100,000 cu. ft., @ 20c $[illegible]
Total reproduction value $[illegible]
Will rent for $[illegible], which is at rate of about 20c. per cu. ft. Low rental, but exceptional purchase opportunity.

Note: This six-story building is being offered at $[illegible] per running foot. Probably no other building can be had at as low a figure.

Location desirable, as building is one block from L stations and 2 blocks from subway station at Canal St. Also close to Vehicular Tunnel to New Jersey.

Full commission to brokers.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Sole Agents.
119 William St. Phone John 3000

F. PICKER & SONS
MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGE LOANS
LEASING
GENERAL BROKERAGE
[illegible] West 125th St., Morningside [illegible]

BUILDERS, OPERATORS BROADWAY CORNER
100x100; ripe for improvement; ideal location 12-story hotel or apartment; excellent store value. Can arrange building loan.
EXCHANGE
for improved or vacant property.
S. D., 910 Times Downtown.

85th Street, Adjoining Broadway
2 HOUSES ON PLOT 22x100
For sale, or will lease for long term.
F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 Broadway

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Nearly 12 Acres of Waterfront
at Flushing, L. I.
with Railroad Siding.

This ideal location opposite the State Barge Canal Terminal has a frontage of 1140 feet. It is close to Jackson Avenue and Main Street, two principal highways.

It is suitable for a model factory, lumber, coal or building material yard.

This property is to be sold on easy terms or leased for a long period. Possession may be had at once.

(SOLE AGENTS)

Brown, Wheelock:
Harris Bought & Co. Inc.
14 Wall St., N. Y. Rector 9040

BELLE HARBOR
Near ocean, fully furnished house, having nine bedrooms, four bathrooms, steam heat, garage; $[illegible] rented last year at $2,[illegible]. Price low; terms easy. Opportunity to secure fine property at very reasonable figure. Full particulars
Byrne & Bowman
30 EAST 42D ST. Vanderbilt 2371.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mortgage Called
On Five-Acre Place

The owner of this beautiful little estate in Westchester County (30 miles out) is not prepared to meet the mortgage which is now due. He must sacrifice below-city house of perfect construction, in a beautiful setting of old trees, gardens, etc., 8 rooms (all large), 2 baths, hot water heat, hardwood floors, mahogany trim; 3-car garage; tennis court. You must act quickly to realize full advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

Prince & Ripley
[illegible] Av. Tel. Murray Hill [illegible]
Sunday Call—White Plains [illegible]

RYE ESTATE
Sixteen acres of picturesque country, with extensive outlook and a pretty little brook; 7-room house of the old Colonial type; barn and garage; there is a 9-hole golf course, and the property; only 3 miles from the station of Rye; it is located in a most exclusive section; the price, $[illegible], is exceptionally low and suitable terms can be arranged.

Burke Stone, Inc.
41 East 42d. Vanderbilt [illegible]

At Rye, N. Y.
18 ACRES.
Grassy plot, large road frontage, Milburn Club one-half mile, near station and bus line. Ideal building site. Price $[illegible] per acre.
Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc.
Madison Av. and 42d St., N. Y. C.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DISTINCTIVE HOMES BUILT
at Attractive Prices

In building a home you have the pleasure of having it built as you have planned for years, a stucco, frame or brick house, and have it placed on a plot just where you have always hoped to live.

HOW I CAN HELP YOU—

1. I design and plan the house desired.
2. Give you a complete price for a completed home.
3. Decorate house, lay out and finish grounds, including, the planting, &c.
4. All of this work is done under one contract, meaning a big saving to you.
5. Houses built anywhere in Westchester County.

I will be glad to call and talk this matter over with you, if you can visit my office by appointment.

GEORGE H. WARHURST,
342 Madison Av., New York City.
Telephone Vanderbilt 2019.

ARCHMONT GARDENS
Lawrence-on-the-Sound
37 Minutes From Grand Central
$[illegible] cash
Balance as rent will buy this attractive English house; 9 spacious rooms, 2 baths, sun porch. Hot water heat. Garage same style as house. Large plot 75x125. 10 minutes from Station.
Virginia Colonial Residence
[illegible]-acre corner plot, 3 minutes from station, 10 rooms, 3 baths, living room 19x31, 2-car garage. Hot water heat. $[illegible] cash will buy this desirable residence, balance as rent.
Building Sites
A few attractive building plots can yet be had in this highly restricted residential settlement. Inspect at once or send for illustrated booklet.
ARCHMONT GARDENS CO.
30 Church St., N. Y. Tel. [illegible] Cortlandt
Local Office on Premises

Greenacres

Dutch Colonial house of 9 rooms, 3 baths, open and enclosed porches, attractive corner plot, with trees and shrubs, ready Feb. 1. Oak floors, fireplaces, dinner, one-car garage; $21,900. Three blocks from school, one-half mile from station.

Scarsdale Estates
Robert E. Farley, Pres.
342 Madison Av., N. Y. C.
Local office open at White Plains and Hartsdale Stations.
Phone White Plains 1180 and 1917.

Philipse Manor
Send for beautiful aeroplane photograph of this Hudson River community. Choice houses and plots for sale; also house and apartment rentals.
ROBERT E. FARLEY ORGANIZATION
342 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 7720
Local office North of our own station. Phone Tarrytown 500.

Must Go South
Will sell my comfortable home at White Plains; coal in cellar; fine section; large plot, with trees; 8 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity; garage; worth $17,500, will sacrifice for $15,750 if sold at once. Might rent to right party. Apply my agents.
Prince & Ripley
342 Madison Av., New York City.
Tel. Murray Hill 6100.
Sunday Call—White Plains 1070.

FARLEY Organization

We are offering a splendid list of houses for sale in SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, GREENACRES and WHITE PLAINS. Many real bargains meeting varied requirements.

Offices of White Plains and Hartsdale, also
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Going!—*G-o-i-n-g!*—at Bronxville! —While the Realty Market *Sleeps!*

UNFORTUNATELY For Him, the owner of several choicest (restricted and highly improved) plots at Bronxville must turn his land into money in the dead of winter, when few but the professional are out hunting suburban bargains.

Here is the chance for a private buyer to step in and take his unreserved choice of these highly preferred residential plots (1-3 to 1 1-1 acres each) at a professional speculator's "pick-up price"—at a full third less than was offered several times last summer—at GREATLY less than the open-market price will be 2 or 3 months hence!

The fact that Ward Carpenter & Co. have accepted the liquidating of this property, is assurance that the plots lie in the "preferred" zone. And the fact that this company plainly promises something of a sensation in the matter of a price, justifies your expecting facts in a seldom-met opportunity, when you ask for the inside figures!

Full Particulars Obtainable Through Westchester County Realty Agencies, or from

WARD CARPENTER & CO., INC.

16 Grand Street, White Plains, N. Y.

Telephone 246G-3 White Plains.

Every family, planning for the future and desiring a permanent home in ideal surroundings, should investigate

Fieldston

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON

Just Uptown

West of Van Cortlandt Park

Artistic homes, having a background of rolling hills, big trees, winding drives and walks and beautiful landscaping, have been built by prominent families who live here all-year-'round. Plots and houses for sale.

GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Exclusive Subdivision & Country Properties

PARLINGTON OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY

Westchester Biltmore Country Club

RYE, NEW YORK

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, PRES.

A limited number of extremely choice and advantageously restricted VILLA SITES, of one acre and larger, adjoining the golf course and adjacent to the Club House, offered to approved purchasers.

For maps and full particulars address

F. B. WELLS,

Room 174, Bachelor's Wing, Club House, Rye, New York

Phone Rye 800. Office open Sundays.

Or Your Own Broker

NEW ROCHELLE

We offer very desirable English brick bungalows, six rooms, tile bath, all improvements, half acre plot, 2-car garage, property fronting Broadway, Long I.

FIRST FLOOR—Owner had with the bungalows in the rear, large living room with open fireplace, glass covered sun-parlor with open fireplace, dining room, enclosed breakfast porch adjoining, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, two servants' rooms and bath in the rear.

SECOND FLOOR—Huge master bedroom, dressing room, private bath with shower and porch adjoining, four other bedrooms and tiled bath, large closets, &c.

Price and terms on application.

Office Open Sundays.

Look for the office Bungalow at Station.

ACRE PLOT CO.

WESTCHESTER TR. with REAL ESTATE DEPT. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Hartsdale

Desirable home sites scattered throughout our Greenacres, Greenridge and Hartsdale Hill properties, 1/2 to 2 acres in area, a variety of choice plots will satisfy every taste and requirement, mature trees, rolling land, all modern improvements, wonderful schools and outdoor sports at hand, a fine home community, at the station, social features, neighbors, prices and general attractive proposition will be sent on request.

Scarsdale Estates

Robert E. Farley, Pres.

202 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

Office also at White Plains and Hartsdale Stations.

Moving to Canada

What will it cost my home, located in beautiful section of Pelham, on plot 200x200, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 4 bedrooms, large living room with fireplace, enclosed sun porch, stucco, hot water heat, gas and electricity, 2-car garage, tennis court, shade trees, fruit trees, value $25,000, will consider offer for immediate sale. Apply my brokers.

Prince & Ripley

202 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6111.

Studio, Coll Pelham 1202.

Greenridge

Our new high-class residential community adjoining and overlooking Scarsdale Golf Club at Hartsdale Station. Development limited to 60 lots, of which several are sold. Views, woods, seclusion, available for building in spring of 1923.

Scarsdale Estates

Robert E. Farley, Pres.

202 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

Office also at White Plains and Hartsdale Stations.

Tel. White Plains 1100 and 2277.

Pelham Heights

Owner leaving town, will sacrifice charming home, four rooms, two baths, three-car garage, three-quarter acre of ground, best location.

McEdward W. BODINE 1120 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 448.

Golf Course for Sale

EIGHTEEN HOLES.

9 HOLES NOW READY FOR PLAY.

NEAR WESTCHESTER BILTMORE.

GOLF COURSE CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., 47 West 34th St., New York. Tel. Bryant 2334.

Westchester Estates, Farms and Residences

SUMMER RENTALS

We offer an unusual selection of estates and country homes for rent for the Summer season, among the hills and along the Sound in Westchester and Greenwich. Send for our lists.

PELHAM

Sacrifice in Colonial Home—all modern improvements, 7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, super heat, garage, on plot 80 feet frontage. Price, substantially reduced to $16,000 for quick sale. Sunday phone Pelham 3062. Local office, Pelham Manor Avenue and Post Road, Pelham Manor.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

Beautiful Pelham Residence—Stucco, 10 rooms, 3 baths, English residence, 2 acres, can be secured at most reasonable price if sale is made during the remaining week. Just completed. Phone Kingsbridge 3840 at once for inspection.

IN THE HILLS

10-Acre Estate, $50,000—Beautiful Colonial residence, 12 rooms, bath, hot water heat, modern improvements, garage for 3 cars, stable, chicken coops and other outbuildings, acreage all tillable and productive. An unusual bargain.

NEW ROCHELLE

A Wonderful Buy in Rochelle Park—Property brick house, tile roof, plot 100 by 200, 9 rooms, 2 baths, breakfast porch, two-car garage detached. Beautifully terraced grounds. This bungle and most attractive attractive. Sunday phone Pelham 3062.

DOBBS FERRY

At Scarsdale, Small Estate—Brick Colonial, one acre, 6 sleeping rooms, 4 baths, 2 servants' rooms, two-car garage, delightful view of the Hudson and Palisades. Owner must sell. Price, $22,000. Sunday phone Hastings 341.

527 Fifth Ave. **GEORGE HOWE** New York

SPECIALIST IN SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES

THIS ESTATE MUST BE SOLD

The executors of this 5-acre waterfront estate, only twenty miles from New York, wish to effect a quick sale. To realize their wishes they have authorized me to sell at an extreme sacrifice—a price representing a fair value of the land only. The house, with the usual living rooms on the first floor, but also seven master bedrooms, five baths, ample servants' rooms, modern improvements, large garage with complete living quarters, and bath. The grounds contain a beach, 30 feet wide, protected by a breakwater, and a private dock, facilities for mooring yachts, a waterfront property. Large lawn, tennis, excellent gardens, every of rare, complimentary. I shall present the opportunity of a lifetime to the purchaser of a real waterfront. Price, terms and complete details upon request from

CHAUNCEY B. CRIFFEN

18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

NEW ROCHELLE

McCann Realty Co.

The best values offered are in our office. DOCTOR or DENTIST and a beautiful private home, beautifully in order, close to station, stores, schools, etc. MARKET, business of picking, 5-room bungalow, two baths, all improvements, hot water heat, three acres of ground, plot 50 x 200, garage with studio. For sale or exchange, value, $12,000.

WE HAVE A COMPLETE LIST OF RENTALS FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, NEW ROCHELLE AND THE PELHAMS.

McCANN AGENCY INC.

McCANN BLDG. TEL. 280 & 281, 11 & 13 North Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Office closed on Sundays.

New Rochelle

FOR SALE AT $14,500

New Dutch Colonial House, 6 large rooms, tiled bath, hot water and electric lights. Open fireplace and hot water heating plant. Fine lot, 100 x 200, beautifully located on high ground, in a select residential section. The plot is 200 x 200.

FOR SALE AT $42,500

Distinctive, exclusively in-town, English house with tile roof. For the man who loves good living and who appreciates the best. This house contains 10 rooms and 3 baths, attached garage and beautiful living grounds. Hot water heat, electric lights, walk from of station. There is a 3-car garage and the plot is 100x175.

H. E. COLWELL & SONS

New Rochelle Trust Co. Bldg. 342 Main St. Tel. 650. New Rochelle, N. Y.

Urgent

Circumstances compel me to sell my home at New Rochelle, situated in Mayflower section, corner plot, house in perfect condition, just decorated, 9 rooms, bath, gas, electricity, hot water heat, attractive lighting fixtures, wash in third floor suitable for Billiard room, garage, garden square, nice shrubbery. I am told it is easily worth $15,000, but will sell for $12,000 to make quick sale. Apply my agents.

Prince & Ripley

202 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6111.

Studio, Coll New Rochelle 1202.

Scarsdale, N. Y.

Attractive stucco dwelling, 12 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements, also garage and beautifully landscaped plot. Flower and vegetable gardens. Rich decoration, hardwoods and trellis. Owner very anxious to sell.

Fred'k Fox & Co. Inc.

Madison Av. and 41st St., N. Y. C.

New Rochelle

Owner, moving to Florida, will sacrifice his home, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3-car garage, fruit trees, shrubbery, 1/2 acre, $18,000 cash. Apply owner.

JOS. LANSDEN & SON INC.

127 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

---

500 Acres

Large stone house, with other buildings, near Bedford village, 7 miles station, 45 min. N. Y. Superb tract, 500 acres, 4 streams, brooks, beautiful woodland. Suitable gentleman's estate, club, &c. Bargain. Address Owner, Room 1624, 141 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fish & Marvin

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES

MAIN OFFICE: 527 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER

Pelham

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY—Owner, having purchased larger home, will sell outright for what it cost personal year ago. Situated on well planted plot, 70x175, within 4 minutes' walk of station. Home contains living room, dining room, sunny porch, butler's pantry, kitchen, on 1st floor; 4 master rooms, bath on 2d; maid's room, bath on 3rd. Garage. Apply S-3458. Phone Pelham 1387.

Riverdale

MOST DESIRABLE SECTION IN SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER—Overlooking a rough view of Hudson and Palisades. Efficiency bungalow, modern, brand new, located on attractive plot with an area of 1/2 acre. Home of artistic and hollow tile construction, contains 7 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, 2 sleeping porches, additional bedroom, many conveniences. Garage. Within easy walking distance of station. Can now be purchased at concession in price. Apply T-402.

Scarsdale

BARGAIN IN COUNTRY HOMES—2 acres of beautiful wooded grounds, attractive English residence of stone and stucco construction, contains reception hall, living room, library, dining room, kitchen, on first floor; 5 master rooms, 4 baths on 2nd; 2 servants' rooms, bath in wing; also 2 large bedrooms and bath on 3rd. Garage for 2 cars with apartment of 3 rooms and bath. Also barn and carriage house. Apply C-368. Phone Scarsdale 633.

Near Bronxville

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—New Dutch and Colonial residence, contains center hall, living room with fireplace, enclosed and heated sun porch, dining room, breakfast porch, etc., on 1st floor; 3 master rooms, tiled bath on 2nd; large billiard room, maid's room, bath on 3rd. Oak floors, hot water heat, copper leaders and gutters. Space for garage under the porch. Corner plot 80x150. Within 8 minutes' walk of station. Price $25,000. Apply H-164. Phone Bronxville 1290.

Mount Kisco

SUBURBAN LAKE SECTION—20 acres, attached on 700-foot elevation, commanding an extensive view. Colonial house, substantially built, fine shade trees, also gardener and orchard. Residence contains 1 master room, 4 baths, 3 servants' rooms, bath, etc. Every convenience. Large garage, stable, cow barn, chauffeur's quarters. Owner anxious to sell. Asking $40,000. Apply O-448.

PURDY'S—Attractive stucco residence, situated on one-acre plot, 10 minutes' walk from Purdy's, 1/2 mile from Pleasantville. Hollow contains 9 well-arranged rooms, bath, all improvements. Garage for 2 cars. Will sell for less than cost of buildings built last year. Apply O-1. Phone Bedford Village 18.

SUBURBAN OPPORTUNITIES

We suggest your early inspection of these properties prior to the active spring market. It will be to your advantage to buy now.

White Plains Fine home on half-acre plot, with large trees and lawn, 9 large rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, gas and electric, oak floors, in perfect condition, garage. Best residence district. Phone White Plains 2608 for inspection today.

Scarsdale A brick house of unusual charm on a large eighty plot. Enclosed porch, large living room with fireplace, dining room, pantry, kitchen; 4 master sleeping rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, copper roof, leaders and gutters. A home of dependable, substantially built and of the right price. Phone White Plains 2608 for inspection today.

Pelham This beautiful new brick home must be sold at once. A bargain if you will act quickly. 5 rooms, 2 baths, separate tiled shower, oak floors, hot water heat, gas and electric; built-in garage. Attractive plot on a level 50 feet front; 5 minutes to station; convenient terms. Phone Pelham 1260 for inspection today.

Larchmont This English stucco house is admired by every motorist. Situated on a desirable half-acre plot, with every convenience, modern 2 car tiled house, 4 spacious rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, built-in garage. Photos and full details at our New York office, or inspection today by phoning Larchmont 300.

Rye This home of distinction merits your consideration. Its location and charm can only be appreciated by a personal inspection. Colonial mansion built under owner's special direction. Large living room, sun porch, dining room, library, servants' dining room, 3 master bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 baths, garage with living quarters, bathroom. Well landscaped grounds of 2½ acres. Convenient to several country clubs. This is truly a gentleman's home at an attractive figure. Phone Rye 1020 for inspection today.

Pleasantville 7 acres, with Colonial home on a knoll, well back from the road. A type of property hard to find. 10-room residence, 2 baths, 4-room cottage, with bath; garage, poultry house, plenty of fruit and shade. Just the place to enjoy all the country privileges with the current surroundings and easy access. Phone Pleasantville 201 for inspection today.

CHAUNCEY B. CRIFFEN

18 East 41st St. Tel. Murray Hill 9326

STERLING PROPERTIES

IN THE HILLS BACK OF RYE

SIGHTLY ridges, picturesque fertile valleys, woodlands and undulating meadows, superb old trees, and miles of charming, winding drives and bridle paths are among the many delightful features offered by the Sterling colony of acreage home sites—all located in one of the most desirable, popular and convenient sections of Westchester County.

Kenneth Ives & Co.

Selling Agents

17 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK

PHONE MURRAY HILL 6057

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET. CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREENWICH

Extraordinary Opportunity!

Beautiful, New, All-Year-'Round Colonial Residence And 68 Acres With Sound View

NEAR the country clubs and the bridle paths; high elevation; convenient to schools, station and village; heat partly completed and partly wooded; nine master's bedrooms, seven master's baths, servants' wing, complete separate apartment, substantially constructed, charming grounds, exceptional opportunity; fine stone garage with quarters, gardener's cottage, stable; ample water supply from two deep wells.

Unique opportunity to obtain splendid estate with every modern convenience at very low price. Terms may be arranged. Local office on Post Road opposite "The Maples," Greenwich, Conn. Open every day. Telephone Greenwich 1000.

527 Fifth Ave., N. Y. GEORGE HOWE Tel. 7203 Vanderbilt

Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DON'T MISS THIS.

We are offering 10 acres for sale in a most exclusive section of Pelham. Property only thirty minutes from city, ample and is the subject to several prominent clubs. Price very low. 3 acres plot of larger. Price very low.

Burke Stone, Inc.

42 East 41st. Vanderbilt 8000.

MUST SELL

Attractive nine-room house, all improvements, hot water, walking distance station, asking $12,000.

W. H. OLIVER

Guaranty, N. Y. Telephone 600.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CONNECTICUT

200-Acre Estate—30-Acre Lake.

Lakeside residence, completely furnished, two farm houses, large area of wood, considerable land, barn, cows, poultry, farm implements, horses, hay, grain, garage, village water supply, farm machinery of all kinds and many fine stock, furniture, piano, antiques, silver, China, Rugs, Water, electric light and village, convenient to city, on State Road. Price $85,000. Mortgage $35,000. Immediate possession.

Office open every day, Post Road opposite "The Maples." Phone Greenwich 1000.

GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

GREENWICH

Owner, must sell charming Colonial residence, with lovely old trees and deep shade lawn, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, sleeping porch, garage with quarters, gardener's cottage, stable, all Bedford Repair. Inquire at store Post Street.

Office open every day, Post Road opposite "The Maples." Phone Greenwich 1000.

GEORGE HOWE, 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

QUALITY AND CHARM

are the outstanding features of this three and "Half" home of Fifteen Rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, hot water heat, 2 garages, large plot, beautifully landscaped, within a few minutes of the station. Offered $25,000.

Burke Stone, Inc.

42 East 41st St. Vanderbilt 8000.

Stamford, Conn.

A distinctive home at Stamford Point for the discriminating. Fourteen rooms, three master baths, 2-car garage with living quarters, separate servants' wing. Price $35,000.

Homes in the best residential sections of Stamford, Greenwich and vicinity from $5,000 up.

Furnished and unfurnished houses and country estates may be had for the asking.

Robert Cummings Co. 3 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Connecticut.

Stamford

A cozy home near Bard hostelry, modern house, 6 rooms, sun room, all improvements. Garage, $10,000.

6 acres, fine house, 12 minutes station, good house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, large grand room, suitable subdivide, $15,000.

40 acres, Bedford Road, choice location, well fitted for summer development.

E. H. Peck, room 5, Grand Hall & Co., 17 West 44th St., New York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH

Stucco house, Adventurously furnished, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 3 maids' rooms, bath. Large sleeping porch. Garage. Building lot 5 horses. Beautiful lawns. Fine secluded tennis court. Highly furnished.

Price $30,000 furnished.

E. P. HATCH, Inc.

Greenwich, Conn., Real Estate

PEEWEEK INN BUILDING.

Tel. Greenwich 1000-1001. Open Sundays.

GREENWICH LADD REAL ESTATE

Miller Bldg., Post Road. Tel. Greenwich 1000.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Rochester, N.Y. Population 300,000

Business or best section, 19 rooms, large garret, four cellars, furnace, Partitions will add 6 more. Rents $4,000. Three bathrooms, 2 dumbwaiters, gas, electricity. Two-story garage for six cars. Lot of front, 60 feet, 120 long. North Street, one block, near new subway. Annual income $4,000. Mortgage only $2,000. Price $35,000. Max Dunn, 7 Lakeside St., Rochester, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Luerssen

CENTRAL BALDWIN

18 MINUTES FROM MANHATTAN, WITH YOUR GOOD REPUTATION, PLUS SMALL CASH, I CAN HELP ARRANGE EASY FIRST PAYMENTS.

Magnificent 10-room California bungalow, including garage, 3 complete rooms, glass enclosed porch, modern conveniences, fine fireplace, every modern improvement, ample heat, wood mantles, immediate possession, fine delivery. Owner's sacrifice; this magnificent home, your own terms, price $12,500.

C. H. LUERSSEN

Immediately to right as you get off train.

BALDWIN, L. I.

Tel. Freeport 1040 daily and Sunday.

FREEPORT, L. I.

Owner's Sacrifice Bargain

12 rooms, 2 baths, magnificent fixtures, hot water heat, up-to-the minute home.

LOCATION CONVENIENT TO WATER, School, Churches, Depot, Fishing and Bathing.

ABOUT 2 ACRES OF LAND

Whole Square Block.

Fine garage, heated, lighted, plumbing. Licensed Brokers Protected.

This Place must be seen to be appreciated.

Clarence A. Edwards Real Estate Also Insur.

EXPERIENCE RELIABILITY

F. Hurn INC.

North Shore Realtor

Long Island Sound Shore Property

Flushing, Bay Ridge, Douglaston, Manhasset, Great Neck, Port Washington, Roslyn, Huntington, Northport, Stony Brook, Port Jefferson, Setauket, Mt. Sinai, Miller Place, Mastic, Shirley, Moriches, Quogue, Southampton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Cutchogue, Mattituck, Southold, Orient, Riverhead, Jamesport, Aquebogue, Wading River, Shoreham, Rocky Point, Ridge, Manorville, Yaphank, Patchogue, Bellport, Brookhaven, Shoreham, Mastic

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ATTRACTIVE DOWNTOWN OFFICES

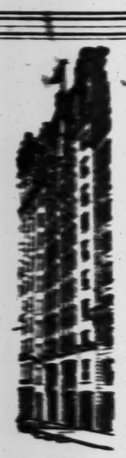
ONE ENTIRE FLOOR OF 5000 SQUARE FEET WITH LIGHT ON ALL FOUR SIDES. COMPLETE FLOOR UNIT WITH PRIVATE OFFICES AND TOILETS.

SINGLE OFFICES 500 FEET AND UP

GOOD LOCATION MODERATE RENTS

ROBINSON BUILDING
6 CHURCH STREET
CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET

A. H. MATHEWS & CO., Agents
Office on Premises. Rector 4677.



Brooklyn's Newest 12 Story Office Building

186 JORALEMON ST.

Modern newly equipped 12 story fireproof office building, 135 feet west of Court St.

LIGHT—Is Superb and Permanent.

SERVICE—The only Office Building in Brooklyn offering Sunday and Holiday service to tenants.

ACCESSIBILITY—One minute's walk to Borough Hall, Court House, Hall of Records, entrances of Interborough Subway and two blocks of B. R. T.

5 MINUTES TO WALL ST.

MODERATE RENTALS

For information apply JOHN T. ZABRIS & SONS, Agents, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn, or on premises.

Immediate Possession. P. GLICKMAN, 186 JORALEMON ST., Near Court St., Brklyn.

Guardian Life Building

50 Union Square
207-211 Fourth Avenue
N. E. Corner Fourth Ave. and 17th St.

Modern high-class office building overlooking Union Square Park. Executive Offices and Show Rooms Ranging in Size from 300 to 2,300 Square Feet

Exceptionally good light and good service. Moderate rentals. Immediate possession.

H. J. Smith, Agent on premises
Phone Stuyvesant 1300. Brokers protected.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS

NEW 16-STORY BUILDING
70 West 40th St.
Facing BRYANT PARK

ENTIRE FLOORS
3800 FEET—17 WINDOWS
NIGHT, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY SERVICE
MODERATE RENT

STREETON COMPANY, Agents
3 East 44th Street
PHONE MURRAY HILL 6664
or Your Own Broker

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET. FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT A SACRIFICE
NEW FIREPROOF

Manufacturing Plant

With Waterfront and Railroad Siding

PLOT 13 ACRES
140,000 Square Feet
Leading Platforms
20 Minutes from Times Square

Flushing, L. I.
NEW YORK

Steel and Concrete Factory, with Administration Building, including Kitchen and Dining Room, Large Garage and Warehouse, dry Waterfront, on Flushing River 15 feet deep at high tide.

Equipment includes high-pressure Boilers, readily changed to Oil Burners, over 10,000 gallons Oil Tanks under ground.

Where the new Subway Bridge is completed, it is another will shortly adjoin this property. Further particulars of

THOMAS J. O'REILLY
Sole Agent
31 Chambers Street, N. Y. Telephone Worth 2838

METAL MANUFACTURING PLANT of RILEY-KLOTZ MFG. CO.

17-19 Mulberry St., 8-10-12 Division Place, Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS, COMPLETE POWER EQUIPMENT, STEAM AND MOTOR.

Several hundred thousand dollars sales annually

NOW IN FULL OPERATION PRODUCING BRASS, ALUMINUM AND STEEL STAMPED, SPUN AND CAST WARE.

One mile from Tube Station. Five buildings on property, 60,000 square feet.

Send for descriptive booklet. (Address as above)

C. R. BURNETT, A. T. FLETCHER, } Receivers in Equity.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

BAINBRIDGE BUILDING
37 West 57th St.

Sommers & Van Alen, Architects

The Commercial Tide of Fifth Avenue Flows Through Fifty-Seventh Street

This Building Represents the Final Word in Commercial Architecture
85% window space on upper floors **100% sprinkler system**

Ready for Occupancy April 1st. Leases dated May 1st.

The stores and open floors provide the most attractive offerings in the Mid-town Section.

For Floor Plans and Rentals apply to your own Broker, or to

BURTON THOMPSON, *Managing Director*
The Bar Building, Inc.
36 West 44th Street Murray Hill 2726

Suitable for Banking or Office Purposes

THE store and basement at the northwest corner of Franklin and Hudson Streets—Powell Building—are for rent on attractive terms. The store has about 3000 square feet of space.

Located in the district made prominent by the wholesale food, chemical and paper trades, this space is especially desirable.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar St.
Tel. John 5700

---

251 5TH AVENUE
N. E. Cor. 28th St.
2,300 SQUARE FEET
Light, Attractive Lofts
NO MANUFACTURING.

82 FOURTH AVE.
Adjoining 10th St.
Loft 20x92, floor half left.
FIREPROOF BUILDING, EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT, EXTRA HEAVY CONSTRUCTION.

1 EAST 28TH ST.
Adjoining 5th Ave.
LOFTS, 20x100. MANUFACTURING.

Arthur Greenbaum
261 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 4070
or Your Own Broker.

Large and Small Offices and Lofts For Rent
147 E. 125TH ST.
N. E. COR. LEXINGTON AVE.
Second floor particularly suitable for Dentist.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
CHARLES A. ADRIAN
2230 Broadway. Tel. Audubon 2040

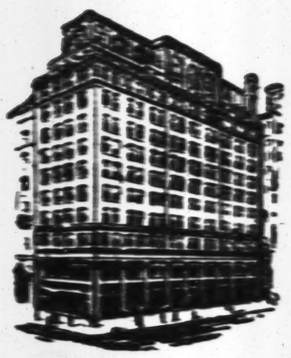
Doctors' Offices
Physicians and Surgeons' Building
3 EAST 53RD STREET
New modern building, built exclusively for the profession and adaptable to their requirements.
Each suite consists of waiting room, office, consultation room and lavatory, with adjacent exit hallway. Full service and attendants.
SENNER & ALLEN, INC.
101 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 6335.

19-21 W. 57 UNFURNISHED
Large Display Windows, 25x80
Manufacturing Privileges.
Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle. Phone 8186 Circle.

Store, 2894 B'way
New vacant; Columbia College section; large.
Dwight, Archbald & Perry, Inc.
227 W. 56th WATKINS 5365

---

389 Fifth Ave.
Northeast Corner 36th Street



Showrooms and EXECUTIVE OFFICES

Best Available Location

In New York's Shopping and Transit Center. Nothing Like It on Fifth Avenue for Sunlight.

Floors 38.9x169 without columns.
Entire Floors 10,000 Square Feet
100% Sprinkler System
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

Realty Managers, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 5616 Or Your Own Broker

LIGHT LOFTS OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS AT LOW PRICES
122 FIFTH AVENUE

10th FLOOR	[illegible]
9th FLOOR	[illegible]
8th FLOOR	[illegible]
7th FLOOR	[illegible]
6th FLOOR	[illegible]
5th FLOOR	[illegible]

And various other spaces at low prices, upper and basement about 10,000 Sq. Ft. Will divide to suit.

OPEN TO OFFERS

Manufacturing allowed, fireproof building, 100% sprinkling, brokers protected.

E. SHARON CO., on the premises, 122 Fifth Av. Tel. Watkins 6028.

In the Heart of the Financial District

50 BROAD ST.

A FEW VERY SELECT OFFICES. RENTS REASONABLE.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND MAY 1ST
Operated by Owner. Furnishing Unsurpassed Service.
With two street frontages and other unusual conveniences.
BROADEX REALTY CORP., OWNERS
Office on Premises. *Brokers Fully Protected.* Phone Broad 1262

7-11 West 45th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
3 FLOORS
45 x 90 EACH
Sprinkler; 3 Elevators; Steam Heat.
LIGHT MANUFACTURING PERMITTED
Ideal for Jewelers, Rugs, Tapestries, Interior Decorators & Retail Furriers.
POSSESSION FEBRUARY 1st, 1923.
Brett & Wyckoff
405 Madison Ave. Vanderbilt 3535
BROKERS PROTECTED.

Offices & Showrooms *100 & 104 5th Ave. N. W. Cor. 15th St.*
250 to 1200 Sq. Ft.
Single Offices, $55 to $75 per Month and Up
Double Rooms $130 to $150 per Month and Up
All very desirable space in modern high class fireproof building

LOFT
One Entire Floor, 8,500 Sq. Ft.
Basement - 11,000 Sq. Ft.
Suitable for restaurant, storage or manufacturing purposes

APPLY ON PREMISES TO
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., Inc.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
100 5th Ave. Watkins 6027

State For Lease
57th St.
Near 5th Ave.
Immediate Possession
Rental $7500
WM. B. MAY & CO.
521 Madison Ave. Plaza 6870 Plaza.

STORES
BROADWAY
$2,700 up.
Amsterdam Ave.
$1,380
Cor. 74th Street.
R. H. ZAGAT, 102 WEST 72ND ST. Columbus 8242.

LOFTS, OFFICES & SHOWROOMS
Southeast Corner
Broadway & 65th St.
ELEVATOR SERVICE
WILLARD S. BURROWS CO.
220 W. 42th St. Pitzroy 5420.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

---

about downtown offices

There are office buildings downtown—so exceptional as to location, tenantry, conveniences and service, that their space is strongly held and vacancies are rare. Four such buildings, listed below, now offer limited opportunities for those desiring better class offices at moderate rentals.

43 Exchange Place

A few desirable single offices and suites are available in units from 500 sq. ft. up to 2800 sq. ft. with one especially fine corner suite partitioned into four rooms.

16-18 Exchange Place.

Offices of one to six rooms are now to be had of 200 sq. ft. and more. One space is divided into four offices; others into two and three connecting rooms, all with direct entrances to hallway.

68 William Street

Single rooms now for rent in this splendid building have areas of 300 sq. ft. and up. One attractive suite is divided into four rooms. There also is one full open floor of 4500 sq. ft. with windows on three sides.

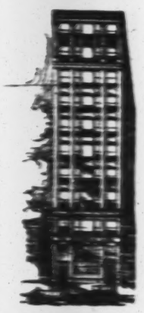
21-23 Maiden Lane

The principal space available now is the eighth or top floor of 2800 sq. ft.; an exceptional location for a jewelry firm or insurance house. Will divide into units of 500 feet and up.

We invite inquiries for high grade office space—downtown or uptown

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

Light Offices
Facing Battery Park
At reasonable rentals
in NEW ANNEX to
SOUTH FERRY BUILDING
now being completed at
6 State Street
All Subway and Elevated Lines radiate from here.
Apply to
South Ferry Realty Company
Telephone 9636 Bowling Green Room 801 44 Whitehall Street
Full commission to brokers



THE GREENWICH BANK BUILDING
222-224 West 47th Street
Just off of Broadway
The upper floors, containing about
2200 Square Feet Each
with windows on four sides will be leased
FOR OFFICES
The main floor is occupied by The Greenwich Bank and Greenwich Safe Deposit Company.
Apply on Premises or Your Broker

In the Heart of New York
113-119 WEST 40TH ST.
THROUGH TO **114-118 WEST 41ST ST.**
One Floor—14,000 Square Feet
Also units of 4,900 sq. ft. and 3,500 sq. ft.
With Unsurpassed Service
Immediate Possession or May 1st. Rents Reasonable.
A. L. HAYMAN, 50 BROAD ST. Room 1437 Tel. Broad 1262
or Superintendent on premises. Brokers fully protected.

TO SUBLET—GREAT SACRIFICE
Store, Basement and Mezzanine Floor
42x98
114-16 EAST 25th St., Near 4th Ave.
Electric Sidewalk Elevator. Lowest Insurance Rates
Ceiling 19 Feet High
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
170 Fifth Av. **ADAMS & CO.** Gramercy 1092
Full commission to Brokers.

685-687 Third Avenue
Adjoining Corner 43rd Street
GRAND CENTRAL ZONE
Single and Double Stores
WILL REMODEL TO SUIT TENANT
Possession May 1st
Maurice Wertheim
406 Lexington Ave. at 42nd St. Phone Murray Hill 0083
Brokers Fully Protected

Fireproof Lofts
5,000 to 25,000 Sq. Ft.
Sprinklers, Heavy Floors, West 23d St.
Near Docks and Rail Terminals.
JAMES N. WELLS' SONS
191 Ninth Av. (Near 22d St.)

OFFICES FOR
DOCTORS AND DENTISTS
CLUNY PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
133 West 72nd St.

---

32 WEST 31ST STREET
LOFTS TO LET.
Steam Heat and Elevator.
$1,250 For Year and Up.
F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 Broadway

Valuable Lease for Sale
6th Ave. Best Block—Below 34th St.
George Allan. Tel. 1158 Kingsbridge

---

9 WEST 29TH STREET
Top Floor, with Skylight, 25x80.
$1,600. PERMANENT.
F. & G. Pflomm, 1,333 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Editorial Reprint from the NEW YORK HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1923.

Lawyers Move Uptown.

Real estate conditions in Manhattan Island considerably upset traffic offices and theatres of politicians. It is usually the case that there is a scramble of displacements in one locality. The topography of Manhattan Island is splitting quite as considerable a proportion as that of the Ten Commandments of the city of Manhattan.

Lawyers no longer cling to old particular section of the city. It was time the good, ancient law firms gathered about the southern end of Manhattan, within easy reach of the court houses. They cling as consistently to their special part of the town that professional clientele was in a degree determined by the site of their offices.

Already there are many law offices uptown. Now it is announced that another prominent firm is to remove to a street north of Forty-second street. One building for lawyers has been put up in Forty-third street under the most attractive auspices. Office buildings on upper Fifth avenue are homesteaded with lawyers. To occupy offices in this quarter of the town involves no loss of prestige. The lawyer, indeed, exercises his vocation with bits nowadays.

He may be an eminent and renowned and successful in one part of New York as in another, which is the marked contrast to the old narrow "view" of view which tended to keep him in one neighborhood.

The above editorial comment obviously has reference to THE BAR BUILDING. Attorneys desirous of securing space in our building should act promptly, as we are

85% RENTED

For Floor Plans and particulars Apply to

BAR BUILDING, INC.
36 West 44th Street
Murray Hill 2726

ADJACENT
Broadway @ 42 St.
Floor—14,000 sq. ft.
MODERN OFFICE BLDG.
Executive Offices or Show Rooms
Suite Term of Years
Very Low Rent
Ames @ Company
26 West 31st St.
BROADWAY CO-OPERATION INVITED

FINANCIAL & SHIPPING DISTRICT
Large plot at the financial and shipping district available for immediate improvement. Suitable for STEAMSHIP LINE, BANKING or BUSINESS HOUSE, or for an OFFICE BUILDING. Owners might help finance.
EDWARD J. HOGAN,
Woolworth Building.
Barclay 3320 New York City

St. Regis Building
132 WEST 43rd ST.
Adjacent to Broadway.
LARGE LIGHT OFFICES,
with complete service, from
$600 upwards
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Apply on premises, 3d floor.

34-36 W. 46 St.
Fireproof Elevator Building
RECENTLY COMPLETED.
Floor for Lease
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL
Julius Tishman & Sons, Inc.
200 Madison Av. Vand. 1977

S. W. Corner
Madison Ave. 67th St.
100 feet on Avenue
STORES
and Entire Second Floor
J. C. & M. G. MAYER
247 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 6400

---

48 E. 25TH ST.
3d floor, 25x100, elevator service, lavatory, suitable for manufacturing.
Also
44 & 46 E. 25TH
Floors, half of 6th floor, 30x60, freight elevator, 2 elevators, sprinkler protection, suitable for manufacturing.
JOHN FRED,
220 5th Ave., or your own broker.
ADELPHI 6126

---

47 E. 57th Immediately Leased. For Rent—Corner Specialty Store, Adjoining Harry Collins, New Corner of 57th Ave. Adjoining 16,000.
Huberth @ Huberth
2 Columbus Circle. Phone 3300 Circle.

---

484 Sixth Av., near 29th St.
LOFT, 20x80, IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDING.
To Lease. Possession at once.
F. & G. Pflaum. 1,333 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Osann Building

245 7th Ave.
N. E. Cor. 26th
8th and 10th lofts
available for rent from
February 1st
Each floor contains 6,000 sq. ft. and has light on four sides. Building is modern in every respect, has two passenger elevators, one freight elevator and modern sprinkler system.
Rent $6,500 per Floor
Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar St.
Tel. John 5320

N. W. COR. 29TH ST.
4TH AVE.—432
Modern 16-Story Office Building
1 ENTIRE FLOOR
80'x108' especially desirable
Offices & Showrooms
All Front Space
From 600-1300 Sq. Ft.
Fireproof, Sprinkler, Elevator, Electric Light, Steam Heat, Janitor Service.
Inquire of Sup't or Phone Lexington 9000, Mr. Hector

The Wing Building

13th Street, 9th Ave. and Hudson St. Office Bldg. Entrance
GOOD LIGHT OFFICES UNFURNISHED TO RENT
From 450 to 2,300 sq. ft. or more
$1.00 Per Sq. Ft. and up. Brokers Protected.
BRANCH POST OFFICE IN BUILDING. SPRINKLERED. LOW INSURANCE. 7th Ave. Subway, 14th St. Express Stn., 8th Ave. "L", 14th St. Express Stn., and surface cars near building. Showers and Storage Available
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE
Office of WING & SON Plans with premises or CHELSEA 1176.

TILMAR BUILDING
Adjoining Broadway
145 West 45th St.
High-Class Office Building for Select Tenants Only
OFFICES
$50 Per Month
INCLUDING LIGHT AND HEAT
ROBERT P. ZOBEL
ON PREMISES
TEL. BRYANT 9300
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

FOR RENT
Lofts & Showrooms
For Light Manufacturing
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
648 Broadway
Supt. on premises or
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
20 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 3400

OFFICES
From **$30** Per Month
42nd St.—Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
5th Ave.—Near 42nd St.
Broadway—Times Sq.
Show and Executive Offices Available Now
WALTER J. SALMON
17 W. 42d St. Tel. Longacre 2000

---

99 Fifth Ave.
Near 20th St.
239 Fourth Ave
Adjoining 20th St.
Fireproof Sprinklered Building
A Few Choice Lofts
ALSO PART OF LOFTS.
IMMEDIATE RENTALS.
ROBERT P. ZOBEL
145 West 45th St.
ON YOUR OWN BROKER.

6,000 TO 50,000 SQ. FT. ON ONE FLOOR
Dock Development, Brooklyn, suitable for Manufacturers and Wholesalers.
Model Loft Building.
All Trunk Line Railroads at your door. The Elevator is your shipping room.
PUT YOUR FACTORY OR WAREHOUSE ON ONE FLOOR.
BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY
100 Broad St. Contract Dept.
Bowling Green 4200.

Lofts 50x100
Plenty light, sprinkler system, suitable for printing or manufacturing, will divide; reasonable rent. Apply on premises or own broker.
33-39 East 21st St.

Store @ Basement
SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING
260-62 W. 41st St.
This Month Your Three Sq.
WITHIN FIREPROOF BUILDING
Will Divide. Possession Feb. 1st.
S. L. SNYDER PENN. 1430
BROKERS PROTECTED

---

491 BROADWAY
Store and Basement
Warren & Shillin, 38 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFTS
Immediate Possession
At Less Than Market Value.
Braender Building
26-32 W. 17th St.
Fireproof, 100% Sprinkler.
Light on Four Sides.
2 Passr., 2 Freight Elevators.
Lofts 95x95
½ Loft 45x95
¼ Loft 45x47
40-42 E. 19th St.
Bet. Broadway and 4th Av.
Fireproof Building.
Passenger & Freight Elevators.
Lofts 45x90
RICHARD A. ADRAHAMS
Agent
46 W. 20th St. Bryant 4000
Or Your Own Broker.

LOFTS
OFFICES
SHOWROOMS
15-19 E. 26 Running through to 10-14 E. 27th ST.
Modern 20 Story Office and Loft Building Overlooking Madison Square Park
11-12-13th FLOORS
With 16,000 Sq. Ft. Per Floor
Will Divide
Exceptionally Desirable Space
For Light Manufacturing
A FEW CHOICE OFFICES
Now Ready—Immediate Possession. Tenant Offices Arranged to Their own specifications.
POSSESSION FEB. 1ST.
100% Sprinklered. Moderate Rent.
APPLY ON PREMISES, LENOX 9000

LOFT
Exceptionally light
45-51 Lispenard St.
4500 Square Feet
WILL DIVIDE
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS
ALFRED M. RAU
303 Fifth Av. Murray Hill 6010

Sublet Private Office
in
Guaranty Trust Building
FIFTH AVENUE
TELEPHONE AND STENOGRAPHER SERVICE
COMPLETELY FURNISHED
REFERENCES REQUIRED
BOX R. S. 124 TIMES.

N. E. CORNER Lexington Ave. 51st ST.
Subway Station
2 BUILDINGS TO LEASE
For 20 Years & Renewal
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Apply 220 5th Ave., Room 1510

LOFT 6,500 Square Feet
to Sublet
ALL LIGHT
Rental $4,000
7 EAST 17th ST. Eighth Floor.
Superintendent ON PREMISES.

STORE
3 and 5 East 53rd St.
3,600 FEET
Very suitable for any high-grade retail business of character. Will make long straight lease to attractive tenant.
SPENCE & ALLAN, INC.,
305 Fifth Avenue. Murray Hill 0275.

5-7-9 West 37th St.
4 Upper Floors
EXCELLENT LIGHT
75x100. Possession Feb. 1st.
100% SPRINKLER.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.

Second Floor
FOR RENT—40x100
4-20 W. 22d St., adjoining 5th Ave. Fireproof and Freight elevator and loading platform.
ADAMS & CO.
Prel. Consideration to Brokers

12-14 W. 18th St.
Fireproof Building. Passenger and Freight Elevator, Steam Heat, etc.
1,500 sq. ft. ..... $900 to $1,200
3,000 sq. ft. ..... $1,800 to $2,200
Phone for Appointment.
CHARLES HENSLE, Owner
2459 10th Ave. Wadsworth 2864

38-44 W. 21st St.
LOFTS 67x82
100% SPRINKLER
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.
ON YOUR BROKER

CORNER STORE
9th Ave. & 49th St.
SIZE 25x70. RENT $4,000.
Lease to suit, suitable any business.
Sidney L. Warsawer
232 WEST 42ND ST.

6-8 E. 39th St.
NEAR 5TH AVENUE
Part Loft 1,600 Ft.
Showroom Loft 7,500 Ft.
Fine light, northern exposure. Immediate possession. Reasonable.
DANIEL N. JACKSON,
305 FIFTH AVE. MURRAY HILL 4700.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE
OFFICES
SHOW ROOMS
Huberth & Huberth
Inc. 2 Columbus Circle
Phone 3740 Circle

---

275 FIFTH AVENUE
FIRST FLOOR 2ND FLOOR TO LET.
Also 2nd and 4th Floors.
For Inspection Apply
F. & G. Pflaum, 1,333 Broadway

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Crystal Building
40 to 46 West 20th St.
Between 5th and 6th Ave.
TO LET
Three Floors
10,000 sq. ft. Each
WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT
Both sides of street, 200 ft. front.
20 large windows on each floor, affording plenty of light and air.
Modern construction, high ceilings, 100% sprinkler.
Lowest Insurance Rates
Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
Apply CHARLES GALEWSKI
206 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 0075.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

---

48 West 33rd Street
BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR.
To Lease for long term or will sell.
Possession at once.
F. & G. Pflaum, 1,333 Broadway

MODERN LOFTS
Sixth, Eighth to 18th.
Engineer, 124 West 28th St., or
DUROSS CO., 155 West 14th.

---

20 West 31st St.
LOFT TO LET, 25x80.
steam heat, elevator, responsible staff, possession. Wright Bartlett, Inc., 220 Fifth Ave.

1,741 Broadway, Near 55th Street
6-STORY BUILDING, WITH ELEVATOR.
To Lease, Possession Feb. 1, 1923.
F. & G. Pflaum, 1,333 Broadway

Business Properties **HESS** Country Properties
Brokers.

LARGE LIGHT STORES
Single and Double with Basement
Suitable for Any Line of Business.
Cor. 180th St. & Boston Rd.
Crosstown Car and Subway Station Cor.
In Newly Constructed Theatre Bldg.
SEATING CAPACITY 2500
RENTS VERY MODERATE.
Apply on premises or
TEL. TREMONT 6700 OR 1000.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ready for Occupancy
New Building
105 E. 63d St.
Just East of Park Ave.
3 Rooms & Bath
$1700 to $2900
PER ANNUM
Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 40th St.
Phone 9200
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

In the Elite Phoenix Section
Apartments De Luxe
Splendidly Appointed Serving Service
Central Park South
36 W. 59th St. 2 to 5 Rooms and 2-4 Baths, $2,400 to $6,000.
47 East 57th St.
2 Rooms and Bath, $1,600 to $2,200.
RESIDENT MANAGER ON
Huberth @ Huberth
2 Columbus Circle Phone Circle 3700

HOTELS—FOR SALE
Apartment and commercial; central and residential Manhattan; permanent or net leaseholds under lease; upper, middle, low leased rents or investment; principals only apply.
NASSOIT & LANNING
B'way and 40th St. Tel. BR ensile 0200.

THE FLOOR OUR APARTMENT
4 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
TO LET FROM FEB. 1.
Hugh Lennon, Madison Av. & 63d St.
Unfurnished—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
The Kingsbridge Garden Apartments
3000-3018 Kingsbridge Ave.
N. E. Corner 230th Street and Kingsbridge Avenue
One Block From Broadway Subway Station at 230th Street—Riverdale Park and Public School.
4 Rooms, Bath, Foyer, $72-$85
Every room an outside room facing the street or beautiful Italian Garden. Abundance of closet space. Kitchens detailed. The trim is all hardwood, the floors parquet, beautifully finished. Bathrooms are fitted with modern fixtures, heating, pedestal lavatories and built-in bath tubs, tile walls, wainscoted with white glazed tile. The kitchens are equipped with white enameled gas ranges, porcelain drawers, etc.

---

180 Riverside Drive
COR. 90TH STREET
New Fireproof Apartment Dwelling
APARTMENTS OF
One 6-Room—One 7-Room
One 5-Room; 3 Baths
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.,
2700 Broadway Schuyler 1300

---

640 W. 153rd St.
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Overlooking Riverside, Hudson, Palisades.
NEW HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4 @ 5 ROOMS
All latest improvements. Moderate rent. Immediate possession. Agent on premises.

---

224 St., N. W. Corner 9th Ave.
Newly renovated single apartments, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, parquet floors, $35 up. Apply janitor on premises or Dwight, Archbald & Perry, Inc., 527 West 23d St. Watkins 2320.

---

325 WEST 93d ST.
4 ROOMS AND BATH.
LARGE, LIGHT; $1,200.
WOOD, DOLSON CO., INC.
BROADWAY, COR. 66TH ST.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Far-Sighted Business Men Have Invested in Co-operative Apartments

WE offer for your consideration apartments in one of the most desirable buildings in the Park Avenue Section.

570 Park Avenue
S. W. Corner 63rd Street
Adjoining Colony Club
A 13 Story Apartment House

About 37½% of the apartments in this building will be sold. The balance will be rented for payments of maintenance and taxes, thereby reducing the co-operative owners rent to a minimum.

Sale Prices $17,500 to $34,000
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Plans and further particulars on application.

We unqualifiedly recommend the purchase of an apartment in this building.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.—Tel. Murray Hill 6200

CULVER PLAN
17 YEARS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

Seventy One Park Avenue
(BETWEEN 30th and 39th STS.)
100% JOINT OWNERSHIP

Walter A. Gillette, Architect

Apartments Available for Those Who Conform to Our Standard

4, ~~6 and 8 Rooms~~
1 to 3 Baths
$10,700 to $26,200

LARGER SUITES IF DESIRED—DUPLEX OR ONE FLOOR
Rent Saving Equivalent to 11% on your investment.
THIS COMPANY MAKES LOANS AND ALWAYS MAINTAINS A MARKET FOR PATRONS DESIRING TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS
Joint-Ownership Construction Co., Inc.
FREDERIC CULVER, President.
202 Madison Avenue. Telephone Murray Hill 9190.
Selling Agents
BROWN, WHEELOCK: HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., INC.
20 East 40th St. Vanderbilt 0031
CULVER PLAN

OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON
Just Completed—Ready for Occupancy
Medium Priced Apartments
Arrowhead Arms
178th St., 3 Blocks west of Broadway
Ideal Residential Section.
3 Rooms with 4 Closets
4 Rooms with 5 Closets
5 Rooms with 6 Closets
at rentals you are looking for
NORMAN DENZER
Managing Agent
3807 Broadway Tel. Billings 0277
REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

New Apartments—Ready for Occupancy

1140 5th Ave.
6 Rooms—3 Baths, $4400.
Park frontage. Excellent light.

1160 5th Ave.
1-7 Rooms—1-3 Baths, $1000-$4700.
4 Room Apartments, $2000 and up.

Our aim is to make our tenants satisfied with "French" buildings. The good will of the tenant is the best asset of agent, builder and owner.
Consult your own broker or
FRENCH & FRENCH, INC., Real Estate Management
350 Madison Ave. at 45th St. Tel. Vanderbilt 3237

HIGH CLASS | **MURIEL ARMS** | NINE-STORY
Now Ready for Occupancy
2665 Grand Concourse, N. W. Cor. Kingsbridge Rd.
Opposite Pelham Park
Elevator apartment, steel constructed, fireproof building, situated on the highest elevation in New York, equal to the best building in the Park or West End Avenue sections
Very Attractive Suites of 2 Rooms, Kitchenette & Bath; 3 Rooms, Foyer and Bath
At Moderate Rentals
The location is most ideal and within 3 minutes' walk from 6th and 9th Ave. "L," Lexington and Jerome Ave. Subways; at Kingsbridge Rd. Station.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1060 Park Ave.
N. W. Corner of 87th Street
One block from Subway Express Station

A New 13 Story Apartment House

Ready for Occupancy on September 15, 1923

A restaurant is planned for the first floor

Lowest priced cooperative apartments on Park Avenue

THE purchase of one of them will provide for you a permanent home, insuring the maximum comfort at minimum rent plus an excellent investment, as well as desirable neighbors and a voice in the management of the building.

3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms—1 and 2 Baths
Sale prices $3300 to $9680

Complete details of this 100% ownership plan on application.

We believe in, and thoroughly endorse the plan of cooperative ownership of apartments.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue, N.Y.—Tel. Murray Hill 6200

1105 PARK AVENUE
Northeast Corner 89th Street
A 14 STORY CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT HOUSE IS BEING ERECTED ON THIS CORNER
Ready for occupancy about September 1st.
6-7-8-9 Rooms
3 and 4 Baths
Larger Suites if desired.
Most Moderately Priced and Conservatively Financed Co-operative Building Yet Planned
PRICES FROM
$9,000 to $21,000
100% PLAN
Selling Agents
BROWN, WHEELOCK: HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO. INC.
20 East 40th St. Vanderbilt 0031

---

150 EAST 73rd ST.
SOUTHEAST CORNER LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW 11 STORY BUILDING
CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS,
5-6-7-8-9 ROOMS, 2-3 BATHS
$17,100 to $33,600
Larger suites specially designed
30% TO BE SOLD CO-OPERATIVELY
70% TO BE RENTED FOR INCOME

For Owner Occupants	For Rent Paying Tenants
No Rent	Reasonable Rents
No Assessment	Owner Management
Decreased Income Tax	Select Occupancy

Ready for Occupancy August 1st
Descriptive booklet mailed on request
BRETT & WYCKOFF, Agents
403 MADISON AVENUE
at 48th Street Vanderbilt 3535

---

300 West End Avenue
Northeast Corner 74th Street
12 Rooms and 4 Baths
Corner Apartment, Southern Exposure
Immediate Possession
Apply on Premises or
Mark Rafalsky & Company
21 EAST 40TH STREET, Telephone Vanderbilt 2027

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

620 Park Avenue

Northwest Corner 65th Street

A Co-operative Apartment Fourteen Stories

A Fourteen story Co-operative Apartment House. With an entire floor for each owner's home.

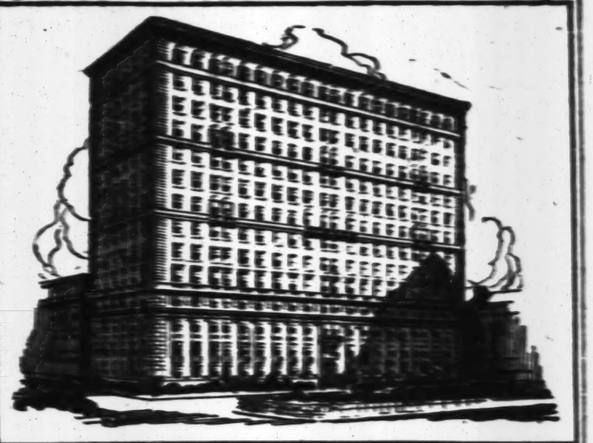
The twelve rooms on each floor may be arranged to suit the taste and requirements of each purchaser

PRICES FOR EACH FLOOR FROM

$39,200 to $52,000

BROWN, WHEELOCK-HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., Inc.

Telephone: Vanderbilt 0031 — 20 East 48th Street



580 Park Avenue

of Perfected Plan of Cooperative Ownership

The plan of cooperative ownership under which apartments at 580 Park Avenue are being sold, is most favorable to the prospective purchaser.

The purchase of an apartment is made at a definite fixed price, guaranteed by the builders. Furthermore, purchasers cannot be assessed for the upkeep of unsold apartments.

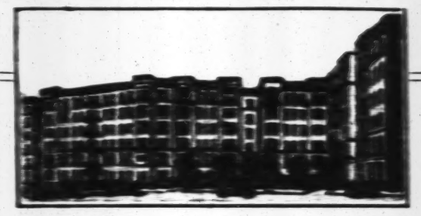
Those interested in an exclusive and permanent city home should not overlook the advantages possessed by this plan. It will be fully explained on application to

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.

Plaza 9200 — *or Your Own Broker* — 15 E. 49th St.

DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & CO. — ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS

J. E. R. CARPENTER — ARCHITECT



THE PERFECT HOME

is awaiting you at

853 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Just north of 158th Street

3-4-5 Rooms

6-7 Rooms — 2-3 Baths

Every Comfort, Convenience and Luxury. Private playgrounds, private driveways and spacious garages with entrance from building. Every room outside with view of River or Drive.

NORMAN DENZER

Managing Agent

3807 Broadway — Tel. Billings 0277

Representative on Premises

A Home is something more than four walls and a few partitions. In its truest sense it is a Garden Apartment, among congenial neighbors, at

Jackson Heights

New Elevator Garden Apartments — 5 to 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths

Terms to Owners—Liberal Terms — Local and Business References Required

Golf, Playgrounds, Golf, Tennis etc. — 22 Minutes from 42d St. Subway Station

Subway to Grand Central, transfer to Queensboro Subway. (Corona Line) to 25th St. (Queens Hospital Station). Office cor. 25th St. and Polk Ave. By Motor—9th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.

Descriptive folders with illustrations, floor plans, etc. on request.

The Queensboro Corporation

Murray Hill 7057 — 50 East 42nd St.

New 14-Story Fireproof Building

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY

39 Fifth Avenue

Between 10th & 11th Sts.

Suites of

Living Room, Bedroom

Serving Pantry and Bath

Living Rooms 14' x 26'—Wood Burning Fireplaces—$2,200 to $3,000—Restaurant

Apply on premises or

Bing & Bing Corporation

119 West 40th Street — Tel. Pennsylvania 4120

KEW HALL

at KEW GARDENS

100% Joint Ownership

Apartments now available for approved purchasers. ¶ Building 5 stories—Apartments 4 to 7 rooms. ¶ Moderate initial payment accepted; balance on convenient terms.

KEW HALL is constucted of fireproof materials throughout, planned in a charming Old English style, spaciously proportioned, and crowned with a pitched roof of variegated slate.

Kew Hall is developed around an interior garden with a central fountain, providing a most impressive entrance to the individual apartment groups.

This garden assures to every apartment that direct ventilation and the abundance of sun and air which come with two exposures.

There are 80 apartments completely decorated and containing open log burning fireplaces, white enamel steel kitchen cabinets and dressers, Mott's bathroom fixtures and tiling of the highest quality, six Otis automatic elevators, hot water heat; and all of the comforts and safety known in a Park Avenue type apartment.

Exceptional train service from Pennsylvania Station carries you to Kew Gardens in 16 minutes of uncrowded travel by electric express; and Kew Hall immediately adjoins Kew Gardens station.

It is a place where your children may have all outdoors to romp and is provided with a great playroom for rainy days.

JOHN K. TURTON COMPANY, Builders

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO:

WALTER RUSSELL, INC.

Co-operative Ownership Specialists

366 MADISON AVENUE — MURRAY HILL 9308

OR ON PREMISES AT KEW HALL — TELEPHONE RICHMOND HILL 9670

CULVER PLAN

SEVENTEEN YEARS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

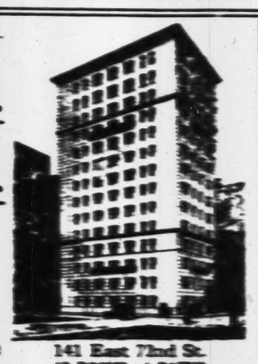
141 East 72nd St.

168 East 74th St.

100% JOINT OWNERSHIP

Apartments Available for Those Who Conform to Our Standard

Rent Saving equivalent to 12% on your investment



168 East 74th St. — 5 & 6 ROOMS—1 TO 3 BATHS — Prices $8,600 to $12,900

141 East 72nd St. — 12 ROOMS—4 BATHS — Prices $30,900 to $39,400

Nine stories in height, with a facade of Harvard brick. The proposed building with its mansard roof is a distinctive type of apartment dwelling and is to be located on a private home block where values are enhancing rapidly.

Fourteen stories in height, of limestone facade. One apartment on a floor—light on four sides. A realization throughout of a most complete and perfectly equipped gentleman's home.

Both buildings completely decorated, to contain open log-burning fireplaces, kitchens equipped with white enamelled and dressers, bathrooms tiling and fixtures of the highest quality.

There are 20 pertinent questions which any person considering the purchase of a co-operative apartment home should have satisfactorily answered by the company offering apartments for sale.

We will supply these questions to anyone seriously considering buying a co-operative apartment.

Joint-Ownership Construction Co., Inc.

FREDERIC CULVER, President.

342 Madison Avenue — Telephone Murray Hill 9230

Selling Agents

DOUGLAS GIBBONS & CO.

Vanderbilt 0626 — 6 East 45th St.

CULVER PLAN

THE NEW 14 STORY APARTMENT

1050 Park Avenue at 87th St.

offers twenty-two apartments under an exceptionally attractive and fully

Co-operative Ownership Plan

6-7-8 Rooms

A limited number of desirable apartments are also offered

FOR LEASE

Full particulars and floor plans may be had on request from

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave. — Murray Hill 6200

or

JULIUS TISHMAN & SONS, Inc.

Owners and Builders

280 Madison Avenue — Vanderbilt 1977

Ready for Occupancy about August 15th

Unfurnished—West Side.

CASCADES

265 Central Park West

SOUTH CORNER 67TH ST.

6 rooms, 2 baths

7 rooms, 2 baths

Special Corner floor corner apartment of 7 rooms, 2 baths, with private entrance, suitable for Doctor.

Inquire Superintendent on premises or

RICHARD A. ABRAHAMS

46 West 46th St. — Bryant 4594

2 WEST 87th St.

2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.

3 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath.

Beautifully large home rooms.

166 West 73d St.

2 rooms and Bath

Will decorate to suit.

Inquire Superintendent on premises, or

RICHARD A. ABRAHAMS

46 W. 46th St. — Bryant 4594

94th St., 321 West

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High-Class Elevator Apartments.

4 & 5 Light Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,600

Hood Apartment, Southern Exposure.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

New Apartments at Kew Gardens

KEW-ARLINGTON

Three minutes from Kew Gardens Station

Now Available—A limited number of these handsomely appointed apartments of 3 and 4 rooms

$1,080 *upward*

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY

3 West 34th St. — Ho Bay 5231 — Edgeworth Smith — Kew Gardens Sta. — Richmond Hill 1219

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

Unfurnished—West Side.

The Osborne

205 West 57th St.

Cor. 7th Ave.

2-3-4 Rooms

Bath, Kitchenette or Kitchen from $1,500.

Liberal Concessions to Oct. 1.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

601 West 162nd St.

CORNER BROADWAY—ELEVATOR.

One choice apartment of

7 Rooms

at moderate rent.

Representative on premises or

CHARLES BERLIN

2,000 Broadway. — Wadsworth 3200.

Onondaga Apartments

708 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 163d ST.

6 AND 7 ROOMS—1 AND 2 BATHS

High-class elevator apartment hotel, overlooking the Hudson River. All modern improvements, decorated to suit tenant.

Apply Superintendent on premises or

RICHARD A. ABRAHAMS,

46 West 46th St. Bryant 4594

300 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Corner 102d St.

Most Ideal Location on the West Side

Highest-Class Apartment House

Now Completed. Ready for Occupancy

Something New in Apartment House Construction

14 Story—4 Elevators

3, 4, 5, 6 ROOMS—1 to 3 Baths

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS—ABUNDANT CLOSET ROOM

Maid Service by the Hour.

Also Special Doctor's Apartment

MODERATE RENTALS

Representative on Premises until 9 P. M., or for Full Information

300 Riverside Drive Corporation

OWNERS AND BUILDERS

Or Your Own BROKER.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 10

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The GROSVENOR
35 Fifth Ave.
New Addition — Now Ready for Occupancy
Suites of 1 and 2 Rooms and Bath
Non-Housekeeping
Furnished and Unfurnished. American and European Plans.
J. H. SPARLING, Mgr.

Unfurnished—West 57th.

640 Riverside Drive
CORNER 162D ST.
FIREPROOF BUILDING
5 ROOMS
7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS
SUBLET 2 YEARS
REASONABLE
3569 Broadway
CORNER 143D ST.
FIREPROOF BUILDING
3 ROOMS
531 West 151st St.
6 ROOMS
48 Pinehurst Ave.
5 ROOMS and BATH
82 West 12th St.
HARLEM APARTMENT.
4 ROOMS
Special Doctor's Apt., Ground Floor.
4 ROOMS
2124 Harrison Ave.
CORNER 180TH ST.
Opposite New York University.
5 ROOMS
Renwick, Jacobs & Renwick
[illegible] Broadway, New York.
Telephone Audubon 1220.

Unfurnished—West 57th.

Apartments
Immediate Possession
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
7 ROOMS
2170 Broadway
Corner 77th St.
9 ROOMS
840 Seventh Ave.
Corner 56th St.
3-4-5 ROOMS
350 West 55th St.
Block West of Press.
2 ROOMS
300 Central Park West
Corner 96th St.
2 ROOMS
434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
2 ROOMS
45 Tiemann Place
West St. of 138th St.
and Press Bldg. Studios.
2 ROOMS
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING
CORPORATION
[illegible] W. 40th St. Tel. [illegible]
New York. Pennsylvania.

Apartments De Luxe
Iris Gardens
625-635 W. 169th St.
Between Broadway & Fort Washington Ave.
SUITES OF
2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Some with Kitchenettes
RENTALS $720 TO $1,500
Phone in every apt., exceptional hot water supply, ample clear space, fireproof throughout, with last word improvements. Every suite separately designed.
750 Riverside Drive
Corner 153rd St.
NEW BUILDING.
4 Rooms
RENTAL $1,400
Inquire Agents on Premises.
I. REIS & CO., *Agents*
38 West 60th Street.
Tel. Longacre 7230.

57th St. & 7th Ave.
North East Corner
Opposite Carnegie Hall
6 & 7 ROOMS
3 BATHS
Rental
$4400—$6600
UNUSUALLY LARGE ROOMS
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
NEW BUILDING
Now Ready For Occupancy
Inquire on Premises

The Belnord
86th—Broadway—87th
2, 3 & 4 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
225 West 80th St.
N. E. Cor. B'way
2, 3 & 4 Rooms, 1 Baths
Presently Ready
NEW CENTURY
401 West End Ave., Cor. 79th
[illegible] Rooms, 1 Baths
Suitable Southern Exposure.
THE COURTNEY
55 Central Park West
[illegible] Rooms, 2 Baths. Rentals $[illegible]
Wood, Dolson Co., Inc.
Broadway, Cor. 60th St.
TEL. SCHUYLER [illegible]

Non-Housekeeping Suites of
3 ROOMS
Overlooking Central Park
ELDORADO
Central Pk. West, Cor. 91st St.
AN APARTMENT HOTEL
WITH FINE GARDEN RESTAURANT
An entirely distinctive residential hostelry. Wood and parlor service included. Relief from household troubles with affording all conveniences of a private home with economical service.
Exceptionally Attractive Terms.
SHARP & CO.
B'way at 104 St. Tel. [illegible] Rooms.

219 West 81st St.
COR. BROADWAY.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,000-$2,400
251 West 87th St.
COR. BROADWAY.
5 Rooms, $1,600
6 Rooms, $1,800
7 Rooms, $2,000
410 Riverside Drive
COR. 145TH ST.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,500
417 Riverside Drive
COR. 146TH ST.
7 Rooms Duplex, 3 Baths, $2,300
A. H. O'BRIEN
[illegible] STREET SCHUYLER [illegible]

Unfurnished—West 57th.

ANDERSON AVE. & 164th ST.
[illegible] SERVICE SUITES OF
ONE & TWO AV. ELEVATORS
New 7-Room Apartment
Including a Real
Sun Porch
With Tiled Floor, Glass Walls and Continuous Windows.
South and East Exposures.
Also Some 5 & 6 Room Apts.
Rents $1250 to $2000
AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE
WITH CHILD IN APARTMENTS
IN A PRIVATE HOUSE SECTION.
LLOYD PHIPPS CO. BUILDERS
[illegible] Av. Phone Jerome [illegible]

115 W. 71st St.
Elevator Fireproof Apartment House.
4 Rooms and Bath
Exceptionally attractive, immediate possession, rent moderate.
46 W. 83d St
Elevator Fireproof Apartment House.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Opportunity to secure an exceptionally attractive apartment; immediate possession.
Agent on premises. Phone Schuyler [illegible].
HENNESSY REALTY CO.
[illegible] Broadway. Cortlandt [illegible].

New High Class Elevator Apartments
NOW READY
860-870 West 181st St.
Overlooking Riverside—Fort Washington
3-4-5-6 Rooms
TELEPHONE HILLINGS [illegible], or
Nehring Brothers St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 153rd.

120 West 71ST St.
2 ROOMS
Bath and Kitchenette
CHARLES CAMPBELL
Hayes Building. Columbus [illegible].

515 Cathedral Parkway
NEAR BROADWAY.
9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Immediate possession, overlooking Riverside—Hudson, high-class elevator apartment, adjacent to all lines.
Rent only $2,400.
Apply on premises, including Janitor

THE ROGER MORRIS
Elevator Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
400 WEST 160th ST.
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Stations.
PHONE WADSWORTH [illegible].
THE ACKERLY, 240 W. 104ST ST.
8 ROOMS
2 Baths, Rentals $1,800.
Superintendent on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER Tel. B'way [illegible].

Unfurnished—West 86th.

151 E. 80th St.
North East Cor. Lexington Ave.
New 11-Story Fireproof Building
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
3-4-5 Rooms
1-2 Baths
Wood Burning Fireplace
$1700 to $2950
All 3 & 4 Room Apartments Rented
A few 5 Room Apartments Still Available
Some Rented Furnished If Desired
Agents
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 40th Street
Phone [illegible]
GRESHAM REALTY CO., Inc.
[illegible] Avenue.
Or Your Own Broker

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—East 34th.

Exceptional Opportunity
930 Park Ave.
S. W. Corner of 81st Street
of Co-operative Apartment for Sale
Entire top floor
16 Rooms and 6 Baths
Southern exposure
Permanently secured
Sale price
-$65,000
Annual charge about
$2,275
Plans and further particulars on application
PEASE & ELLIMAN
[illegible] Avenue, N.Y.-Tel. Murray [illegible]

NOW READY
New Nine-Story
Fireproof Building
125 E. 63d St.
Near Park Ave.
4 & 6 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
$3,400 to $4,300 Per Annum
Exceptionally Large Rooms
Woodburning Fire Places
Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 40th Street.
Phone [illegible]

29 E. 64th St.
Just Off Fifth Avenue
Exclusive Neighborhood
A NEW 11-STORY
APARTMENT HOUSE
Building completed. Now ready for occupancy
6 and 7 Rooms
3 Baths. Southern exposure.
LARGE ROOMS—SPACIOUS LOBBIES
Wood Burning Fireplaces.
MODERATE RENTALS
Apply Agent on Premises
PEASE & ELLIMAN
[illegible] Avenue, N.Y.-Tel. Murray [illegible]
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

67 Park Ave.
Housekeeping Apartments
FOR LEASE
1—3-room apartment
1—2-room apartment
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

114 E. 40th St.
New Apartment—Near Park Ave.
2 & 3 ROOMS
WITH KITCHENETTE
2 Distinct offices, with separate entrances.
RENTALS $[illegible]-$[illegible].
Renting Agent on Premises.
Consult your own broker or
FRENCH & FRENCH, Inc., Agents
350 Madison Ave., at 45th St.
Tel. Vanderbilt [illegible].

S. W. Corner
Madison Ave. 67th St.
APARTMENTS DE LUXE
2 & 3 ROOMS
Wood-burning fireplaces.
J. C. & M. G. MAYER
[illegible] Madison Ave. Tel. Mur. [illegible].

4 EAST 88TH ST.
In the transitional 5th Ave. Zone.
Newly completed, 3 story, fireproof.
5 ROOMS
2 BATHS
$2,900
ALBERT CHIEF, Owner, 3 E. 43d St.
or
Renting Agent on premises.

108-110 E. 81st St.
NEAR THIRD AVENUE.
New Building
Ready for Occupancy.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,300.
Apply on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN
[illegible] Madison Ave. Tel. Murray [illegible].

789 Madison Ave.,
COR. 67TH ST.
2 Rooms & Bath
Spacious living room, open fireplace.
Will decorate to suit tenant.
Inquire Supt. on premises, or
Richard A. Alexander, [illegible] West 40th St.
Depart. [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIAL—Builders.

A MACHINERY Jacket plate frame for sale; [illegible] Apply Mr. Kaufman, [illegible] or phone [illegible].

MORTGAGE LOANS.

SECOND MORTGAGE LOANS.
A large fund of private mortgage money [illegible] 2 years to clients with [illegible] property in the [illegible] Also [illegible] Bronx, Long Island, [illegible] apartments and private homes. [illegible] Mortgage Department, [illegible] Av. Free [illegible].

MONEY to loan on mortgages on [illegible] Bronx, Long Island and Westchester. [illegible] Mortgage Department, 489 Fourth Av., New York City.

FIRST and second mortgages, small or large amounts; building and [illegible] Also [illegible] Bronx. [illegible] 149 Fifth Ave. JOHN E. HERBST Jr., [illegible] 5th Av., New York City.

FIRST three mortgages, nothing ahead of 1 year old; [illegible] Bronx, Long Island and Westchester. [illegible] Tel. [illegible].

MONEY

any amount; 1 to [illegible] second mortgages from [illegible] up. Also first mortgages [illegible] to any amount. For sale and exchange. J. H. Brown, 139 Broadway.

WE have clients who will purchase or finance well-located plot; [illegible] or apartments; [illegible] buildings. Franklin Harlan, Inc., 20 W. 34th. Fitzroy [illegible].

FIRST and second mortgages, money to loan, any amount, on all types of property; [illegible] Charles Allport & Bro., 309 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt [illegible].

AMPLE FUNDS for 1st and 2d mortgages, city and suburbs; moderate charges. Walton Corporation, 115 Fifth Ave. Rector [illegible].

LOANS to large and small amounts on second, third mortgages, outside. Bedell Realty Co., 1,547 Broadway. Bryant [illegible].

APARTMENT has building loan and short term money; immediate. 3 6th Ave. Phone [illegible].

MORTGAGE MONEY—City and country; lots and 3d. Berlin Estate, Inc., 41 East 42d.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—East 34th.

743 Fifth Ave.
at 57th Street
Bachelor Apartment—
Only One in Place
Large Living Room, Bed Room, Foyer and Bath. Complete Service.
$2,100 Per Annum.
Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
15 East 40th Street Phone [illegible]

290 Park Ave.
Apartment for Sale
[illegible] floor, facing Park Ave., one of the finest apartments in the building. Owned by an American family. Exceptional terms arranged. Shown by appointment only.
HORACE G. KNOWLES
Murray Hill [illegible] [illegible] Madison Ave.

85th St. Apts. 3 East 85th St.
at 5th Ave. Elevator Apartments, $2,300.
Fashionable Residential Section.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
136 HICKS ST.
"5 Minutes from Wall St."
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, With
1 and 2 Baths.
MODERATE RENTALS
Immediate Occupancy
CARY, HARMON & CO., Inc.
[illegible] Washington St. Main [illegible].

2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
With Kitchenettes
Why go through the discomfort and loss of time involved in long subway rides when charming apartments in apartments, handsomely decorated and equipped in a delightful neighborhood within 20 minutes of lower Manhattan by Prime subways and many trolley and L lines.
All have outside exposures and abundance of sunlight and air. Moderate rentals to purchasers of Liberty bonds on premises. Lefferts St. at Flatbush Ave., adjoining the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Phone Main [illegible].

Unfurnished—Queens.

Queens Boulevard Arms
Queens Boulevard at Bragaw St., in New Queens Boulevard Residential Section.
10 Minutes to 57th St.
12 Minutes to Grand Central. Prime courts and children's playgrounds. All large outside rooms. Finest equipment and appointments.
3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath
$65 to $90 Month
Express Bus, Queensboro Subway, at Grand Central (42d St.) to Lowery Street Station, Long Island City.
Apply on premises Daily and Sunday, or Henry Phelps Pelton Office, or
Wm. B. May & Co.
[illegible] MADISON AVE. (45th St.), N. Y.
Phone [illegible] Plaza.

Furnished—West 57th.

High Class FURNISHED Apartments
Modern Fireproof Buildings
2170 Broadway
Cor. 77th St.
9 ROOMS
39 Fifth Ave.
Near 13th St.
3 ROOMS
840 Seventh Ave.
Cor. 56th St.
3 ROOMS
1 West 81st St.
Cor. Central Park West
2 & 3 ROOMS
300 Central Park West
Cor. 96th St.
2 ROOMS
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING
CORPORATION
[illegible] West 40th St. Tel. [illegible]
New York. Pennsylvania.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WE CAN PLACE
FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES,
BONDS AND INVESTMENTS
LARGEST CITIES IN
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
PRINCIPALS ONLY.
L. N. ROSENBAUM & CO., INC.
[illegible] WALL ST.
NEW YORK.

MONEY to loan on small or large lots and [illegible] and building loans; also [illegible] Bronx, Long Island and Westchester. [illegible] Mortgage Department, [illegible] Av. and Bank of [illegible] Bldg., Flushing, N. Y.

MONEY to loan on first and second mortgages, small mortgages bought; private party. J. [illegible] Thom Dorothy.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

WANTED—$10,000 first mortgage on high-grade private home, East Orange; principals only. T. [illegible] Times Annex.

HOUSES.
Manhattan For Sale.

WEST AV., corner 136th—Luxury; cost $[illegible]; sacrifice price for cash; cash $[illegible], $[illegible] cash. J. F. and L. A. Harding, [illegible] 5th Av.

[illegible] ST., WEST, 12 N. R.—New West City; 2 houses; [illegible] Sheldon, [illegible] Market St., Newark, N. J.

[illegible] ST., WEST, [illegible] 240—3-story and basement dwellings, 12 rooms and bath, 17-ft. blocks; rental at $1,800 each to May 1, 1923; first mortgages on each $12,000 at 5½ per cent, 3 years; will sell clear or to owner only terms. John F. Peel Co., 102 West 125 St.

[illegible] West (near Broadway)—Exceptional private residence for doctor; in perfect condition; immediate possession; price right. Jacques F. Wasden, 230 West 72d. Columbus [illegible].

[illegible], WEST—3-story and basement, steam heat, electric light; price $[illegible], small amount cash; bargain. Chas. K. Chaby & Co., Inc., 123 West 72d St. Columbus [illegible].

[illegible] (near West End)—3-story and basement, 18 rooms, 3 baths; bargain; possession, with owner. [illegible] Times.

[illegible], WEST—18 rooms, 3½ feet residence; bargain. C 180 Times.

[illegible], WEST—4-story and basement, 18 rooms, 4 baths, electricity; property and furniture; huge sum to purchaser; right. [illegible] Sacrifice. (Social others have). Owner, [illegible] West 72d. Columbus [illegible].

[illegible] ST., WEST (flat, Columbus and Amsterdam)—Two 14-room houses, 4 baths each, plot [illegible]; reasonable terms; property priced [illegible].

STEBE, REALTY, 102 W. 42d St. Bry. [illegible].

[illegible] ST.—Fine-story high stoop, [illegible]; newly renovated; hot-water heat; vacant. Sacrificing. Schuyler [illegible].

[illegible] ST.—16-room house, modern; possession. Tel. Cathedral [illegible] Sinclair.

[illegible], WEST—4-story and basement, 12 large rooms, 3 baths; cost $[illegible], now [illegible]; bargain. Chas. Chaby & Co., Inc., 123 West 72d. Columbus [illegible].

WEST 90's—Bargain; 4-story and basement dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; electricity; $[illegible] only $[illegible] cash required. M. H. Gaillard & Co., 1,350 Broadway.

[illegible], 39 WEST—Four story, basement; all conditions; 16 rooms, 4 baths; furnished or unfurnished; bargain; easy terms.

[illegible] EAST 120TH ST.
BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVE.
Between subway and elevated R. R. stations. Three stories and basement dwellings, [illegible] rooms and bath. Rent $[illegible] each. Leon Altmayer, [illegible] East 86th.

[illegible] ST. (Between Lenox and 7th)—Unexcelled, 3-story brownstone dwellings, 18-9 each, together, separately; price low; terms; [illegible] $[illegible] each. 3 years' standing; possession. Van Saun, [illegible] Nassau.

[illegible] ST., WEST (between B'way and Riverside Drive)—Two-room houses, two baths, electricity; cheapest house in New York at $[illegible] cash, $2,500. [illegible] Times.

STEBE, REALTY, 102 W. 42d St. Bry. [illegible].

[illegible] ST. AND PARK TERRACE WEST—For sale, 2 and 2-family houses, 11 rooms, and 2-car garage, two blocks west of Broadway on 207th St., west side subway, 215th St. station, one block from Inwood Park and overlooking the Hudson; reasonable and easy terms.

MURRAY HILL SECTION—Have dwellings at the right price.
BURKE STONE, Inc.
41 East 42nd St. Vanderbilt [illegible].

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 160th Street—3-story and basement dwellings, [illegible] two apartments; size [illegible], suitable for school, club, or institution of any kind; very cheap.
Apply to BRYAN L. KENNELLY, INC., 527 Fifth Avenue. Phone Vanderbilt [illegible].

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYBODY.
A very large estate owning a number of 4 and 5 story, 25-foot houses in Manhattan, clear and free, will sell their buildings with a cash payment of 2 per cent, of cost and balance on nine ten mortgages, providing some security can be found; 15 per cent. will be paid off, then release; security.
KLINGER & STERNLIGHT.
[illegible] Willis Av.
Melrose [illegible].

ATTENTION, PHYSICIANS.
WEST 80'S (near Park)—$[illegible] cash will purchase a 4-story private residence, excellent condition; size 20x100; 18 rooms, electric lights, first aids, 10 years; bargain; nearby of investigation. Owner, [illegible] essential.
J. C. HOUGH & CO.
[illegible] B'way. Cor. [illegible]. Riv. 22 Tim.

NEAR [illegible] subway, most unusual opportunity to relieve yourself of rent problem; [illegible] Bronx; 3-story and basement dwellings, $2,000 down; cash flow; profit from entering frames as part of house you would not use, not a furnished house proposition, small cash capital required. Franchot, 12 West 69th.

LOWER West side, near Drive, exceptional 3-story basement private residence, 2-family first floor, 12 rooms, 2 modern baths, hardwood floors; possession can be taken night. James F. Walden, 206 West 72d. Columbus [illegible].

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY
beautiful house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, 3 kitchenettes, price $[illegible]; cash $5,000; balanced $[illegible], easy terms. Available investment. Herman S. Chase, 2,007 Broadway (72d).

EAST 50TH ST. DWELLING.
Four story and basement; possession May; price $[illegible]; bank mortgage.
JOHN PETERS, 210 EAST 86TH ST.

TWO adjoining houses for sale, cheap; $[illegible] each, 3 rooms, 4 baths, electricity; only $[illegible] cash required on each; 5-year mortgage. M. H. Gaillard Co., 1,350 Broadway.

SPECULATORS, PHYSICIANS, INVESTORS
Elliot St. (7th and Lenox Ave.)—Sacrifice, 23 years' lease; [illegible] rent.
SHERMAN & KIRSCHNER, 1,001 Madison Av.

PRIVATE house for sale, $[illegible]; cost $[illegible]; in the 60s, Gothic, Tiny Westwood & Morrison, 303 St., 27 East, Madison Square [illegible].

HARLEM—House, all with furnace, rooms; cash $[illegible]. Prager, 1,357 Madison (104th).

3-STORY American basement dwelling, 17 rooms, 7 baths; near Drive. Price $24,000. Sharp & Co., 2094 Broadway.

HEIGHTS—New bar, rental $[illegible]; price $[illegible], cash $[illegible], average $[illegible] rents. J. K. Realty Corporation, 1,350 Broadway.

Manhattan For Rent.

PARK AV., NO. 1,108, AT 96TH ST.
4-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE.
Finest section; accessible by subway and elevated; rich home; remodeled and decorated; [illegible] Rehfeldt & Co., 25 East 40th St. Lam 3. Allmayer, 45 East 66th St.

Bronx For Sale.

OGDEN AV. (near Washington Bridge)—To close an estate, $[illegible] cash will buy a two-family house; [illegible] good terms; can be seen any hour. Jules Nadler, Inc., 402 Willis (138th) St.

WOODLAWN HEIGHTS (near East 239th St.)—$[illegible] down buys 11-room, two-family house. Owner House, 7 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant [illegible].

TEN rooms, modern, tiled kitchen and bath; plot [illegible]; garage, all improvements; near Kingsbridge Road subway station; price $[illegible], terms.
Nine rooms and two baths, brick, fronting on Park; modern; price $[illegible].
Fine Tudor Residence Av., overlooking Inlet; [illegible] site in danger of apartment houses; price $[illegible], terms.
Hillcrest, Inc., 22 East Kingsbridge Road.

NEAR Tremont & Burnside Ave., west of Jerome Av.; Bainy to Jerome Av. or Broadway subway; beautiful home; eight large rooms, finest hall, extra garage, every modern improvement, including steam heat, electricity, open fire place; fair terms; will sell less than cost. Owner David Mac Bride, 41 Union Sq.

WEST BRONX—We have several one and two-family houses, modern two-room dwellings, convenient subway; moderate terms.
SHAW, ROCKWELL & SANFORD,
[illegible] Jerome Avenue. Tel. Kingsbridge [illegible].

FOUR new two-family houses, two half-tile stucco, two brick houses (one stucco), all improvements, all trunk facilities, good terms. Edelson, 2,911 White Plains Av. Phone Gilmore [illegible].

HOUSES.
Bronx For Sale.

BLOOD CASH.
OGDEN AV., WEST BRONX (near 183D)—Price $[illegible], mortgage $[illegible]; 3-family brick & frame dwelling; 12 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat; one parlor floor; electric lights.
HAAS & CO., 162 WEST 125TH.

ATTENTION.
Why pay rent, when you can now buy a home?
Real for sale; [illegible] and Ford models. Terms paid for with rent; cost.
FORD FOUNDATION, INC.,
[illegible] Av., 2d Floor.

FOR SALE.
Three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling; 18 rooms and bath; can be [illegible] into 3-family house; 1,000 Morgan Av., Brooklyn. Tel. [illegible]; afternoon. Apply B. CONDON, 220 Broadway.

Brooklyn For Sale.

BEDFORD SECTION, cash $[illegible], bargain; 1,310 Pacific St., between New York and Rockaway Aves.; three-story brick, 2-family and basement; also stores, newly decorated; [illegible] electric; Osborne Hook, Thursday, 1st floor, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, third floor perfect apartment; rents for $[illegible]. Owner on premises. No brokers dealing.

OCEAN PARKWAY — Bargains; beautiful brick, 9 rooms; every modern improvement; [illegible] garage; $[illegible]. Vardanian, [illegible] West 42d.

FOR SALE—Large 16-room frame house and double garage; one block away from Ocean Parkway; perfect flats, steam heat and hardwood floors; [illegible]; [illegible] $[illegible]; first-class condition; immediate possession; must be sold to be appreciated. 404 Sixth Road, Gravesend, Brooklyn.

Staten Island For Sale.

TO RENT—Attractive all-year bungalow, six rooms, bath, plenty of grounds, at New Dorp, S. I.; easy terms; owner by offer; present time occupied by tenant; possession immediate. 49 Thos. St., Broadway.

Long Island For Sale.

BALDWIN, FREEPORT,
ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
For sale, bungalows and houses of every description, ranging in price from $1,000 up; on large plots; modern terms; also waterfront properties, acreage, &c.
PLACE & CO.,
BALDWIN, L. I.
Near Depot. Tel. Freeport [illegible].
Nassau County Specialists.
Open Sundays.

BALDWIN—Magnificent 18-room California bungalow, building plans, 5 sleeping porches, sun parlor, mahogany interior, open fireplace, every modern improvement, steam heat, select section; immediate possession; fine shrubbery; widow's sacrifice; this guaranteed; make your own terms; price $[illegible].
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN—Magnificent new 8-room cottage on corner; every modern improvement; rare gem; [illegible] lighting fixtures; small cash; price $[illegible]. This is absolutely a bargain.
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN—One of the best buys on Long Island, magnificent 6-room semi-California bungalow; every modern improvement; [illegible] cash; very large plot of ground; 5 minutes from depot; open fireplace; cash $[illegible]; price $[illegible].
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN—Five 5-room cottages, improvements, immediate occupancy, convenient for commuting and bathing; cash $[illegible]; price $[illegible].
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN—Fine 5-room bungalow, improvements, garage, convenient for commuting; adjacent to beautiful bay; $[illegible] remarkable bargain.
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN—6-room house, steam heat, garage; 7 minutes from depot; large realty; price $[illegible]; cash $[illegible].
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

BALDWIN; on Merrick Road, in heart of town; modern two-story brick public garage building; 2 spacious rooms above; [illegible] and building must be sold at very good income for active man; call and inspect this opportunity. PRENTICE, opposite railroad station, Baldwin.

BALDWIN—Waterfront bungalows, $1,200 without cash; $[illegible] small cash; balance monthly. PRENTICE, opposite railroad station, Baldwin.

BAYSIDE, L. I.—New tax-exempt, 6-room, bath house direct from builder restricted district; every known convenience; electric, skylight, sun parlor; price right to responsible party; cash required, $[illegible]. Phone Bayside [illegible].

BAYSIDE, L. I.—Wonderful 2-family house, all improvements; 12 rooms, 2-car garage; plot [illegible]; unique opportunity for business; owner wants high cash; $[illegible] cash required, balance to be arranged. Phone [illegible] Bayside.

BALDWIN—Modern 6-room semi-bungalow; $[illegible], only $[illegible] cash; balance easy terms. Prentice, opposite railroad station, Baldwin.

BALDWIN—New modern 6-room house; ready in two weeks; $[illegible]; easy terms. Prentice, opposite railroad station, Baldwin.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
The exception, $8,500; Colonial, 6 rooms and breakfast room; attic; 1 tiled bath; near station.
BAYSIDE.
The exception at $10,000; Colonial, 6 rooms, tiled bath; large porch; fireplace; hot heating; near station. F. H. Bacon, Inc., North Shore Realtors, Broadway-Flushing at L. R. station, Flushing [illegible].

DOUGLAS MANOR—Blue, nine rooms, three baths, sun, sleeping and breakfast porches; 100 feet Shore Road. C 240 Times.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Beautiful Colonial brick and frame; corner lot, new fireplace, hardwood floors, [illegible]. Phone Bayside [illegible].

FLORAL PARK—$7,500; 6 rooms; garage; all improvements and conveniences; lot 20x100; terms. V 640 Times Downtown.

FLUSHING—Bungalow, new station, Colonial; lot exceptional; seven rooms, fireplace; hardwood floors; [illegible]; $10,000; terms; cash, balance term mortgage. Freeman, corner of Bond, 220 Broadway, city. Telephone [illegible] Cortlandt.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS.
I have the following high-class modern homes to dispose of immediately: 3 rooms and 4 baths, garage; opposite beautiful park; very best station; new conversion; perfect condition; small amount of cash required; balance like rent; 22 per cent. below cost.
Seven rooms and 2 baths, garage; large plot in wooded section; perfect condition; exceptional opportunity; light and airy; terms arranged; moderate price.
Eight rooms and 2 baths, garage; very best section; new conversion; immediate occupancy; small cash required; large reduction; 22 per cent. below cost.
A number of small and attractive houses; beautiful building plots as low as [illegible] square foot.
LOUIS P. McGAHEY,
Real Estate Broker,
[illegible] Burns St., Forest Hills, L. I.
Tel. Boulevard [illegible].

FREEPORT—Magnificent 8-room cottage, every room large, the bath, hot water heat, garage; every modern improvement; fully insulated; everything up to the minute; immediate possession; very reasonable cash buys this proposition; best location in Freeport, within 8 minutes of depot; sacrificed at $[illegible].
LUERSSEN,
1 Grand Av., Immediately to right as you get off train, Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Freeport 1048.

GREAT NECK, DOUGLASTON, BAYSIDE.
Our listings of important homes are very complete; let us have your requirements.
I. T. WRIGHT, 10 East 23d St.
Madison Square [illegible]. Great Neck [illegible].

GREAT NECK BARGAIN.
House, Adams Road, Manhasset; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; $[illegible]; must be sold. Steven Rodda, 102 Madison Av.

GREAT NECK.
Beautiful home site in Kensington Park; $[illegible]; before road. Thos. O'Connell, Manhasset, L. I. Phone [illegible].

GREAT NECK—Charming colonial home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; unusual. Goldhurst, owner, 80 Bay View Avenue. Telephone [illegible].

HICKSVILLE—California's place, about 1 mile east of Hicksville, L. I.; about 4 acres, fine fruit trees, berries, lawns, drives, flower and vegetable gardens; unusually well built and complete residence, attached sleeping porches, sun parlor, fireplaces, garage; [illegible] Times.

HOUSES.
Long Island For Sale.

NEW GARDEN—20 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, furnished 8-room house; 2 baths; hot water heat; gas parlor. Call Bellmore 102 [illegible].

LONG BEACH—[illegible] and 10 rooms; furnished or unfurnished; for rent or to let; every modern improvement. For particulars, Park, 230 [illegible] St., Brooklyn, or problem, Market St. and Lawrence Boulevard, daily 1-3 P. M., or hour even [illegible].

LONG BEACH — Beautiful 8-room house; garage; all modern improvements; at city [illegible]; reasonable; [illegible] terms. Owner, Mr. Peck, 6 East 39th St. Murray Hill [illegible].

LYNBROOK Indian, Sea Harbors & Peach; at Atlantic Av., for real estate, Outlook, [illegible], business, building plots, &c.

POLICY WARRANTED—Country Homes, showing [illegible] of country homes, farms, [illegible], Corlear, corner East St. and Hillsdale Road.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
Elegantly Detail Colonial, all improvements, garage, [illegible] condition, cash $[illegible]; improvements; largely $[illegible], easy terms. Also attractive 6 and 7 room homes from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Lee Realty Co., [illegible] Pulitzer.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—West end of city; six-bedroom brick house, with [illegible] plot; planned theatre of eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, [illegible] hot water heat, fine [illegible]; [illegible] Thomas J. Gaul, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. Riverside [illegible].

PORTCHESTER—Hillside County [illegible] neighborhood; pretty semi-[illegible], gas-year built; ample, small family; [illegible] electric; [illegible] attractively landscaped; owner going abroad; $14,000; terms; inspection. E 302 Times.

RYE—High-class residential section; [illegible] stucco and stucco; attractive residence; hot water; living-room, dining-room, [illegible] sun parlor, sleeping porch; [illegible] hardwood floors; [illegible] bedrooms, bath, sleeping porch; third floor—maid's room, bath; all modern improvements, large grounds, beautifully laid out; in details and grounds; exceptional bargain; $[illegible]; refer to 8-12. DRUMMOND REALTY CORP., 172 Broadway, Port Chester, N. Y. Telephone 1011 or Murray Hill [illegible].

RIVERDALE—Hardwood mantels; electric lighting; 4 bedrooms, oak floors throughout; hot water heat; sun porch, fireplaces; lawn with garage; beautiful shade trees; $[illegible]; E. J. Boardman, Box 122, Riverdale, N. Y.

TUCKAHOE—4-room house with all improvements. Adjoining Bronx River Parkway; West but [illegible] minutes; [illegible] Apply W. I. Robinson, Pleasantville, N. Y. Tel. [illegible].

YONKERS—Unfinished bungalow, on the Hudson, 30 minutes from 42d St. by Hudson Central electric train; attractive 11-room house; [illegible] lawn; pleasant grounds, 100 feet wide; 2-car garage; very convenient; first-class material and workmanship; price $[illegible]; offer considered; $1,000 or more to be reserved. Apply Bowers & Warren, 39 Getty Square, Yonkers.

IMMEDIATE possession, modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, plants, garage, chauffeur's room, half acre of ground, vegetable garden, private bathing beach privilege. Orienta Point, Mamaroneck; price $[illegible]; [illegible] fourths of acre of wooded acreage at $[illegible] additional. Address Owner, Box A, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Principals only.

PACIFICUS—LEADING FOR CALIFORNIA
Bungalow; Corner 181 Park; near golf links, ocean beach, hotel lodge, ground 100x200, beautiful shrubs, 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3 open fireplaces, large porch, half 2-car garage, garage room, [illegible] $[illegible] cash, easy terms. J. Hunt, 428 Highland Av., Mt. Vernon.

DO NOT NEGLECT
the opportunity to purchase this wonderfully attractive home of Larchmont; stucco and shingle exterior; 9 rooms and 2 baths; plot 100x172 and 1-car garage; price $[illegible].
BURKE STONE, INC.
41 East 42d St. Vanderbilt [illegible].

AT LARCHMONT—Very attractive new 6-room house, tiled bath, heated with steam; hot water heat; every improvement; garage; [illegible] feet; price $[illegible]; price $13,500; cash $[illegible]; near station, Chatham Hall, 151 Larchmont Av. Appointments telephone 680 Larchmont, N. Y.

BEFORE YOU BUY, read our booklet, "Suburban Homes." It gives [illegible] describing towns, population and description of each town within the forty-minute limit, free postage, 4 cents. Private & Ripley, 340 Madison Av., New York City.

$1,000 CASH.
New house, 6 rooms, all improvements, lot 50x100, good location, balance to rent.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Tel. 394. Opposite depot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

DON'T MISS THIS.
Scarsdale—New 7-room house, tiled bath, hot water heat, sun porch, garage, near station; $9,500, terms. C. J. Bechtold, Scarsdale. Phone 280.

$1,000 CASH,
balance easy terms, on house, 5 rooms, all improvements; lot 100x200; price $[illegible].
STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Tel. 394. Opposite depot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

$1,000 CASH.
Colonial house, 6 rooms, open fireplace, all improvements; lot 100x200; price $[illegible].
STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Tel. 394. Opposite depot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER artistic homes, city, suburbs. Dale & Co., 730 Broadway, New York.

Westchester For Rent.

MT. VERNON—

Closing Hours for Advertisements Sunday Edition

FRIDAY, 4 P. M.—Display classified sections of Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

SATURDAY, 4 P. M.—Display classified sections (except Business Opportunities 12 A. M. Saturday.)

THURSDAY, NOON—Display Schools, Institutions, Books' Resorts and Business.

WEDNESDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display sections and Real Estate subdivisions, except the Sunday edition complete on Friday, with photographs, maximum of listings.

Daily Edition

If received after 4 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified sections of the daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 5 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rate

Count the words in an Agate Line. (Minimum space two lines.) Agate Line.

Personal Notices, Business Wanted, Situations and Real Estate 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate, Rooms 40c
Rent and Board 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Storage Lands 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobiles, Buildings 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c
Per Word.
Business Opportunities (Cont. 20c) 20c
Poultry Stock—Pets—Dogs to Buyers 20c
Pets, Birds, Dogs (Specials) 20c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted in writing.

Rates published by Authority of advertisements will be inserted at discretion of Classified Editor.

HOUSES

New Jersey For Sale.

MONTCLAIR.

$1,800—6 choice lots opposite golf links, large elm trees, 70' with depth; terms, the price, $600; terms can be arranged to suit.

FRANK H. TAYLOR & SON
(Note Street name, Inc.)
Realtors 27 years.
214 Bloomfield Ave., 109 Main St.
Montclair, N. J. East Orange, N. J.
Montclair, Ph. 7468. Ph. Orange 8100.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

$12,500—New Colonial house, large living room, sun parlor, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2 porches, garage, attic, 4 lots, fruit, shrubbery; 2 min. walk to station; $1,000 cash, balance like rent; price $12,500. Owner, 22 Gordon Road.

IF YOU WANT A HOME IN THE SPRING (Speak up) we can show you more than you can see in other places; we have 50 houses to show you. We have a large number of new ones and if we do not have a house or lot, you we will build it for you.

Send for descriptive pamphlet with photographs of houses and full information.

THE PARKINS CORPORATION,
Montclair, N. J.
Main St., Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Bargain, 2 lots on of Highwood Ave., 50' by 150' deep; terms, $600 the pair; price, $1,000 each. Owner, 22 Gordon Road.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Gentleman's home, 12 rooms, 2 baths, attractive; garage, chicken house, large grounds; terms, or rents, 2 H. Harwood, 10 Park St. Phone Montclair 2700.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

The most beautiful residential town along the Lackawanna; modern houses, desirable locality, station.

HEMPSEY & HIGBIE, Realtors,
Morristown, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J.—Colonial house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, attractive; garage, chicken house, large grounds; terms, or rents. J. H. Harwood, 10 Park St. Phone Montclair 2700.

NUTLEY, N. J.—For sale, modern six-room house, in 1 floor, property located on best transportation; 3 blocks to station, 5 blocks from train and trolley; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, porch; price, $7,500. Further particulars address E. T. Clark, 128 Prospect St., Nutley, N. J. Tel. 1197 Nutley.

RAHWAY, N. J.—Country home, 3 acres, fruit of all kinds, shrubbery, 8-room house with large porch, 1 fireplace, hardwoods, hot air, garage and chicken house; 2 min. to station and school; $5,000 cash, balance like rent. Mr. Hill, Rahway Tel. Rahway 46-R.

RIDGEWOOD—Modern Colonial home, 6 rooms, tiled bath, every improvement, large lot, beautiful trees, excellent location, convenient to station and school; terms either cash or mortgage. J. S. Wiring Jr. Realty Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—New house, 7 rooms and bath, oak floors, concrete trim, sewer, hot air, gas, gas range, near station; price $12,500 cash. Frank L. Dodd, 16 West Broadway, New York.

RIDGEWOOD—4 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, gas; $4,200; close station; $1,000 down, 312 Broadway, N. Y.

RUTHERFORD (CHATEAUX) HOME TOWN. 20 min. from downtown N. Y. C. Few lots of bargains for sale or rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

SADDLE RIVER, Bergen, N. J.—Colonial country clubhouse, 12-room house, 3 acres, 1 acre fruit, possible sale 8-room house, 2 acres. F. E. Macpherson, Waldwick, N. J.

SEASIDE—Two hundred feet front, west side of Ocean Boulevard and Sixth Street, Atlantic City, Seabright; modern residence, containing three master bedrooms, four nicely arranged bathrooms, four maids' rooms, dining room, sun porch, at RACE; 2-car garage; $27,500. See and select your home for your own use, or write A. W. Hubbard, 21 East 70th St., or William H. Hubbard, Traverse, N. J.

SEA BRIGHT.

Beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 4 baths, etc., in fine condition; excellent location; $1,700. Also other cottages from $3,000 to $25,000.

JOHN T. KAUFMANN
Sea Bright, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Charming home of 12 rooms, all improvements, English architecture, spacious grounds, 3 acres well landscaped, with shade, orchard and trees; price $65,000. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

CHAS. R. REEVE, REAL ESTATE,
MILLBURN, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., the Hill City. 30 minutes from Broadway—New high-class residence section, well laid out with trees, spacious lots, living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, new bath, 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, at RACE; 2-car garage; $21,500. See and select your home for your own use, or write A. W. Hubbard, 21 East 70th St., or William H. Hubbard, Traverse, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Modern two-family house, 10 rooms (all vacant), all improvements, all conveniences; owner is abroad, cash bargain; price, $12,000. Apply Mr. Hyman, Schlosser, Summit, N. J.

THE GRANGES AND MONTCLAIR.

If you are contemplating moving from the town or country, we have a number for sale or rent. Every facility cheerfully extended by a complete organization to investigate.

FRANK H. TAYLOR & SON,
(Note Inc. name, Inc.),
Realtors for 27 years.
109 Main St., 214 Bloomfield Ave.,
East Orange, N. J.
Montclair, Ph. 7468. Ph. Orange 8100.

HOUSES

New Jersey For Sale.

THE GRANGES AND MONTCLAIR.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
AT AMAZING BARGAIN.

This beautiful home of 300 acres, with its splendid, up-to-date, colonial mansion, the price now is $100,000 (recently $300,000); terms, $50,000 down; or, if desired, the place will be sold with a large part of the furniture, at a still further reduction. Apply Owner, Box 76, Bernardsville, N. J.

THE GRANGES TO MORRISTOWN.

We can now offer many choice modern homes, with 7 to 10 rooms, at $12,000 to $15,000; attractive grounds, unsurpassed neighborhood.

HOW, P. HAMILTON & CO.,
18 E. 41st St., N. Y. and 400 Ave., Orange, N. J.

A HOME to be proud of in one of our beautiful residential towns. Open Old Colonial, April 1, 1923; price $17,500 and up; half cash. Office Commercial Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—At Rahway, N. J., 6-room bungalow, 1 floor, fruit trees, fruit trees and grape arbor; large plot of ground; garage; all conditions; price to meet to be approached. Address D 302 Times.

6-ROOM house, 4 bedrooms, gas, electricity, hot air, garage, fruit trees, garage, over 1/2 A. R. R. station, 30 minutes to Broadway; $4,500 cash. Owner, 1 Hancock Place, Montclair, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE—Colonial house, 7 rooms, tiled bath, every improvement, large lot, beautiful trees, excellent location, convenient to station and school; terms either cash or mortgage. J. S. Wiring Jr. Realty Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—New house, 7 rooms and bath, oak floors, concrete trim, sewer, hot air, gas range, near station; price $12,500 cash. Frank L. Dodd, 16 West Broadway, New York.

RIDGEWOOD—4 rooms, bath, heat, electricity, gas; $4,200; close station; $1,000 down, 312 Broadway, N. Y.

RUTHERFORD (CHATEAUX) HOME TOWN. 20 min. from downtown N. Y. C. Few lots of bargains for sale or rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

SADDLE RIVER, Bergen, N. J.—Colonial country clubhouse, 12-room house, 3 acres, 1 acre fruit, possible sale 8-room house, 2 acres. F. E. Macpherson, Waldwick, N. J.

SEASIDE—Two hundred feet front, west side of Ocean Boulevard and Sixth Street, Atlantic City, Seabright; modern residence, containing three master bedrooms, four nicely arranged bathrooms, four maids' rooms, dining room, sun porch, at RACE; 2-car garage; $27,500. See and select your home for your own use, or write A. W. Hubbard, 21 East 70th St., or William H. Hubbard, Traverse, N. J.

SEA BRIGHT.

Beautiful cottage, containing 10 rooms, 4 master bedrooms, 4 baths, etc., in fine condition; excellent location; $1,700. Also other cottages from $3,000 to $25,000.

JOHN T. KAUFMANN
Sea Bright, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Charming home of 12 rooms, all improvements, English architecture, spacious grounds, 3 acres well landscaped, with shade, orchard and trees; price $65,000. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

CHAS. R. REEVE, REAL ESTATE,
MILLBURN, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J., the Hill City. 30 minutes from Broadway—New high-class residence section, well laid out with trees, spacious lots, living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, new bath, 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, at RACE; 2-car garage; $21,500. See and select your home for your own use, or write A. W. Hubbard, 21 East 70th St., or William H. Hubbard, Traverse, N. J.

SUMMIT, $2,000 cash, balance easy terms; 10 rooms (all vacant), all conveniences, all modern; owner is abroad, cash bargain; price, or offer, accepted.

TWEAD, Sewaren Station.

TEANECK—Two family 22 room house, all improvements, Colonial, owner lived in 1 family; price, $22,000. Broadway, 312 Broadway, N. Y.

WEEHAWKEN—House for sale, two-car garage, 12 rooms, 2 baths, hot water, heat, all modern improvements, 2-car garage. Write Box 27, Weehawken P. O., N. J. Phone 4208 Union.

WEST ORANGE—Dutch Colonial, semi-bungalow, 9 rooms, all improvements, including 1 fireplace, desirable location; price, $12,000. Owner P. C. Box 36, Orange, N. J.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—$2,200 cash buys new modern 6-room private home, all improvements, sewer, electricity, gas and hot water heat, at $8,500; unrivaled views. Phone Woodbridge 238-J, or write C. W. Pilling, 102 Second Place, for appointment.

CHICKEN FARM—Eight acres, artistic cottage, equipped furniture, chicken yard, 1,000 chickens, stocks in property, excellent location, Lackawanna Railroad; price $5,500. Owner.

BROOKS FARM—Nine rooms, bath, gas, electricity, all improvements, about half an acre, to be sold or exchanged; high elevation, easy commutation, Lackawanna Railroad, Netcong.

MOUNTAIN LAKES—8-9 rooms, bath, all improvements, about half an acre, possible walk, finished cellar, open fireplace, graded plot, beautiful, high elevation, better arranged.

DESIRABLE LISTINGS $5,000 to $20,000.

CLARENCE A. TAYLOR,
229 Main Street, Boonton, N. J.
Phone Boonton 722.

THE GRANGES AND MONTCLAIR.

If you are contemplating moving from the town or country, we have a number for sale or rent. Every facility cheerfully extended by a complete organization to investigate.

FRANK H. TAYLOR & SON,
(Note Inc. name, Inc.),
Realtors for 27 years.
109 Main St., 214 Bloomfield Ave.,
East Orange, N. J.
Montclair, Ph. 7468. Ph. Orange 8100.

SUMMER HOMES.

Westchester For Sale.

LAKEHURST CAMPS and hotel properties, ROBERT THORPEWOOD, 17 East 42d St.

SUMMER HOMES.

Westchester For Sale.

SUMMER RENTALS

We offer an excellent selection of summer and country homes for rent for the season, furnished or unfurnished, also for sale, on Long Island, in Westchester, Connecticut, Berkshires, New Jersey, 527 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

New York State For Sale.

POCONO LAKE—Famous modern camp, 10 rooms, beautifully furnished; 7 acres; bargain, $5,500. Photographs. Owner, 222 Broadway, N. Y.

FOREST GROVE, L. I.—Buy your plot of ground of Forest Grove Realty Co. and be well in the right track. Forest Grove is the place where they make real Sales. Write Forest Grove Realty Co., Hillside Depot, Highland, N. Y.

LOTS.

Westchester For Sale.

WEST ST., Greenwich, near Christopher St., 40 West St.

IN THE memorable district, West 16th St., between Seventh and Eighth Av.; plot 25x92, quickly sold; 3 min. walk from 14th St. Tube; for sale, with permission to build, from A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St., N. Y.

PLOTS—Best of Lackawanna Av., 30th to 40th; principals. 9 100 Times.

Bronx For Sale.

HIGHBRIDGE—Jerome Av., near Tremont, 50x100, 4 houses, 2-family, 2-story, 4-story brick, tenement store, price $60,000; low rent. T. W. CLEAR & CO., 372 7TH AV.

FIFTH AV. (near)—2-car lane, apartment, 2-story, 24 rooms, baths; all rented; $21,000 cash; bal. easy. REMSEN.

FISCHER, HAMMOND & HEINRICH, 300 Madison Av. Murray Hill 1800.

BOYD ST., EAST—Sharon, 3-story tenement, $3,000; price, $20,000; cash, $6,000; terms, $14,000.

SUSSE REALTY, 302 W. 42d St. Bry. 1242.

WEST 60th, NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST—BENNIS QUEEN, $24,000; PRICE $80,000; FINE LITTLE ELEVATOR APARTMENT; PRINCIPALS ONLY. BULPUNK, 101 PARK AV.

60'S WEST—Apartment, 3 houses, all improvements, rent $20,000, owners $12,000, price $60,000; 2-car garage, $3,000; 2 mortgages $50,000, 5% and 6%; 3 min. Tube. Write or call Kinland, Room 31, 65 5th Av.

$25,000—8-STORY FLAT BENNIS QUEEN; PRICE $100,000; GOOD PURCHASE; PRINCIPALS. BULPUNK, 101 PARK AV.

2ND ST., near Lexington, sacrifice 5-story flat, $21,000; rents $1,000. Eakin, 1,400 Broadway.

10TH ST., 200 EAST—For sale, 4-story single flat, cold water, cash, or lease; price $21,000.

GREENWICH VILLAGE SHUTTER.

452 West 18th St., 2-story and basement, private entrance, 3 rooms, bath, rent $600, $17 West 42d St.

10TH St., near 7th Av., sacrifice 5-story brick flat, $21,000; rents $1,000; cash $10,000. Eakin, 1,400 Broadway.

10TH (near Washington)—Sacrifice semi-detached, 2-family, 2-story, 4-story brick, rent $1,000; price, $21,000; rent $1,000. V 424 Times Downtown.

COLUMBUS AV., near 90th—Corner tenement, stores, $60,000. Eakin, 1400 W. 25th.

INTERVALE AV. (Corner 170th)—Tenement, $20,000; easy terms. Eakin, 1400 W. 25th.

SECOND AV., CIR. STORES, TENEMENTS.

In 40's, 2-story, to lease, owner leaving, asking $20,000. Adam & Co., 26 West 17th.

SIMPSON ST. (near 163d)—Sacrifice elegant 5-story, 2-4-1 flats, superior construction, rental $5,200; price $40,000; cash, $10,000; terms. Eakin, 1,400 B'way.

TREMONT AV. (near Webster), $10,000 cash $21,000. Eakin, 1400 B'way.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Bargain $60,000 cash; new law; 20 houses. Owner, 2 Rector, 1400 B'way.

WEBSTER AV., 1,202-4 four-story apartments, $20,000. Eakin, 1400 B'way.

WHITLOCK AV.—4-fam. 2-3-2 apt. 3-story, all modern, $12,000; cash $3,000; price $21,000. LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, 225 EAST 161TH ST.

$15,000 CASH.

ABOUT 2 TIMES RENT.

What able buyer buys, 2-4-story new lease, all improvements, 4 stores, 40 families; rent $22,000; can finance $8,000 after obtaining mortgage.

RYAN & CO., 242 WEST 125TH.

OPPORTUNITY.

For 20 Av. store house, near 42d St., in 2-story, 2-3-2 apartment, 2-3-2 in a floor; price $21,000; excellent trade.

D. KEMPNER & SON, INC.
Murray Hill 4015.

2ND Av. (nr. 46th St.)

CORNER WASHINGTON AV. is the best for 60's; price $21,000, corner 24 Av. and other parcels Tremont, Webster and Bronx; brokers protected. L. & P. Realt. Exch., 1,350 3d Av.

WEST-RESIDENT OWNER WILL SELL.

5-story walk-up, new-law corner apartment housing 2 stories, 9 rooms, 1 block all subways, 2 min. walk Tube; cash required, $21,000. Write "T.," Box 241, 1364 World Tower Bldg.

BORING BUSH.

152 St., between 3d and 2d Avs., for sale or exchange, with $10,000 cash; no other will be considered; business corner, 2 min. from 149th street, Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 1180.

BENSON—Am authorized to sacrifice self. The best walk-up, 100 three elevator apartments; all modernistic; brand, shower, big comfort house; long and easy mortgages; principals only. Apply Harry Fuhr, 7 East 42d St.

BARGAIN PRICE

Owner is sacrificing valuable Columbus Av. property to realize cash; unusual opportunity; buyers only. C 122 Times.

SIX-STORY corner high-class elevator apartment in the Heights; size 50x100; 30 rooms on a floor; $24,000 yearly mortgage for 3½ years; $41,000 owned until 1926, mortgage $1,000 yearly; rents about $60,000; price $200,000; subject to offer. Wartime 3022.

$10,000 CASH.

6-story walk-up, 100x100, 86 apartments, 7 rooms, hot water supply, electric in halls, the better rental $21,000; brand price $210,000; to offers. Owner, Times Annex.

RYAN & CO., 242 WEST 125TH.

$15,000 CASH.

5-story tax exempt.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Net income $5,000 after amortizing mortgage.

RYAN & CO., 242 WEST 125TH.

TAX-EXEMPT REAL INVESTMENT.

Corner, 5-story, 125x100, 7 families, first-class, rent $4,000; price $40,000; cash $20,000; terms; Gunsmore, 9 372 Times.

LOWER 5th, near Bowery, corner-store 4-story, 2 floor, 10 rooms, 2 baths, brand new, $21,000; price reasonable; $10,000 required. Children Company, 30 West 26th.

APARTMENT HOUSES & HOTELS

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

SOUND INVESTMENT.

12-story modern fireproof corner apartment, 2 lots, 200 feet, 2 elevators, 2 entrances, 2 min. walk Times Square, 2 min. walk Grand Central, 2 min. walk Tube; 100 rooms, 50 baths, 2 stores, 2 offices; rent $21,000; cash required, $100,000. Apply Owner, 1 Madison Av., 1 min. walk.

IN THE 60'S.

Just off the Park, well-known corner, about 100 feet, with stores rented $60,000, with income from Chase National Bank, which will be manifestly for $60,000, which is 20 per cent profit. 7 BEEKMAN.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Elevator apartment, 4 families on floor; reasonable terms.

M. MONSENTHAL JR. CO.,
EMBERT N. SHUKAS CO.,
Consolidated.
Bryant 8400. 130 West 42d St.

PENNSYLVANIA ZONE.

Not near 8th Av., dollars-daily remunerative, 24-story, good repair, fine condition; rent $21,700; average $4,700 per room; price $45,000; less than value of lot; absolutely 20 per cent. Investment, $5,000 cash required.

RYAN & CO., 242 West 125th St.

APARTMENT houses, 12th St., near 7th Av.; walk-up; elevator; heat, hot water; fully rented; price $67,000; price $5,000; cash $15,000; excellent terms. Adam & Co., 26 West 17th.

NEAR Manhattan St. subway station; price $26,500; rents nearly $28,000; cash $12,000; fine elevator with stores; beauty; principals. Wallace, 105 Park Av.

TWO tax exempt walk-ups; 5% times the net income; brackets; rents $67,000; rented; equal mortgage; very high rents; well with small amount of cash. Wartime 3022.

APARTMENT house for sale—Heart of Murray Hill, 200 furnished; Gaston Van Rensselaer, 122 East 28th. Madison Square 6367.

RENTAL $1,000 PRICE $24,000.

12th St., East; 3 story, plot, two stores; $1,000 cash; equity.

FORDS REFERS, 220 EAST 14TH ST.

INCOME AV. corner, Bluff, vicinity 170th St.; 2-story brownstone, with stores; rental $2,300; can be substantially increased; price $60,000, suitable terms. Dorenbach & Co., 20 Cortlandt St.

Brooklyn—Long Island For Sale.

BEDFORD AV.—Automobile show, 12 apartments, income $24,000; recently completed; rented; $65,000 cash. J. Ready, 1013 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments and Hotels Wanted.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED ON LEASE. SEPTEMBER LISTINGS. SUBMIT ALL PARTICULARS, SIZE OF BUILDING, NUMBER OF APARTMENTS, DIVISION OF HOUSES, RENTAL INCOME AND ASKING PRICE. PRINCIPALS ONLY. B 672 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE PARTY will pay cash for walk-up, Manhattan or Bronx. If you have anything reasonable to offer write with full specifications and lowest cash price. S 600 Times Downtown.

A STORE and tenement property, east side, between Lexington and 3d Avs., from 14th to 18th. TheAtlas, 1 Union Square, 14th and Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSES PROVING 6 PER CENT. LAUTEN & MEYER, 221 WEST 59TH ST.

WANTED—Apartment house, good location, on long lease. Benedict 229 2d Av. Madison Square 7122.

APARTMENT BUYER, West Bronx, requires 100 cash or more. Arthur West & Co., 198 Fordham Av., Bronx. Mapleton 3100.

WANT to buy apartments, tenements, residences, for quick action, send full particulars. Silv. Newman, 198 Tenn St., Brooklyn.

WANT real bargains, tenements, flats, business property owners. KUHLACK, 291 W. 34th.

CITY REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION INVESTORS.

St. Nicholas Av. corner, near 151st, 4 stores, short term leases; price $125,000, cash $40,000.

Columbus Av. corner, 75x75, stores and small suites; can be purchased for assessed valuation; $60,000 cash required.

"We have you for sale"

F. A. EDMONSON, 3 BEEKMAN STREET.

229 EAST 117TH ST.—Brick building, owner expanding to larger quarters; ideal place for furniture house, to secure own building in the furniture district. Peter Grimm, Vanderbilt 7000.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—7-story, fireproof office building, above 23d St., 25% above rents of $50,000; cash $60,000; should return over 10%; to inspect, Benedict, B. Surick, 660 5th Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BEGER-STORE factory building, near Kingsbridge Road subway station, rent $6,700, price $60,000; terms. Owner upstairs of the stores, near Fordham Road and the Concourse; bargain at $75,000; terms. Mr. Lyons Bron., 22 East Kingsbridge Road.

100th St., near Amsterdam, well located; opportunity for an investor.

F. A. EDMONSON, 3 BEEKMAN ST.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

MAKE one of our Florida party to Harlem, Feb. 2, and inspect our 10-acre orange grove (grapes, coming $4,000); first pay-ment only $500; also land suitable truck, strawberries, grapes, $100 an acre; 5-acre orange groves, $2,000 up; 10-acre "North-ern Lights" exchange, February trips, 2, 9, 17, 24. Southern Groves Co., 212 Broadway, City.

A 10-ACRE 5-year-old orange, grape fruit grove, Lakeland Highlands; sacrifice $6,000. Bauer, 212 Broadway, New York.

Georgia—For Sale or To Let.

CAMP LAKEVIEW.

In the Pines, Lake, Blue, overlooking Monticello; most beautiful and perfect location; 102 lake frontage, high elevation, 100 woods, bungalows with stoves throughout, abundance of pure spring water, artesian well, exceptional bathing beach, fishing and boating, excellent hunting for Southern game preparations, with a view over 3 miles of the waters of the John, and many wild turkey paths leading over and through the mountain pasture; an exceptional investment in the heart of the most famous and exclusive Southern resort in America, for sale or lease. George F. Dickinson, Pittsfield, Mass.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Stock ranch of 900 acres in Montana, near oil fields. For particulars address Mrs. Eva M. Russin, Gen. Del., Wayne, Ind.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42D ST. BUILDING, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL.

for sale or lease, size 42x100, exceptional location for chain stores or any business; only who wants to occupy need inquire; also suitable for insurance, mortgage, quick action required. S 482 Times.

Advertisements for insertion in

The New York Times

May be left at any of the following

OFFICES:

TIMES BUILDING
Times Square

TIMES ANNEX
42d St., West of Broadway

BROOKLYN
360 Washington Street
Near Fulton St. and Myrtle Ave.

HARLEM
157 West 125th Street
Between Lenox and Seventh Ave.

DOWNTOWN
7 Beekman Street

WALL STREET
165 Broadway

TELEPHONE BRYANT 1000

APARTMENT HOUSES & HOTELS

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

2 COLD-WATER TENEMENTS, 4-story, each 25x100, price $24,000; rent, $3,000. Principals only. CORNERSTONE BUILDING CO., Mallon Building, 39 Church St.

WEST 100TH—Two second corner, 50x100, one 100x100, each 3-story, 24 families; income, 6-2, 4-4, and 3-3 on a floor; price $70,000; cash required $20,000.

CHARLES R. VAN VALKEN, INC., 110 William St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 3000.

FORDHAM SECTION.

$18,000 cash buys the most beautiful home, 10-room, modern, elevator, tile bathroom, 2-car garage, 100x200, price $65,000; cash $18,000; terms, $47,000; can be seen only by appointment. Long & Thomas, 1 Fordham Boulevard, near 194th St. station.

TAX-EXEMPT HOUSES.

Fine corner, near Columbus, 100x100, rent $21,000, price $200,000, cash $50,000; Bronx, three houses, rent about $12,000, rent $14,000, price $60,000, cash $20,000; Lexington Av., 22 East 35th; Madison Av., 1,200 East 180th St., station.

WHAT CAN $5,000 CASH DO?

It can buy the highest type of 3-story elevator cost on Riverside Drive (Washington), with 2 or 3 bedroom apartments, which will be manifestly for $6,000, which will be 20 per cent profit. 7 BEEKMAN.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Elevator apartment, 4 families on floor; reasonable terms.

M. MONSENTHAL JR. CO.,
EMBERT N. SHUKAS CO.,
Consolidated.
Bryant 8400. 130 West 42d St.

PENNSYLVANIA ZONE.

Not near 8th Av., dollars-daily remunerative, 24-story, good repair, fine condition; rent $21,700; average $4,700 per room; price $45,000; less than value of lot; absolutely 20 per cent. Investment, $5,000 cash required.

RYAN & CO., 242 West 125th St.

APARTMENT houses, 12th St., near 7th Av.; walk-up; elevator; heat, hot water; fully rented; price $67,000; price $5,000; cash $15,000; excellent terms. Adam & Co., 26 West 17th.

NEAR Manhattan St. subway station; price $26,500; rents nearly $28,000; cash $12,000; fine elevator with stores; beauty; principals. Wallace, 105 Park Av.

TWO tax exempt walk-ups; 5% times the net income; brackets; rents $67,000; rented; equal mortgage; very high rents; well with small amount of cash. Wartime 3022.

APARTMENT house for sale—Heart of Murray Hill, 200 furnished; Gaston Van Rensselaer, 122 East 28th. Madison Square 6367.

RENTAL $1,000 PRICE $24,000.

12th St., East; 3 story, plot, two stores; $1,000 cash; equity.

FORDS REFERS, 220 EAST 14TH ST.

INCOME AV. corner, Bluff, vicinity 170th St.; 2-story brownstone, with stores; rental $2,300; can be substantially increased; price $60,000, suitable terms. Dorenbach & Co., 20 Cortlandt St.

Brooklyn—Long Island For Sale.

BEDFORD AV.—Automobile show, 12 apartments, income $24,000; recently completed; rented; $65,000 cash. J. Ready, 1013 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Apartments and Hotels Wanted.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED ON LEASE. SEPTEMBER LISTINGS. SUBMIT ALL PARTICULARS, SIZE OF BUILDING, NUMBER OF APARTMENTS, DIVISION OF HOUSES, RENTAL INCOME AND ASKING PRICE. PRINCIPALS ONLY. B 672 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PRIVATE PARTY will pay cash for walk-up, Manhattan or Bronx. If you have anything reasonable to offer write with full specifications and lowest cash price. S 600 Times Downtown.

A STORE and tenement property, east side, between Lexington and 3d Avs., from 14th to 18th. TheAtlas, 1 Union Square, 14th and Broadway.

APARTMENT HOUSES PROVING 6 PER CENT. LAUTEN & MEYER, 221 WEST 59TH ST.

WANTED—Apartment house, good location, on long lease. Benedict 229 2d Av. Madison Square 7122.

APARTMENT BUYER, West Bronx, requires 100 cash or more. Arthur West & Co., 198 Fordham Av., Bronx. Mapleton 3100.

WANT to buy apartments, tenements, residences, for quick action, send full particulars. Silv. Newman, 198 Tenn St., Brooklyn.

WANT real bargains, tenements, flats, business property owners. KUHLACK, 291 W. 34th.

CITY REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION INVESTORS.

St. Nicholas Av. corner, near 151st, 4 stores, short term leases; price $125,000, cash $40,000.

Columbus Av. corner, 75x75, stores and small suites; can be purchased for assessed valuation; $60,000 cash required.

"We have you for sale"

F. A. EDMONSON, 3 BEEKMAN STREET.

229 EAST 117TH ST.—Brick building, owner expanding to larger quarters; ideal place for furniture house, to secure own building in the furniture district. Peter Grimm, Vanderbilt 7000.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY—7-story, fireproof office building, above 23d St., 25% above rents of $50,000; cash $60,000; should return over 10%; to inspect, Benedict, B. Surick, 660 5th Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

BEGER-STORE factory building, near Kingsbridge Road subway station, rent $6,700, price $60,000; terms. Owner upstairs of the stores, near Fordham Road and the Concourse; bargain at $75,000; terms. Mr. Lyons Bron., 22 East Kingsbridge Road.

100th St., near Amsterdam, well located; opportunity for an investor.

F. A. EDMONSON, 3 BEEKMAN ST.

Real Estate—Other Cities and Towns.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

MAKE one of our Florida party to Harlem, Feb. 2, and inspect our 10-acre orange grove (grapes, coming $4,000); first pay-ment only $500; also land suitable truck, strawberries, grapes, $100 an acre; 5-acre orange groves, $2,000 up; 10-acre "North-ern Lights" exchange, February trips, 2, 9, 17, 24. Southern Groves Co., 212 Broadway, City.

A 10-ACRE 5-year-old orange, grape fruit grove, Lakeland Highlands; sacrifice $6,000. Bauer, 212 Broadway, New York.

Georgia—For Sale or To Let.

CAMP LAKEVIEW.

In the Pines, Lake, Blue, overlooking Monticello; most beautiful and perfect location; 102 lake frontage, high elevation, 100 woods, bungalows with stoves throughout, abundance of pure spring water, artesian well, exceptional bathing beach, fishing and boating, excellent hunting for Southern game preparations, with a view over 3 miles of the waters of the John, and many wild turkey paths leading over and through the mountain pasture; an exceptional investment in the heart of the most famous and exclusive Southern resort in America, for sale or lease. George F. Dickinson, Pittsfield, Mass.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Stock ranch of 900 acres in Montana, near oil fields. For particulars address Mrs. Eva M. Russin, Gen. Del., Wayne, Ind.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

42D ST. BUILDING, NEAR GRAND CENTRAL.

for sale or lease, size 42x100, exceptional location for chain stores or any business; only who wants to occupy need inquire; also suitable for insurance, mortgage, quick action required. S 482 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

48 WEST 47th ST.

ENTIRE FIFTH FLOOR.

30 ft. by 80 ft.

MODERN BRICK BUILDING.

Freight and passenger elevator; steam heat. A. C. A. D. C. wiring; excellent light for offices or manufacturing.

AVAILABLE FEB. 1st, 1923.

Phone Longacre 2800.

IMMEDIATE possession of moderate rent, small office suite, three rooms with lots of air, light and security. Times Square District. World Tower Building, 110 West 40th St. Bogardus Room 2002.

LOFTS—1ST BROADWAY.

Shelfy, usually light, attractive lofts; 4th and 5th floors; low rent.

SPOTTS & SEARS, INC.,
Times Building. Bryant 4800.

OPEN TO OFFERS

on lofts, stores, showrooms and manufacturing spaces at 121 West 26th St. and 41 West 27th St.; 2000, 2000, 2,500, 3,000 up to 10,000 feet. CARSTEN & LINDEKEN, 221 4th Av. Tel. Stuyvesant 1788.

WALL ST.

Daylight office in suite, completely furnished in mahogany; independent hall entrance; telephone included; heat, janitor service included; proper rent to responsible tenant. Center, D. Clark, 25 Broadway, Bowling Green 8878.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE IN SUITE CHAMBERS PROFESSIONAL BLDG., 24 EAST 39TH ST.

2 AND 3 ROOM SUITES, with maid and telephone service. CHARLES B. PLUMMER, Agent, 402 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 2800.

146-7 WEST 39TH ST.

28 left, 40x50;

2 stories, modernize system.

Rent $2,000.

George Backus, 111 5th Av.

39TH ST. STORE.

27th St., 127 West—Beautiful large, light store; five business entrances; suitable any good going business; satisfactory rent and terms to responsible tenant; immediate possession; inquire premises. J. K. Moore, 215 West 37th St. Chelsea 6000.

OFFICE.

Corner Elevator Building.

Small Light Office, $25.

Call between 9 and 10 A. M.

Greenwald, Room 308, 46 Warren St.

OFFICE.

1,025 BROADWAY,

60TH TO 59TH ST.

A small, light office at $20 month.

See Mr. Turner in rooming office.

FLOOR, 1 WEST 42D ST.

Entire floor, 30x70, with north skylight, suitable for studio or school. Inquire at elevator for Mr. Dillon.

BUILDERS WANTED.

We want experienced responsible builders to erect 20 frame modern, 6 and 7 rooms houses on our country place.

F. L. Lynch, 122 Market St.,
Paterson, N. J.

OFFICES.

426 St., 47 West.

Fireproof, three-elevator building.

Small, light offices, $25.

Inquire Room 403.

DESIRABLE FLOOR SPACE TO RENT. WHOLESALE ONLY. PROMINENT STORE ON 8TH AV.; GOOD LOCATION, BELOW 23D ST., SUITABLE FOR KNIT GOODS, NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, KINDRED LINES. C 129 TIMES.

OFFICES.

1,674 Broadway.

A small, light office in fireproof, two-elevator building at $40 per month. See Mr. Martin in rooming office.

3D FLOOR loft, 100 sq. ft.; centrally located; $75 monthly; one or two-year lease if desired; very light manufacturing, with one or two engines permitted; immediate possession. Mobilfe Act Co., 137 East 25th. Madison Square 6878.

B'WAY BASEMENT STORAGE SPACE.

2,000 square feet, sub-basement, fireproof building, entry by elevator; inquire at elevator, 342 Broadway, or W. J. Salmon, 17 West 42d St. Longacre 5686.

OFFICE SPACE—Will sublet one or two small furnished private offices; telephone service; stenographic service if desired; centrally located in Madison Square section; moderate rental. A. J. Glasser, 146 West 28th St. Bedrooms required.

OFFICE.

Columbus Circle, No. 1.

Good, light office, $25.

Ask for Mr. Chester, at elevator.

10TH; 242 WEST (near Broadway)—First floor, 25x100, with store windows, suitable showroom or light manufacturing; modern building, elevator; rent reasonable. Apply or George Steinman, Inc.,

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1923.

Circulation greatly exceeding 350,000 copies in Metropolitan District and Adjacent Territory.

R E

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West 48th.

[illegible]

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate 55 Cents an Agate Line.

LOST.

[illegible]

LOST.

Monday.

[illegible]

Other Lost and Found Advertisements Section 1, Part 2, Page 7.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

[illegible]

HARLEM OFFICE
The New York Times
137 West 125th Street
Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, opposite Koch's Department Store.
Advertisements and subscriptions.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

Business Opportunities: Section 2, Pages 14 and 15.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

PUBLISHED BOOK.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West 57th.

[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOM DESIRABLE.

[illegible]

LADY wanted to share furnished room with lady, reference. 139 West [illegible]

[illegible]

BEAUTIFULLY furnished large light room, housekeeping privileges, [illegible] West [illegible]

[illegible]

GIRL to share apartment with [illegible] Chelsea [illegible]

[illegible]

YOUNG LADY will share her apartment with refined girl. Call Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible]

Bedroom.

[illegible]

GENERAL bedroom and have the house [illegible] Ave., between 4 and [illegible]

[illegible]

FOUR-CLAW ROOMS, all improvements, [illegible] West 88 per week [illegible]

[illegible]

SUNNY ELEVENTH PLACE, E. Brooklyn—Delightful rooms, hot, individually [illegible] Brooklyn.

[illegible]

FURNISHED rooms, [illegible] Ave. [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTRACTIVELY furnished parlor and bedroom, [illegible] Phone South 7[illegible]

[illegible]

LARGE sun, [illegible] Ave. [illegible]

[illegible]

Queens.

[illegible]

Westchester County.

[illegible]

NEW NAVE PARK—Have opportunity [illegible] Phone [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YONKERS—Two large, well-furnished rooms, [illegible] Yonkers.

[illegible]

Jersey.

[illegible]

LADY, alone, wishes to share roomy apartment with [illegible] Jersey City.

[illegible]

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

[illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

West 57th.

[illegible]

Unfurnished.

[illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

West 57th.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

[illegible]

New Jersey.

[illegible]

New York State.

[illegible]

Westchester County.

[illegible]

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

[illegible]

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

[illegible]

COMPANION TO LADY.

[illegible]

COMPANION TO LADY.

[illegible]

COMPANION to lady, elderly music, [illegible]

COMPANION to children, [illegible]

COMPANION—Refined [illegible]

COMPANION-MAID, refined Americanian [illegible]

COMPANION-NURSE to elderly or invalid [illegible]

COMPANION to lady. Knowledge [illegible]

COMPANION, [illegible]

COMPANION to elderly or semi-invalid [illegible]

COMPANION, lady, two hours daily, [illegible]

COOK and housemaid, [illegible]

COOK—First-class, intelligent woman [illegible]

COOK AND WAITRESS—Lady going abroad [illegible]

COOK, first-class [illegible]

COOK, first-class [illegible]

COOK, housework; [illegible]

COOK, [illegible]

COOK, [illegible]

COOK, chambermaid, two [illegible]

COOK, [illegible]

COOK, [illegible]

COOK, [illegible]

COUNSELOR for select girls' camp, [illegible]

COUPLE—Young Americans, with cook, [illegible]

COUPLE, refined, [illegible]

COUPLE—Chef, steward, with [illegible]

COUPLE, colored, wishes [illegible]

COUPLE, colored, [illegible]

DENTAL ASSISTANT, light colored, [illegible]

DRESSER, [illegible]

DRESSMAKER, [illegible]

DRESSMAKER, [illegible]

DRESSMAK

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible]

ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING MAN.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING MAN—Responsible [illegible]

ADVERTISING WRITER OF "BREAKING OUT."

[illegible]

ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING—Copy, production, [illegible]

ADVERTISING man, 12 years' experience [illegible]

ARCHITECT, with expert experience and [illegible]

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE MANAGER, [illegible]

ARTIST, All commercial, all round man, [illegible]

ARTIST—Young man, beginner, seeks connection [illegible]

ARTIST—Can do advertising, illustration, [illegible]

ASSISTANT TO SALES EXECUTIVE.

[illegible]

ASSISTANT TO sales or general manager, [illegible]

ASSISTANT TO sales or general manager, [illegible]

ASSISTANT, executive, private secretary, [illegible]

ASSISTANT to sales manager or executive, [illegible]

ASSISTANT to business man, [illegible]

AUTOMOBILE, experienced man of many [illegible]

BAKER, assistant, French, thoroughly familiar [illegible]

BANTHEY, man, 30 years, married, seven years with Willard, three years travelling, four years sound, special three months [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER.

[illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible]

BOOKKEEPER, [

SITUATIONS WANTED—Ma.

SALESMAN

PARTS, OILS, WELDING MATERIALS, ACQUAINTED AMONG STEAM AND TROLLEY ROADS. F 894 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN who has personal following with all the north-side druggists, to take hold and handle a specialty in New York and Jersey. What have you to offer? Give full particulars. Y 894 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 40, established following (men by mother), desires connection with house handling double-service specialties, or other specialties. Apart 12, Avenue Apartments, Greenville.

SALESMAN, age 32, intelligent, possessing ability, seeks opportunity of advancement; prefer opportunity in wholesale grocery or other specialties; can furnish best of references; salary or commission. D 900 Times.

SALESMAN, 22 YEARS OLD; 7 YEARS' GENERAL COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; CAN SUPPLY GOOD REFERENCES; DESIRES JOB WITH SOLID FUTURE. H 898 TIMES.

SALESMAN
SALES MANAGER.
AGENCY ORGANIZER.

Brilliant, natural, strong personality, ex-planner and producer; building, organizing, operations engineer; highest references. Y 894 Times.

SALESMAN desires to connect with manufacturer of high-grade specialties; prefer New York City; have had 10 years' successful experience; can furnish best of references. C 898 Times.

SALESMAN with car, acquainted with hardware trade, wants to connect with manufacturer; prefer Long Island; salary basis. C 898 Times.

SELLING COOK, for cafeteria or restaurant, experienced, reliable. Stamm, 69 La Salle St.

REPAIR MAN, expert, Victor, Victoria, also one; also selling. C 898 Times.

SHIPPING, young, seven years daily newspaper, desires position with office manager, business manager, handbook manager. A 898 Times.

SERBIAN MAN seek for engagement shoeshine parlor, with business men and people of other nationalities, barber, hairdresser, hotel, building lodge, restaurant, office and factory work; best references. C 898 Times.

SALES ENGINEER, college graduate, practical shop experience, available; experienced selling power and success record. C 898 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE

qualified by experience to be really good selling to organize and manage sales department; prefer connection with concern requiring this service; have had 10 years' experience in one of the large sales organizations; have been successful in building up sales department; have been trained and can produce results; prefer connection with concern that is ready to go ahead and can profitably utilize services of strong executive and organizer; also have had considerable experience in building and training a sales organization, putting it over the top and keeping it there; can furnish best of references; prefer to be in city near home; can be in Waltham, Mass., at otherwise if you want them; can 2 one year. H 898 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE

Sales executive connection with house handling specialties. Years of sales control experience organizing the personnel, directing the activities, building with creative ability and energy. Experienced in training and handling of salesmen and supervising subordinates. Can produce results as wanted. C 898 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE OR MANAGER.

Man of training, spirit and initiative, with sales ability to organize and develop sales or distribution department; seeks connection with concern of standing and profitable future; seeks opportunity where there is need for one who can assume responsibility and promotion; age 35; married; prefer Middle West; can furnish best of references. A 898 Times.

SALES EXECUTIVE of experience is open for engagement with national organization; specialty, selling to retail and jobbing trade. D 897 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with organization experience, desires opportunity of showing what he can do; 12 years selling premiums New York to Poughkeepsie; salary or drawing account. A 894 Times.

SALESMAN, energetic, good appearance, neat, may experience, desires connection with reputable concern selling confectionery and bakery; have many years of experience. B 899 Times.

SALESMAN with car, covering Brooklyn, Long Island, dry goods and allied trade, desires connection with responsible house; drawing account; references. 399 N. Y. Times Bronx Branch.

SALESMAN, ambitious, energetic and experienced, desires good connection; prefer Twenty years' experience and references. B 898 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN

age 38, twenty 18 years experience in office and sales work, Pennsylvania, Ohio, seeks position with good house. Z 898 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, five years' experience, shoes, ships at, food products, through New Jersey, New York; salary and commission; highest references. C 898 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, thoroughly acquainted with Pacific Coast, wishes to connect with concern which can get results; prefer selling manufacturer. C 898 Times.

SALESMAN or collector, experienced public, of good address and records; good salary and commission; references. F 898 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Ma.

SALESMAN, young man, 25, experienced and successful in selling, wishes to connect with house; prefer selling to retail trade; have had experience in selling to retail trade. Y 898 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, seeks connection; have had experience and success in selling to retail trade

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

[illegible]

LADIES.

SPICY WOMEN, DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN SECURE A POSITION WHICH REQUIRES NO EXPERIENCE, PAYING $35 WEEKLY, BY REPLYING PROPERLY TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT? ATTRACTIVE SPICY WOMEN TO ASSIST IN THE SALE OF OUR COSTY GARMENTS THE MEASUREMENTS ARE: BUST 42 IN., WAIST 28 IN., HIPS 42 IN. AND HEIGHT 5 FT. 4 IN. APPLY ALL WEEK. BLOOD & LITTLEFIELD, 225 WEST 39TH.

LADIES.
SHOPPING BUYER.
LADY, in office, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. This Room, 19 West 45th St.

LADY, perfect, who has charge of a few other little girls, around 9 to 10 A. M. to dress for the little darlings, daily. West 42d St. Telephone Chelsea 7[illegible] morning.

LADY who has access to class with young debutante can derive good income or remunerative position selling another very high class [illegible] F. A. Bar Co., Inc., 230 5th Av.

LAMP BEADER.
GREEN, HEMPHILL
[illegible] ST. AND BROADWAY.
Supplies the services of a expert to those who have had experience in selling lamp shade materials.
Apply Employment Department, 7th Floor, 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

LAMP SHADE MAKER.
A large New York department store seeks employee for services of a lamp shade maker; one who has had experience without lamp shade materials preferred. Address, stating full particulars, Box 275, Sun Office, 280 Lexington Ave., 40th St.

LAMP SHADE worker and designer, experienced, not an honeymoon; must know the shade business thoroughly well; established concern starting Monday M 29 Times.

LAUNDRESS, must be first-class and take care of silks; must have good recommendations; good wages; steady place. Y 119 Times.

LEDGER CLERK—A large customs house broker in Hudson Square district, has opening for a capable person; must be a capable girl with experience; write in detail; applicant must be [illegible] Times.

LEARN CLERICAL or Bookkeeping Office Machine; salary $15. Apply Room 1[illegible], Gregg, East 42d St. and Av. A. [illegible]

LEFT HANDED STENOGRAPHER, experienced; BIG Clothing firm. Thompson, 80 Bedford St.

LADIES.

SPICY WOMEN, DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN SECURE A POSITION WHICH REQUIRES NO EXPERIENCE, PAYING $35 WEEKLY BY REPLYING PROPERLY TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT? ATTRACTIVE SPICY WOMEN TO ASSIST IN THE SALE OF OUR COSTY GARMENTS. THE MEASUREMENTS ARE: BUST 42 IN., WAIST 28 IN., HIPS 42 IN. AND HEIGHT 5 FT. 4 IN. APPLY ALL WEEK. BLOOD & LITTLEFIELD, 225 WEST 39TH.

LADIES.
SHOPPING BUYER.
LADY, in office, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. This Room, 19 West 45th St.

LADY, perfect, who has charge of a few other little girls, around 9 to 10 A. M. to dress for the little darlings, daily. West 42d St. Telephone Chelsea 7[illegible] morning.

LADY who has access to class with young debutante can derive good income or remunerative position selling another very high class [illegible] F. A. Bar Co., Inc., 230 5th Av.

LAMP SHADES.
GREEN, HEMPHILL
[illegible] ST. AND BROADWAY.
Supplies the services of a expert to those who have had experience in selling lamp shade materials.
Apply Employment Department, 7th Floor, 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

LAMP SHADE MAKER.
A large New York department store seeks employee for services of a lamp shade maker; one who has had experience without lamp shade materials preferred. Address, stating full particulars, Box 275, Sun Office, 280 Lexington Ave., 40th St.

LAMP WRITE worker and designer, experienced, not an honeymoon; must know the shade business thoroughly well; established concern starting Monday M 29 Times.

LAUNDRESS, must be first-class and take care of silks; must have good recommendations; good wages; steady place. Y 119 Times.

LEDGER CLERK—A large customs house broker in Hudson Square district, has opening for a capable person; must be a capable girl with experience; write in detail; applicant must be [illegible] Times.

LEARN CLERICAL or Bookkeeping Office Machine; salary $15. Apply Room 1[illegible], Gregg, East 42d St. and Av. A. [illegible]

LEFT HANDED STENOGRAPHER, experienced; BIG Clothing firm. Thompson, 80 Bedford St.

LADIES.

SPICY WOMEN, DO YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN SECURE A POSITION WHICH REQUIRES NO EXPERIENCE, PAYING $35 WEEKLY BY REPLYING PROPERLY TO THIS ADVERTISEMENT? ATTRACTIVE SPICY WOMEN TO ASSIST IN THE SALE OF OUR COSTY GARMENTS. THE MEASUREMENTS ARE: BUST 42 IN., WAIST 28 IN., HIPS 42 IN. AND HEIGHT 5 FT. 4 IN. APPLY ALL WEEK. BLOOD & LITTLEFIELD, 225 WEST 39TH.

LADIES.
SHOPPING BUYER.
LADY, in office, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. This Room, 19 West 45th St.

LADY, perfect, who has charge of a few other little girls, around 9 to 10 A. M. to dress for the little darlings, daily. West 42d St. Telephone Chelsea 7[illegible] morning.

LADY who has access to class with young debutante can derive good income or remunerative position selling another very high class [illegible] F. A. Bar Co., Inc., 230 5th Av.

LAMP SHADES.
GREEN, HEMPHILL
[illegible] ST. AND BROADWAY.
Supplies the services of a expert to those who have had experience in selling lamp shade materials.
Apply Employment Department, 7th Floor, 9 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

LAMP SHADE MAKER.
A large New York department store seeks employee for services of a lamp shade maker; one who has had experience without lamp shade materials preferred. Address, stating full particulars, Box 275, Sun Office, 280 Lexington Ave., 40th St.

LAMP WRITE worker and designer, experienced, not an honeymoon; must know the shade business thoroughly well; established concern starting Monday M 29 Times.

LAUNDRESS, must be first-class and take care of silks; must have good recommendations; good wages; steady place. Y 119 Times.

LEDGER CLERK—A large customs house broker in Hudson Square district, has opening for a capable person; must be a capable girl with experience; write in detail; applicant must be [illegible] Times.

LEARN CLERICAL or Bookkeeping Office Machine; salary $15. Apply Room 1[illegible], Gregg, East 42d St. and Av. A. [illegible]

LEFT HANDED STENOGRAPHER, experienced; BIG Clothing firm. Thompson, 80 Bedford St.

LEARN TRADE; earn while learning; [illegible] Apply 1[illegible] Broadway, 4th floor.

LEARNER, intelligent, to play two house boys; [illegible] Times Annex.

LEARNER—Young lady with 2-year high school or and work closer to position for [illegible] Times

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Professional Agencies.

MAIN OFFICE, ACADEMY,
3 BROADWAY AT. N. PARK ROW.
IN CASES REFERRED TO REGISTER.

For 25 YEARS I have been interviewing and placing the experienced of BROADWAY and BROADWAY. Now, A-Number 1 and the cream of the crop, I do not and cannot do. I have been in the PLACING BUSINESS in my own name for 25 YEARS, and I KNOW WHAT I AM DOING. I AM THE RIGHT PLACE. [illegible]

"NATIONAL" EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
27 Church Street,
Bishop Terminal Building,
New York City.
Established 1898.

[illegible]

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Professional Agencies.

HAMILTON EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
20 CHURCH STREET.
BEHIND TRINITY, FEDERAL HALL, EAST PLACE.

[illegible]

THE VOCATIONAL BUREAU,
[illegible]

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Professional Agencies.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE,
1 EAST 42ND ST.
WORLD'S LARGEST, BEST, MOST EFFICIENT, MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

[illegible]

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIVE YOURSELF A BASIS IN BEAUTY.

Your career has not ended yet. [illegible]

TAKE THE BASIC COURSE IN
THE ART OF BEAUTY CULTURE.

A few short weeks solve our course and prepare you for a well paid position in the profession. Day and evening classes. Call, write or phone for complete details.

BASIC ACADEMY OF HAIR & BEAUTY CULTURE,
[illegible]

[illegible]

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, GENERAL. A large southern financial institution, with offices in principal cities, offers a permanent position to a man with ability and experience in auditing; thorough knowledge of modern accounting methods; [illegible] V 930 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS—We require immediately 3 [illegible] Call or write [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MAN, with practical knowledge of credits and experienced correspondent, established company in Brooklyn [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—A well-known firm of New York public accountants requires accountants with not less than 3 years' experience with Army, Navy, industrial plant or public accountants; have engaged. B 930 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT

A LEADING FIRM NEEDS FIRST-CLASS HOUSING AND JUNIORS. STATE AGE, SALARY EXPECTED. PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS W. L., 710 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT and bookkeeper experienced capable of taking charge of office with [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] A. Lindhorst, Brooklyn, Long Beach, New Jersey.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, to take over or assist [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, junior and semi-senior, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, [illegible] C. P. A. Prof. for college graduate [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, several senior and [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, several senior and [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, [illegible] Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING

A prominent national advertiser, located in New York City, wants to add a young man to its advertising department.

We want this to be the outlining of a house organ and the writing of personal letters, which we shall be glad to show to the right man.

We should have the availability of middle-age, liberal and conservative in view of the work.

We should have had some advertising experience.

This man will be given an excellent position with plenty of opportunity for growth.

Please state age, education, experience and salary expected.

V 930 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS

[illegible]

MALE HELP WANTED.

ACCOUNTANT, A 1, MUST'S EXPERIENCE, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANTS, DRAFTSMEN, [illegible]

ACCOUNTANTS, DRAFTSMEN, [illegible]

ASSISTANT BLANKET BUYER.

A LARGE PHILADELPHIA FIRM REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED BLANKET MAN AS ASSISTANT BUYER; MUST HAVE DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE ONLY. ADDRESS Z 930 TIMES ANNEX.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE [illegible]

ASSISTANT MERCHANDISE MANAGER. The enlargement, expansion and growth of the Bond Co., Washington, D. C., [illegible] Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SALESMANAGER, must have had [illegible] Times.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR, experienced in [illegible] Times.

ASSISTANT in interior decorating shop, [illegible] Times.

ATTORNEYS—Large title company requires services of attorneys, experienced in the searching, reading or drawing of titles in city and country real estate; [illegible] Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY for handling claims under [illegible] Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, wanted by large manufacturing corporation, as a young man with [illegible] Times.

AUTOMOBILE washers, polishers, night work; experienced men; [illegible] Times.

AUDITOR and merchandise man; live wire, aggressive; [illegible] Times.

BANK CLERKS WANTED
BY A BANK WITH BRANCHES.
BOOKKEEPERS.
JUNIOR CLERKS, AGE 18 TO 18.
REPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING STATING PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. S 878 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANKING house, downtown, desires an account in bookkeeping dept.; opportunity [illegible] Times Downtown.

BASEMENT BUYER and manager, [illegible] Times.

BILL CLERK—Only one with experience in heating and plumbing supply. Do not apply unless you are familiar with [illegible] Times.

BILL and entry clerk, bright young man, [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, also handle work independently; must be experienced; [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, for [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, [illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER,

MALE HELP WANTED.

[illegible] PERMANENT POSITIONS.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

TO HIRING MEN OF GOOD APPEARANCE WHO ARE QUALIFIED THROUGH PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED MEN WHO QUALIFY.

APPLY AT NOW OF EMPLOYMENT MANAGER OR BY LETTER ADDRESSED TO PERSONNEL BUREAU.

[illegible] clerk, only those with proven experience need apply; [illegible] and salary expected. T 767 Times.

[illegible] salesman, young man, well educated, [illegible] intelligent for work in office near New York, handling [illegible] of industrial machines; [illegible] age, education, age and experience. T 2386 Times Annex.

INSPECTORS.

We have openings for particularly trained men, 20 to 32 years of age, who have had mechanical experience, to be developed as inspectors in connection with the Transport of machinery, Technical Central Office Installations; work, highly interesting work, with full pay while learning. Call or write.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
INSTALLATION TRAINING SCHOOL,
195 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

INTERIOR DECORATOR.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
FIFTH AV. & 34TH ST.

HAVE A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR A SALESMAN POSSESSING A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF INTERIOR DECORATION.

ALSO FOR ONE

EXPERIENCED IN HIGH-GRADE DECORATIVE FURNITURE.

APPLY AT FOURTH ST. EXPLORER EXCHANGE OR BY LETTER ADDRESSED TO PERSONNEL BUREAU.

[illegible] for responsible agency. [illegible] Bee in Factory or South Brooklyn; [illegible] and car; have [illegible] must be hear, intelligent and energetic; opportunity desirable but not essential; [illegible] religion, nationality, age, salary expected. T 768 Times Downtown.

[illegible] clerk, experienced, accuracy at figures, write giving all particulars. T 2386 Times Annex.

[illegible] CLERK, high school education, [illegible] position, accounts receivable; [illegible] salary expected. T 2386 Times Annex.

LAWYER WANTED

with 1 year's experience and special aptitude to automobile mortgages covering deferred payments, in [illegible] business. Write, giving full details, [illegible] will be held in strictest confidence. T 2386 Times Annex.

[illegible] CLERK, experienced, accuracy at figures, write giving all particulars. T 2386 Times Annex.

[illegible] CLERK, large wholesale dry goods house, [illegible] age, experience, salary expected. Box 202, 2387 World, Tower Building.

LINENS MANUFACTURING [illegible] 22 years to have after shipping, to show office work and be generally useful. C 769 Times Downtown.

[illegible] MACHINE OPERATOR, one capable of operating [illegible] of three [illegible] Brooklyn Branch.

MACHINE SHOP SUPERINTENDENT

[illegible] opportunity awaits an experienced man with [illegible] ability in the [illegible] of [illegible] machinery; [illegible] Write at once, giving experience. T 767 Times.

MAN AND WIFE wanted, to act as janitor and housekeeper on country estate. [illegible] Apply Mr. Long, 1 Park Place, New York City.

[illegible] of Dutch preferred man must [illegible] experience in farming, fruit, vegetables, [illegible] and poultry. Must furnish [illegible] and be able to live with [illegible] nationality, being quarters furnished free and board in exchange for services. Write, giving full particulars, to Box 2388 World Tower Building.

MAN

wanted with thorough knowledge of handling men at freight yard. Reliable with all [illegible] must be good executive and [illegible] at least 6 feet tall. Box [illegible] World.

MAN of good address, experience and [illegible] to serve customers for a large [illegible] in retail trade; [illegible] Dept. [illegible] commission paid for results. [illegible] required. R 767 Times.

MAN wanted, to take charge of clothing [illegible] who has had experience and [illegible] Call after 9 A.M. and evenings. Bell Bros., Broadway at 40th St.

MAN, with credit; experience, capable [illegible] salesmanship, good personal [illegible] to interest in detail, salary desired. T 768 Times Downtown.

MAN to work in office part time and drive passenger's car; one with carriage experience preferred. Apply after 3 P. M. Monday, R. E. Orr, 139 East 39th St., City.

MAN wanted to take charge of cutting department in a large wholesale silk house; apply by letter, stating age, experience and salary. R 768 Times.

MAN, strong, wanted in shipping department of domestic rugs; state age, experience, whether married, the salary desired. T 768 Times Downtown.

MAN, married, employed during day, to do private nursing every evening; [illegible] T 768 Times Downtown.

MAN, neat and pacified, with experience in [illegible] salary $125 month; state references. J 768 Times.

MAN, middle aged, to act as clerk of works on building construction. Call 170 Lexington Av.

MAN—Leather house desires experienced man to take full charge Sample Trunks. T 768 Times Downtown.

MANAGER WITH INITIATIVE

wanted for specialty store doing one-half million business annually situated in one of the best shopping districts of Brooklyn; applicants must have wide experience in the retail specialty business, must be good salesmen and executives. To the most qualified the business opportunities a partnership offering promising field. Address C. M., 400 Atlantic Building, Brooklyn.

MANAGER.

A large retail organization, operating high-grade [illegible] stores, desires to locate [illegible] to be responsible for a big unit. Required: [illegible] experience, ability, etc. S 768 Times.

MANAGER AND ASSISTANT BUYER.

For specialty store; one who can take full charge and has experience in knowing how to get business, advertise and train salesmen; [illegible] to be a live wire; to every [illegible] Write full particulars. Box 2 Times Annex.

MAN, thoroughly experienced, to wash cars; [illegible] Apply Monday after 10 A.M. Kenny Bros., 1 Park Place, W. 52d St.

MAN, capable to assume charge of [illegible] department; [illegible] ability to organize sales force; [illegible] Box 2389 World Tower Building.

MAN, [illegible] to take charge of [illegible] department

MALE HELP WANTED.
Salesmen.

SALESMEN.
WITH OWNER.
CHICAGO, PROVIDES
MD BY A PART.
Applies the produce of this magazine, with whole addresses; prices and publication for sales with details.
Apply Employment Office, 10 Dem. 9 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.

SALESMAN, JEWELRY.
Needle Court high grade representative, to have best and most popular line of high grade jewelry produced; well established; exclusive territory; liberal commission; state age, experience and references. Box 1, Times Office.

SALESMEN.
Specially constituted to solicit high class product; business already established; liberal commission; state age, experience and references. Box 1, Times Office.

SALESMEN.
AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELL THE ONE ESTABLISHED LIBERTY VACUUM CLEANER.
Sales Department, 1 Hamilton Place, Brooklyn, New York, Jersey City and vicinity to consider; salary or commission basis. If interested we will visit. Apply Sales Manager, 1 Hamilton Place, Brooklyn, New York, N. Y. and the Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, Apt. N. Y. Bedfordshire.

SALESMAN—We want a salesman of an opening to sell well-known office supplies; he contracted to dealing with high-class trade; a permanent position for a trade for development of a permanent and profitable business. Think of this and write with advertisement, stating age, ability, and to a family man; salary to start, but to a family man; salary to start, but to a family man; salary to start, but

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

MEN, EXPERIENCED SALESMEN

Should be first and seven to Schenectady for Fire Extinguisher and to individuals—duty and big groups.

The right men will have unusual ability, big and other support, and be permitted privately to the best ever manufactured, with Schenectady Works to be supported upon by the author and individual health.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS:

1. AGE, between 25 and 45.
2. HIGH-GRADE, college preferred.
3. DEMONSTRATED EARNING CAPACITY, at least $3,000 per annum.
4. BANK ACCOUNT.
5. GOOD ADDRESS, strong personality and ability to successfully meet conditions.

To the acceptable man providing satisfactory character and proof of ability, we can make position worth $3,000 to $10,000 a year.

Telephone for appointment E. B. Bartlett, New York Branch, 24 Sells Building, 1 to 4 P. M. Monday.

AN ADVERTISER IN BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

[illegible]

HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN

[illegible]

DISTRICT SALESMANAGER for NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

An old established manufacturing concern operating a diversified household appliance. He should be a high calibre organizer, have an executive ability for men and demonstrated ability to successfully train and hold a sales force. Applicants, in their large [illegible] and be interested in most responsible position, where he is a minimum salary of $3,000 and a maximum of $5,000 according to ability. Interviews will be arranged for personal interviews. Applicants will be asked to furnish full particulars of their [illegible] and other information which will enable us to determine adaptability. W 70 Times.

THERE is a splendid opportunity for a high-grade, efficient man, who is not the usual [illegible] of a well manufacturing house of [illegible] Extra Fabrics for the [illegible] Velvet's, Velvet's and Corduroy's Lines, on a commission basis. Must be a man with a strong following in and through the trade of the New York [illegible] and experienced in selling Silked Fabrics.

Must be able to call upon himself and to [illegible] a high character salesman.

In writing state full details of your experience, qualifications held in confidence. 3 [illegible] Times Annex.

COLLEGE MAN

Progressive, high-class business [illegible] has some vacancies opening for young men with good education and personality which may be developed into valuable clientele full opportunity will be given to your complete development of business [illegible] of your ability. Interviews will be arranged. Address Box [illegible] Times Annex.

[illegible] a selected few men who measure up to the [illegible] standards of success and who [illegible] to be a 12 to 15 [illegible] proposition. [illegible] I have a 12 to 15 [illegible] opportunity, one of the oldest [illegible] concerns in the United States has entered [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] the right [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Before entering into definite negotiations, readers should investigate carefully, as unreliable persons may insert advertisements in spite of efforts to prevent them.

Telephone Repair 200 — Rate 25 cents in agate line.

FOR SALE.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

Typewriters.

Gas and Gas.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FURNITURE WANTED.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

AUTOMOBILE STORAGE.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

LOAN APPLICATIONS handled from OWNERS AND BUILDERS for FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES CONSTRUCTION LOANS LEASEHOLD AND RENTAL LOANS. Foreign & Domestic Acceptance Corp'n. 32 Wall St., New York City.

WE HAVE SUMS TO INVEST.

In 2d mortgages on 1, 2 and 3-family houses, Brooklyn; low rate.

REALTY MORTGAGE CO. (INVESTORS), Cortlandt 4878. 88 Nassau St.

SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUNDS.

Applications invited for first mortgages, Manhattan and Bronx; new and old buildings considered.

SHAW, ROCKWELL & SANFORD, 1 West 125th St. 1,512 Jerome Av.

MONEY to loan on real estate, first and second mortgages, leaseholds, interests in estates, trust funds or other good collateral. Gharm Building Corporation, 25 Wall St., Room 408. Hanover 7296.

WE have $50,000 to loan in Westchester County on private homes and business properties. Terms from $2,000 to $15,000. Wood, Dolson Co., Inc., Broadway, corner 60th St.

MONEY for first and second mortgages; quick acceptance; reasonable rates; any amount. Mortgage Realty, 1,493 Broadway, Bryant 6844.

LARGE sums fund for good New York city mortgages. Stiff & Trowbridge, Grand View-on-Hudson, Phone Nyack 300.

FIRST and second mortgages; reasonable rates; no appraisals or options required. Judy Bonnes Co., 302 Broadway, Barclay 8064.

FIRST and second mortgage money; quick action. Hofmann, Times Building, Bryant 6135.

BUILDING and permanent loans, first and second; free appraisals; prompt; reasonable rates. Jos. Bernard, 2 Park Row.

SECOND mortgages. Liberal discounts to investors guaranteed. Bet 18, Queens, L. I.

CAN place first and second mortgages; any sums direct for owners only. N. S. 48 Times.

MONEY to loan on first and second mortgages; any amount, large or small. Apply Bells 100-104, 101 West 42d.

AS PRINCIPAL, select applications for first or second mortgages; city improved, new charters. Martin Jones, 99 Maiden Lane.

MONEY loaned second mortgages, $1,000 to $50,000; no bonus. Dodds, World Building.

$1,000 SECOND; installment; sale; principals only; Fulton; large equity. C 246 Times.

NEW JERSEY MORTGAGE FUNDS. W. K. TUTTLE, 30 CHURCH ST.

Other Mortgage Loan Advertisements, Section 9.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

MORTGAGE LOAN WANTED on large substantial property located in Cleveland, Ohio; plant, equipment and land appraised at $1,400,000; location central, which is $100,000; substantial income will be paid and yearly payments made on a five-year loan; worthy of investigation by any company or individual in a position to be interested. P. O. Box 202, Station E, Cleveland, Ohio.

EIGHT PER CENT. offered and good bonus for loan of $1,000 or $2,000 for term three to five years, secured by mortgage, subject to small first mortgages on $20,000 home and large plot, located in prosperous mountain resort in State. C 206 Times.

WANTED second mortgage $20,000 on new improved or productive business acreage of Bronx. Bronx 207, 1,500 Broadway.

$7,000 FIRST MORTGAGE wanted, Bronx 3-family brick house. Owners. Suite 1202, 347 5th Av.

Other Mortgage Loan Wanted Advertisements, Section 9.

HOUSES.

Manhattan For Sale.

Bronx For Sale.

Brooklyn For Sale.

Queens For Sale.

Long Island For Sale.

Long Island For Rent.

Westchester For Sale.

Westchester For Rent.

New York State For Sale.

New Jersey For Sale.

Other Real Estate and Apartment Advertisements, Section 9.

HOUSES

New Jersey For Sale

[illegible]

HINCHLIFF, N. J.—[illegible] modern house, lower [illegible] Three blocks to school, five [illegible] to station; shade trees, electric, [illegible] healthy views. [illegible] modern clothing group, [illegible] great place for children; [illegible] to everything; a new bungalow [illegible] Eight-room Colonial house, [illegible] porch, garage; very comfortable and [illegible]

[illegible] brick and shingle Colonial; central hall plan, open porch, [illegible] garage; excellent location. [illegible] Nearly new white clapboard Colonial; [illegible] hall plan, eight rooms, three [illegible] fireplaces, attractive porch; [illegible] excellent condition; [illegible] Nice, warm hot water heat; Colonial, nine rooms, three baths, garage, large [illegible] grounds; [illegible] price, [illegible] year, southern exposure, a real [illegible]

ANN M. CURRIER, 221 BLOOMFIELD AV., Bloomfield, Montclair 6000.

[illegible]—6 rooms, 2 baths; double [illegible] large gas stove; [illegible] 1 acre; [illegible] property ended; 20 from [illegible] Phone 321 Carlstadt 200, Hackensack.

[illegible]—Three attractive houses, North Plainfield, Av. 11; rooms, 2 baths, 3-car garage, T. H. Smith, Elmer, 126, 20 Church St., New York.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J.

The following residential properties in this vicinity:

No. 1. 14 rooms, corner plot, 100x200 ft., [illegible] stables, convenient to station. Suitable for apartments or dormitory.

No. 2. 12 rooms, two acres, two houses, [illegible] fruit trees, garden; [illegible] a fine estate or two subdivide.

No. 3. 8 rooms, plot 100x200 ft., near [illegible] station; [illegible] and towers.

No. 4. Two story bungalow on plot 200x200 feet, with every [illegible] of fruit, [illegible] street and will sell very good [illegible]

WHITEHOUSE TRUST CO., Trenton.

WESTFIELD—Elmer, 7 rooms, bath, all improvements, reasonable. Kimpf, 42 Av.

[illegible]—Eight-room residence, good condition, all improvements, garage, location, one [illegible] terms. M 488 Times.

LEFACHE, N. J.—6-room house, all modern improvements, 5 minutes from 23th St. ferry; electric lights, city water, hot water heat; well [illegible] Bull, or write Box, 1123 Broadway.

[illegible]—New residential section, convenient to station and shops; large plot, [illegible] 9 rooms, steam heat, open fireplace, all improvements, immediately available; [illegible] Box 27, Ridgewood, N. J.

[illegible] ORANGE—Dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, parlor floors, per [illegible] condition, reasonable terms; plot 50x150 ft., [illegible] and other north, south [illegible] Sat. 1 to 3. Box 1273, City Hall Station, New York.

[illegible]—Five rooms, all modern improvements, 5 minutes from 23th St. ferry; electric lights, city water, hot water heat; well [illegible] Bull, or write Box, 1123 Broadway.

[illegible]—New residential section, convenient to station and shops; large plot, [illegible] 9 rooms, steam heat, open fireplace, all improvements, immediately available; [illegible] Box 27, Ridgewood, N. J.

[illegible] ORANGE—Dwelling, 11 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, parlor floors, per [illegible] condition, reasonable terms; plot 50x150 ft., [illegible] and other north, south [illegible] Sat. 1 to 3. Box 1273, City Hall Station, New York.

Connecticut For Sale

GREENS FARMS, CONN.—For sale, an attractive home, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 acres, [illegible] garage, [illegible] Address Box 1, Greens Farms, Conn.

[illegible] Colonial house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot water heat, garage, 1 acre, [illegible] Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Greenwich 3000.

GREENWICH—Colonial house, nearing completion, nine rooms, [illegible] 2 baths, 2 lavatories, hot water heat, garage, 1 acre. Wm. Lalli, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Greenwich 3000.

WILTON, CONN.—Attractive home in village of attractive main house of 9 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, outbuildings, 2 acres, [illegible] 20 miles from New York over an excellent road and near R. R. station; [illegible] and near R. R. station; [illegible] Apply owner, Box 1, Wilton, Conn., or phone Wilton 21. Mrs. C. E. Wright.

WILL BUILD your house at reasonable cost in Westchester; place furnished. M 219 Times.

Connecticut For Rent

GREENWICH—For rent, furnished, the Bishop Mansion, 15 rooms and baths, [illegible] 4 baths, 2 lavatories, [illegible] with maids and bath, gardener, chauffeur, [illegible] Tel. Greenwich 3000.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large living room with fireplace, tiled floor, sun porch, [illegible] Greenwich, Conn.

For sale and rent in Tokeneke and Outer Beach, [illegible] Box 1, Greenwich, Conn., or phone Darien 21. Mrs. C. E. Wright.

WILL BUILD your house at reasonable cost in Westchester; place furnished. M 219 Times.

Connecticut For Rent

GREENWICH—For rent, furnished, the Bishop Mansion, 15 rooms and baths, [illegible] 4 baths, 2 lavatories, [illegible] with maids and bath, gardener, chauffeur, [illegible] Tel. Greenwich 3000.

COLONIAL HOUSE, 9 rooms, 2 baths, large living room with fireplace, tiled floor, sun porch, [illegible] Greenwich, Conn.

For sale and rent in Tokeneke and Outer Beach, [illegible] Box 1, Greenwich, Conn., or phone Darien 21. Mrs. C. E. Wright.

Other Suburbs For Sale

BRONXVILLE, 1 miles from Grand Central, Mamaroneck station, attractive 3-story house on acres of beautiful land; all improvements, 5 minutes from R. R. station and shops; [illegible] Pinebrook train, garage and [illegible] Address, E. B. Hoffe, 12 Broad St., Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. Sterling 8400.

Other Suburbs For Sale

[illegible] Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, [illegible] Apply owner, 1 Cedar St., Montclair, N. J.

[illegible] Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, [illegible] Apply owner, 1 Cedar St., Montclair, N. J.

[illegible] Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 baths, [illegible] Apply owner, 1 Cedar St., Montclair, N. J.

Other Suburbs For Sale

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICE FOR RENT.

Attractive office, about 170 square feet, at 1123 Av., cover 40th St., available immediately through Business Department of company; rent reasonable; ... Apply Room 1101, 1123 Broadway, Bldg. 2.

8 EAST 40TH ST.
NEW BUILDING, Fourth and Madison.
Ideal for exclusive business.
LEROY STORES & LEOPS.
Phone ready Feb. 1st.
Hicks, Coddington, Co., Inc.
200 Park Av., 6th Floor.
or your own broker.

22 BROADWAY.
PRIVATE OFFICE.
Big, sunny, fully furnished, complete for one; rent $25 a month. Room 213. Call morning between 11 and 1.

DESIRABLE PRIVATE OFFICE.
In high-class office building, overlooking Madison Square. 220 square feet, excellently lighted and decorated, electric light and telephone service, reasonable. Apply Room 1101, 23 East 26th.

WILL sublet, separately or together, of two adjoining rooms, two desirable connecting offices in Fuller (Flatiron) Building, 23 E. 26th Av. and Broadway, commanding and square light; rent reasonable. Apply F. Beach, 400 Fuller Building.

TO LET for Business Men, $5 Monthly, ... Apply Tenants' Exchange, 1123 Broadway, Room 1101.

OFFICES, STORES, SHOWROOMS.
Lease.
LAWRENCE & MEYER, 200 WEST 23D ST.

WEST BROADWAY, 275-280—Excellent ... Apply Lease Department, Phone ... Broadway, Outside 1101.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICE TO SUBLEASE
In Entertainment Building, 42d and Broadway, suitable for dental, medical, publicity or other similar occupation; all private, ... Room 218.

THREE SUNNY LUNCHEONETTE.
Wonderful stores to let in new building, 42d St., Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

DOCTORS, DENTISTS, CHIROPRACTORS.
Wonderful opportunity in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

BEAUTY PARLORS OR BARBERS.
Wonderful opportunity in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

FOR RENT, after year, small 3-story brick building, 2 floors, with offices and garage, for trucks, or manufacturing purposes; ... Phone Bayside, Vanderbilt 2887.

BUSINESS SCHOOLS.
Wonderful opportunity in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

JEWELRY.
Wonderful stores to let in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

MEN'S WEAR.
Wonderful stores to let in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.
Wonderful stores to let in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

RESTAURANT OR TEA ROOM.
Wonderful stores to let in new building, ... Madison Company, 119 East 28th St., Madison Square 6800.

GRANT Central Zone, unfurnished choice private office, $15M, joint use reception and stenographic service, Room 32, E. 42d, Lexington Building, 19 Madison Av., cor. 42d St.

LOFT, 1ST FLOOR, 200 WEST 57TH ST.
SPRINKLER BUILDING, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR SERVICE, FIREPROOF, APPLY ON PREMISES, JACOB GRAUER, 200 WEST 57TH ST. SPRING 6100.

HUGE SQUARE loft, 250 possible square feet, ... Apply F. Beach, 400 Fuller Building.

TO LET for Business Men, $5 Monthly, ... Tenants' Exchange, 1123 Broadway, Room 1101.

WILL sublet, separately or together, of two ... Apply F. Beach, 400 Fuller Building.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

BROOKLYN.

Business Property.
Factory and Showroom.
Data Building.
Main St.
Long Island R.R.
1 Min. to L. I. R.R. ...
Will build to suit or
Lease for 21 years.
Other Locations.
SCHLOSS & BERGER CO.
Room 1, Jamaica Bldg.
Tel. Jamaica 3000.

BETWEEN TERMINAL.
Entire wing, 4,000 feet, 12 ft. ceiling, excellent for manufacturing purposes, ... Apply Room 417, or call Cortlandt 4311.

HERE for rent, 102 Columbia St. (Hicks St.), double front, about 40 ft. deep, ... Apply Room 1101, 1123 Broadway.

FOR RENT, for Business Men, $5 Monthly, ... Tenants' Exchange, 1123 Broadway, Room 1101.

LOFT, 1ST FLOOR, 200 WEST 57TH ST.
SPRINKLER BUILDING, STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR SERVICE, FIREPROOF, APPLY ON PREMISES, JACOB GRAUER, 200 WEST 57TH ST. SPRING 6100.

HUGE SQUARE loft, 250 possible square feet, ... Apply F. Beach, 400 Fuller Building.

TO LET for Business Men, $5 Monthly, ... Tenants' Exchange, 1123 Broadway, Room 1101.

WILL sublet, separately or together, of two ... Apply F. Beach, 400 Fuller Building.

Other To Let for Business Advertisements, Section 9.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT, vicinity Madison Av. round about $1,000; left and office, 1,000 feet, suitable ... Apply Room 1101, 1123 Broadway.

WANTED, for Business Men, $5 Monthly, ... Tenants' Exchange, 1123 Broadway, Room 1101.

WANTED, 20 Broadway, corner Maiden Lane, desirable office, reasonable. Room 60.

WANTED, showroom office, storeroom, ... Room 1101, 1123 Broadway.

WANTED, dark room, building, 25 Wall St., Room 32, 6th floor.

WANTED, 10 WEST—Dark room, furnished, desirable front office; $25. Room 18.

Bronx.

WANTED, building, 4-story, basement, elevator, all business, on busy thoroughfare, East Tremont Av. Owner, E. F. Lynch, 40 East 34th.

WANTED to lease, 30x70, above location, 25th Ward. Apply to owner, 400 Wagner, 400 East 161st St.

FIRST-CLASS lot, about 50,000 square feet, Tremont section, Bronx, electric elevator, Bronx-Bronx, 150 East 125th.

WANTED AT, LAD—Offices, light, airy, 400 up, every improvement, 1 block subway station, Tremont, 1777 B.

OFFICE, Bronx—Suite or single, in equipped law office, competitive, beneficial, service, 400 East 161st St., Room 414, Melrose 7000.

OFFICES or small outlet for rent for business purposes. Greenhouse, 30 Av., 160th.

Brooklyn.

GARAGE, 1,000 feet, 2-story, Downtown, rent $200 monthly. Bush Terminal vicinity, ... Apply Tenants' Exchange, Room 1101, 1123 Broadway.

LOFT—For rent, with power and live steam, 60 Washington St., Brooklyn. Inquire upstairs.

LOFTS, also small building, steam, electric, elevator. Owner, 120 Bedford St., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

STORE, department store, 30x60, for sale ... Apply department, Herbert, 60 South 4th Av., M. Vernon.

Other Wanted for Business Advertisements, Section 9.

FACTORIES.

NEW TERMINAL, modern, 2-story reinforced concrete, fireproof, with private railroad siding and 4,000 feet connected yard space, ... Apply Partridge, 300 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HAMILTON FERRY section, 2 brick buildings, mill construction, 34,000 feet floor space; price only $90,000; steam heat, three elevators, near freight terminals and ferries. Apply Partridge, 300 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

RIDGEWOOD section, factory to let or sale; second floor, 14,000 feet; building, loading platform; price $60,000; about $10,000 cash. Partridge, 300 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

FINCH'S Jersey City special, impossible built before January or April before June. Two 100,000 feet floor, very square, ... wonderful light, sprinklered, siding ... freight station. 214 Broad, Elizabeth.

BROOK building, mill construction, 25,000 square feet, light, 4 elev., steam and electric power plant; extensive freight facilities. Owner, 1123 East 135th St.

FACTORY—Two-story brick, 100x200, suitable for heavy manufacturing on first floor and light manufacturing on second floor; in the heart of Brooklyn. Box 101, 1123 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FIREPROOF MANUFACTURING PLANT, ... building, 50,000 sq. ft., reinforced construction, large power plant. Fine labor conditions, good transport. Walter Corp., 115 Broadway, Barclay 7000.

GREENPOINT, Brooklyn, 20,000 sq. ft., brick building, sprinklered, steam heat, 2 elevators, suitable manufacturing. Melville Realty, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

FIVE-STORY factory for sale, located on 19th Av., near 39th St., 20,000 square feet; plot 100x200; freight elevator, loading plant. General F. O. Box 226, New York City.

TO lease, modern daylight building, heavy construction, 50x100, two-story part basements, electric elevator. Bush Terminal district, Brooklyn. T. 2701 Throop Avenue.

21,000 FEET, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., new gas-proof brick construction, ... available ... Box 1123 Times.

SELLS—Five BOILERS, on railroad, trolley lines. M 40 Times.

Other Factories Advertisements, Section 9.

LATEST DEALINGS IN REALTY FIELD

Trading in Business and Tenement Properties Indicates Return of the Small Investor.

$550,000 EAST SIDE DEAL

Winter Realties, Inc., Purchase a Nine-story Apartment in East Seventy-Sixth Street.

The real estate market showed a slight decline last week in the number of sales reported when compared with the activity of the previous week.

There was a strong investment undertone to the market, especially in the smaller transactions involving business and tenement properties.

This is considered a very favorable sign and indicates that the small investor who is the main support of a steady market is slowly but surely coming back into the field from which he has been greatly missed since before the war. According to the Record and Guide the total number of sales reported, but not recorded in Manhattan up to Friday of last week, was 59, as against 107 the previous week and 172 a year ago.

The number of sales south of Fifty-ninth Street was 32, as compared with 72 the previous week and 38 a year ago.

The number of sales north of Fifty-ninth Street was 26, as compared with 35 the previous week and 134 a year ago.

Three The Bronx 18 sales at private sales were reported, as against 30 the previous week and 27 a year ago.

BROOKLYN Real Estate Sales.

The nine-story apartment house on plot 87 by 100 of 232 East Seventy-ninth Street was bought by Winter Realties, Inc., Benjamin Winter, President, from John T. Dorsey. The property adjoins a corner Winter Realties, Inc., built last year. The building was erected by Julius Fleisman & Sons for $625 and purchased by Mr. Dorsey soon after completion. Mr. Dorsey offered his property to the Winter Realties, Inc., subject to the mortgage and this is his first deal, which was negotiated by Henry L. Cooper of M. Cohn & Co. was the broker. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. represented the seller.

Fifteen Court, a six-story apartment on plot 62.6 by 100.11 at 100 West 100th Street, was sold by Minnie W. Sussman and Sarah S. Hayden to the Harsham Realty Company and Frank Mosher. This is the first sale of the property in twenty years. It was held at $101,000. Louis M. Thierry was the broker.

Mitchell & Co. sold for Louis N. Adler to a client of S. R. Englund Company, Inc., the five-story tenement, also 25 by 75, at 122 East Eleventh Street.

James H. Cruikshank resold to a client of D. Rosenblum, 305 West 109th Street, a four-story flat on plot 37.6 by 100, held at $82,500.

H. D. Baker and A. Robinson sold to an building client the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and West End Avenue, lot 25 by 95, a five-story tenement.

Nathan Wolfe, as broker, sold to investors five-story apartments, as follows: 122 East 104th Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue; 17 West 120th Street, and 20 West 126th Street.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

Builders Sell Fifth Avenue Theatre, Held at $200,000.

Lee Brothers, operators and builders, have sold the Fifth Avenue Theatre, located at Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street. This theatre was erected by the sellers about ten years ago on a plot bought from the Litchfield estate. It is a three-story fireproof structure, having an orchestra, balcony and gallery, and seats about 1,200. It occupies a plot 50 by 100. The property has been held at $200,000, and has been purchased by the R. & F. Building Company, Inc.

Dalton Associates sold the following new two-story and attic detached stucco dwellings containing eight rooms and bath, on the westerly side of Ocean Avenue, Eighty-seventh Street, at Avenue L, 1,000 feet from Ocean Parkway to Mrs. Mary Kane, through L. W. Cohn & Co., brokers; 1,100 East Eighty-seventh Street to Max Sternberg, through Wolf Heating Company, brokers; 1,170 East Eighty-seventh Street to William Barnet, through F. J. Marsh, broker; 1,172 East Eighty-seventh Street to Thomas E. Poppe; 1,178 East Eighty-seventh Street to Louis Abolt, through Wolf Heating Company; 1,186 East Eighty-seventh Street to Samuel and Rose Goldberg, through Wolf Heating Company; and 1,198 East Eighty-seventh Street to John Cheldis, Cheldis Bros. and Philip Burns.

Fleetwood Department, as broker, sold the two-family dwelling on East Fifty-fourth Street near Avenue N for J. T. Brassington to Thomas M. Turner for occupancy.

Henry Parsons & Co., Inc., sold the four-story private dwelling, containing fourteen rooms and five baths, at 68 Carroll Street, near Prospect Park West, for Harold L. Lloyd to a client for occupancy.

FURTHER TAX EXEMPTION.

Associations Begin Movement to Prevent Extension of Time Limit.

Associated builders of Kings County, together with the associations of other boroughs, have begun a movement to prevent the continuation of exemption of new property operations for another year. Zachariah Bolton, Secretary, made it obvious to the Builders' Committee that if exemption for another year goes through material yards and labor will take advantage of another year of building boom and exact the highest prices for material and labor wages ever known in history. "It is very simple to observe that another year of exemption would stimulate a vast number of new speculators in the field who have withheld their money in other industries and have looked with great interest toward the 'building boom,' and who will create a further demand in the already short supply of skilled mechanics and material for the Spring months," he said. "Reduction of rents will therefore not be in sight for some time. The bulk of over-production of apartments and houses is questionable. The fact of exemption for another year will affect an over-production of housing and thereby lowering rentals is a fantasy for at least another few years to come. "Exemption" is creating just the contrary condition—anticipated—enormous demands on labor and material, high prices of same. The prediction that factory requirements of the country have been taken care of for at least eight or ten years due to wartime factory building operations has completely failed. Large industrial operations are in view, and a greater influx of people to Brooklyn and Manhattan is predicted as improved business and return of prosperity is daily attracting people to New York and Brooklyn. Hence the need of apartments and homes, in addition to those being constructed at present.

"Then there arises another factor that may culminate in a greater demand in housing. These very same high prices of material and labor will have reached an intolerable peak that, would force most builders to stop their operations for an indefinite time for better conditions."

Buys West Side Dwelling.

Mary Slattery sold to Victor Hawkins a four-story dwelling, 317 West Eightieth Street, size 19 by 100. The purchaser will occupy. Slawson & Hobbs were the Brokers.

Advertising Sale
Your Name in Gold Inky
Also a package of Synthetic Ink Powder sufficient to make a quart of fountain pen ink
FREE
with each Guaranteed
Stylo Ink Pencil
At the sale price of $1.00
Safety Self-Filler at $2.00
Also with above Free Offer.
Uptown Headquarters for Waterman Fountain Pens & Eversharp Pencils.
We repair all makes of Fountain Pens & Pencils.
Lesoine's Pen Shop
259 W. 42nd St., N.Y.C.

FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

3 Entire Floors
Thousands of Odd Pieces on Display
Direct from Grand Rapids
Every Article Guaranteed by the Association

Full Size Bed in Ivory, Birdseye Maple, Mahogany or Walnut, $25

A Few in Twin Sizes

BUY NOW AND SAVE

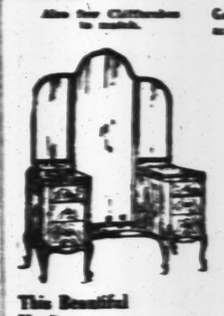
Dresser in walnut, mahogany or other woods SPECIAL $35

Also few Chiffoniers to match.

Catalog Tables, as illustrated $16.00

Fine solid mahogany, seat and back $15.25

A Small Deposit Secures Any Article

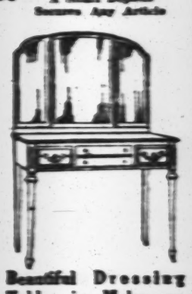


This Beautiful Vanity, Full Length, Ivory, Walnut & Gray $39.50

We Sell for Cash Only

We Pay the Freight

Will deliver anywhere within 100 miles by our own trucks.



Beautiful Dressing Table, in Mahogany, Ivory & Walnut. Some in two-tone effect $25

A FEW OTHER BARGAINS

6-Piece Ivory or Gray Bedroom Suite, Bow-End Bed	$103
7-Piece Genuine Hickory, Maple Bedroom Set, large Dresser, Chiffonier&Table, Vanity also in Walnut	$187
10-Piece Burled Walnut Twin Bedroom Suite, produce of Grand Rapids famous manufacturer	$375
3-Piece Living Room Set, all upholstered, Tapestry Velour; loose cushions; while they last	$109
3-Piece Lanai Reversible Cushion Suite	$209
3-Piece Upholstered suite in Tapestry—50-inch Davenport; can be used as full-size Bed	$249
10-Piece American Walnut Dining Room Set—large Buffet, 4 chairs or round table	$189
10-Piece Two-tone Walnut Dining Room Set, open or closed China Closet, Tudor Period	$250
13-Piece Italian Walnut Dining Room Set; choice selection of choice coverings, 72-inch Buffet; Florentine Period	$325

Largest display in New York City of Windsor Chairs and Gateleg Tables.
Buy now and we will hold same for Spring delivery.
A Small Deposit Will Secure Anything You Wanted.

85 Brand New Hair-Mattresses, best ticking, all new hair, any size $22.50

FREE DELIVERY WITHIN 100 MILES.

OPEN EVERY EVE. OPEN EVERY EVE.

ASSOCIATED FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS WAREHOUSE COMPANY
300-302-304 WEST 124TH STREET, N. Y. CITY
West of 6th Avenue. Warehouse Phones, Morningside 2400-9143
"Everything for the House."

SELLING OUT

BRAND NEW $500,000 STOCK OF
FURNITURE
BY ORDER OF MANUFACTURERS
Must Be Sold at Great Sacrifice. Davenport Beds. $20

ALSO WONDERFUL DAVENPORT SETS Living Room Sets; all upholstered tapestry or velour, Marshall Spring cushions $75
Walnut Bedroom Sets $95
10-Pc. Dining Room Sets ... $149
RUGS, CHAIRS, ODD PIECES
Hundreds of Other Bargains.
Too Numerous to Mention.
Lexington Storage Warehouse
104-110 East 32d Street
Near 4th (Park) Av., near all subways

POWERS Warehouse 2957 Harlem.
Factory Representative distributing to the public lower than any other merchandising concern in the City.
$950 3-pc. Mahogany Living Suite $295
$950 10pc. Wal. Dnl. Rm. Dining $495
$130 Gateleg Table, 4 set, Windsor chairs, round $41
Highest quality, large selection, low prices.
$920 7-pc. Wal. Chamber Suite $295
$675 10-pc. Wal. Dining Suite $145
$350 3-pc. Velour Living Room Suite $119
Side chairs, leather, matched, factory-sealed values.
$140 10-pc. Wal. Dining Suite $195
$420 4-pc. Chamber Suite $135
Sold Phone of all kinds. Open till 10.
Illustrated Catalog, A Free on request.
124-126 East 121st St.
NEAR LEXINGTON AVE.
Free Storage - Free Delivery.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Southeast Corner 85th St Madison Ave.
102 x 100
Exceptional Apartment House Site.
Also—Six-Story Loft Building
133-137 East 16th St.
Rented to high-class tenants for $27,000 per annum.
Also 20-30-32 West 65th St.
98.9 x 100
East of Lincoln Square.
Brokers Protected.
V. Green Construction Co.,
45 West 34th St.
Tel. Ffloyer 3800.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET

RYE, NEW YORK
"STANEHADDIN"
Stone House, 12 Rooms, 4 Baths, completely rebuilt within a year; all modern refinements. Five minutes walk to station. Garage. About two acres of lawns and gardens. Most Desirable residential section of Rye. Boat, by appointment.
BURR H. BROWN (Owner).
30 Church St. Tel. 1150 Cortl., New York City.

NEW ROCHELLE
$2500 Cash
Buys this charming new Colonial dwelling of 6 rooms and tile bath, all improvements, refinishing rooms, near trolley and stop; plot 45x110, with fine shade. $74,000.
F. A. Rellstab, 31 North Ave. Tel. 2871-400 New Rochelle, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Entire Building
Store, 4 Lofts, 25x75
Basement & Sub-basement.
Elevator, Steam Heated, Reasonable Rent. Best Location for Wholesale or Retail Business. Near El. & Subway Stations.
119 Chambers St.
TEL. WORTH 3600

FIREPROOF LOFTS
To lease, 31 and 33 East 10th St., near Broadway; one to four lofts, 44x94 feet; two elevators, high ceilings; possession. Owner, William D. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

57TH STREET
CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. Entrances on street and avenue. Modern fronts. Elevator transit facilities. Phone 4712 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GARDEN COURT APARTMENTS
99 Joralemon St.
Brooklyn
Exclusive, high-class 3 and 4 room apartments overlooking the Bay on Columbia Heights. Sunny, Airy, Light. All the latest improvements.
Garage Space for Tenants Only.
Italian Gardens
Convenient to all subways.
See resident agent on premises or telephone Main 8705

Riverside Drive Apartment
Rare Opportunity.
Available now, corner apartment on Riverside Drive, eight rooms (3 master bedrooms), 13 windows overlooking Hudson. One of the best locations and best run houses on Riverside Drive. Rent very reasonable. Lease can be renewed October 1st at the same rate. May be rented at any time. Apply Superintendent, 480 Riverside Drive.

Other Real Estate And Apartment Advertisements Section 9.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AS LOW AS 25¢ ON THE DOLLAR
BRIGHTLY DECORATED BY SMOKE AS LOW AS 30¢ ON THE DOLLAR
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER AS LOW AS 35¢ ON THE DOLLAR
$450,000 STOCK MUST BE SOLD
GREATEST FURNITURE BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

BIG G FURNITURE WORKS

FIRE SALE

BARGAINS OF A LIFETIME
This is your opportunity for picking up all descriptions of Furniture at reduced of prices. Every piece will be sacrificed regardless of values or cost.
A large part of the stock was only partially damaged by FIRE, SMOKE and WATER. Hundreds of sacrifices and all pieces are offered at product as found, just FURNITURE. There are hundreds of DINING ROOM, BEDROOM and LIVING ROOM SUITES in all the latest styles, finishes or coverings. Also hundreds of pieces of fine Mahogany, Walnut, Ivory, Gray and Fumed Oak, Brass and Iron Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Bedding, Rugs, Linoleum, Lamps, Clocks, Mirrors, Pictures, Kitchen Cabinets, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Stoves, Ranges, Refrigerators, Kitchen Utensils, Dishes, Glassware, Silverware, Cutlery, Etc. Etc. Etc. at 25¢ on the Dollar.

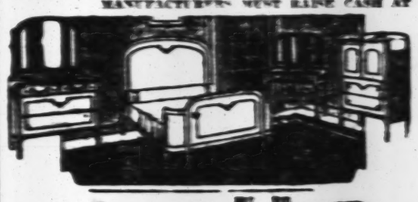
This is the time to refurnish or furnish that spare room at prices you never again will be able to duplicate.

Everything for the Home Direct From Factory to You:
At prices New York has never seen and never will see again.
During the sale our regular business will be conducted at our
FACTORY WAREHOUSE SHOWROOMS—500 E. 75th St.
ENTRANCE TO SIDE—We will gladly store your purchases free till required.
OPEN DAILY TILL 6 P. M. SATURDAYS AND MONDAYS TILL 10 P. M.

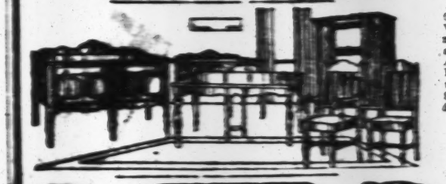
BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS
203-205-207 EAST 76TH ST.
JUST A STEP EAST OF 3RD AVE. "L" STATION. NEW YORK CITY.

ENTIRE $300,000 SAMPLE STOCK DIRECT TO PUBLIC!
THE WORLD'S BEST FURNITURE MADE IN GRAND RAPIDS
PRICES SACRIFICED AS LOW AS 25¢ ON THE DOLLAR!

As distributors of Grand Rapids manufacturers of the world's finest furniture, we are featuring the newest advance 1923 styles, which we have just received from the Furniture Exposition in the West. We must quickly dispose of this great stock of Dining, Living Room and Bedroom Furniture to raise cash for the manufacturers.
MANUFACTURERS MUST RAISE CASH AT ONCE!



Complete 6-Piece Bedroom Suites
Samples—only 1 of a kind, including antique ivory, American walnut, French gray; Reg. prices up to $600. Sale prices $275 down to $95



Complete 10-Piece Suites
Genuine Autumnal Walnut or Burl Walnut, Venetian Gray and Solid Mahogany. Advanced 1923 styles. Regular prices $750 to $1,000. Sale prices $500 down to $175

Overstuffed Living Suites
Upholstered in imported Mohairs, Silk Velours and beautiful tapestries; custom made; high class construction. Regular prices $350 to $1,250. Sale prices $400 down to $100

Hundreds of Sample Suites displayed on 5 big show floors, where a selection can be made to better advantage than at any advertised February sale

AUTO TRUCK SERVICE TO CITY AND SUBURBS
DEALERS' NOTE No Extra Discounts at this sale, as all goods priced NET CASH.
GOODS HELD AT OUR WAREHOUSE FREE OF CHARGE
Convenient to All—14th St. Subway Express Stops, Hudson Tubes, Sixth Ave. "L," Fifth Ave. Buses

GRAND RAPIDS SALES CO.
OPEN 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M. 43-45 West 13th St. BET. 5TH & 6TH AVES.